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Part One
Pages 1-8

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MR. BISSELL STEPS DOWN

He Resigns the Portfolio of the Postmaster General.

CONGRESSMAN WILSON MAY SUCCEED

The Official Announcement of the Resignation Is Not Unexpected —President Cleveland's Comments.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Postmaster General Bissell has forwarded his resignation to the President and is prepared to return to Buffalo upon the appointment of his successor.

Mr. Bissell authorized this statement to-night with the air of one who was perpetrating a surprise upon the public. As a matter of fact, it has been definitely known from the day that Mr. Bissell made an unnecessary, uninvited, and absolute denial of the report that he was preparing to give up his position and that he would leave

Wilson S. Bissell,
Retiring Postmaster General.

Washington soon after the close of the session of Congress. Mr. Bissell's present announcement contradicts one he made on the night of Jan. 29, to a correspondent of The New-York Times. On the night in question Mr. Bissell was shown a copy of The New-York Evening Post, in which the statement was made that he would retire from the Cabinet at the end of the present session of Congress. The dispatch in The Evening Post stated that, although Mr. Bissell would neither confirm nor deny the truth of the statement of his intention to retire, it was known beyond doubt that he was getting ready to lay aside the cares of his present post. The chief reason for his proposed retirement was said to be his sensitiveness to criticism. He was said to "feel keenly the rough assaults to which he is subjected from those who do not approve his course." It was also said that Mr. Bissell had long been tempted to resign, but that he had been dissuaded by the President.

Mr. Bissell was seated at his library table when his attention was directed to this dispatch. He was not asked to deny it or to affirm it, but to say what he chose on the subject. When the tenor of the article was referred to, he said: "I have already denied that story; it is not true." It was apparently Mr. Bissell's intention to dismiss the subject with this unqualified denial. He concluded to read the dispatch, however, and did so with great care, commenting upon it as he went along, and conveying, by every word and action, the intimation that the story was made out of whole cloth. After he had finished reading, the Postmaster General made substantially this statement, without displaying the least embarrassment:

I have not thought of retiring from my position, and I am not now considering the question of presenting my resignation. The report had its origin in Buffalo, through a real estate transaction in which I was interested. I have denied it before and I deny it now. I so informed the correspondent of The Evening Post. So far as the question of criticism is concerned, I feel like saying that in the last year I have been treated most courteously by all my political opponents, and have absolutely no fault to find on this score. The conditions were different in the first year of my term. Then would have been the time to resign had I contemplated such action.

Mr. Bissell's words were distinctly impressed upon the mind of his visitor, and were incorporated in a dispatch within fifteen minutes of the time they were uttered. Some things which Mr. Bissell said, which were not considered material and evidently were not designed for publication, were not mentioned in the dispatch. The last words

William L. Wilson,
May succeed Mr. Bissell in the Cabinet.

uttered by Mr. Bissell as his visitor reached the door were calculated to further discredit the statement of The Evening Post.

Jan. 30 The Evening Post contained another dispatch from Washington, in which Mr. Bissell was quoted as saying that the author of The New-York Times dispatch must have misunderstood Mr. Bissell entirely. This is what Mr. Bissell is reported to have said for the readers of The Evening Post in relation to his conversation of the previous night:

The emphasis was laid, not upon any statement you made, but upon another newspaper publication, from which I supposed you had received your information. It is evident that the correspondent of The New-York Times did not understand my allusion, and charged to your article the criticism which I visited upon another. The question of resignation is one of that delicate sort which no newspaper ought to expect a Cabinet officer to answer or even discuss, unless some official announcement is to be made. All Cabinet officers resign at some time, either before or after the President who appointed them has gone out of office. To answer any question on such a subject in any way is to convey a definite impression which may be misleading. Hence I have made it a rule to refuse to confirm or deny such a statement as you told me on Monday evening you were going to publish in The Evening Post of the next day.

At the time that Mr. Bissell was making these laborious, circumstantial, gratuitous, and unneccessary misrepresentations to The New-York Times, it was known that he had told some of his more intimate friends that he would leave the department soon after the adjournment of Congress. To have admitted the report to be correct would have been straightforward, truthful, and not at all embarrassing. The admission would not have detracted in the least from any lustre which he may have acquired in his management of a great department of the Government. It has not been apparent that there was then, or is now, any general opposition to his resignation which a publication of the report would have prevented.

It will be a matter of satisfaction to such members of the press as are compelled to maintain relations with the Post Office Department if the next Postmaster General is a man who does not regard the newspapers as simply so many conveniences to be used to set him right when he has allowed his business to be misrepresented through mistaken secrecy. The department will certainly gain in popularity if it falls into the hands of a man who has tact enough to send away unwelcome official visitors with the impression that they have at least not presumed upon their official positions to address the head of a great department. Even members of Congress dislike to be kicked down stairs. Serious men, who seek offices for their constituents as a part of their duty, as they understand it, are not to be satisfied with fairy tales and flippant jests used to half conceal a persistent disposition to resent their addresse.

To a reporter who called at his residence this evening, Mr. Bissell said:

"I have placed my resignation in the hands of the President. The reason is that my professional work at home demands my attention, and I feel that I cannot longer remain away from it. The business of the department is in good condition, and its transfer to my successor can be made without affecting the public service.

"I have found my work agreeable, although at times quite onerous. I confess I leave it with regret, because I have become deeply interested in it, and had a desire to accomplish something more in the development of the postal service than I found possible in these two years of effort. I deeply regret, also, that I am thus compelled to sever official relations with the President and his Cabinet, which has been most satisfactory and cordial throughout. Perhaps I may say that all rumors of disagreement between the President and any of his Cabinet have been without foundation. I doubt if there ever was a more harmonious Cabinet than the present one, and its members are a unit in support of the President on every public question."

Speaking of Mr. Bissell's resignation, President Cleveland to-night said:

It surely is not necessary for me to say that I shall release Mr. Bissell with the utmost regret. All his associates in the Administration will feel that they have lost a colleague who, in all respects, was a valuable factor in their executive labor as well as a companion to whom they have become greatly attached. I am not taken by surprise, for I have known for some time that it was inevitable, because Mr. Bissell's reasons for his action were of a personal nature, and were inexorable. Still, this first break in a Cabinet which has been, in the midst of many perplexing situations, entirely harmonious, always actuated by a loyal devotion to the public interest, and pervaded in a marked degree by the personal attachment which such connections cannot fail to create, causes us all real sorrow. Much gratification awaits Mr. Bissell in the appreciation of his countrymen of his splendid and valuable public service.

Gossip is already busy providing Mr. Bissell's successor. The names of Representatives W. L. Wilson W. J. Coombs, and Charles Tracey have been often mentioned in connection with the position, and the suggestion has been heard that First Assistant Postmaster General Jones might be promoted. No word has come from the White House or the department calculated to throw light on the matter. It is assumed that, inasmuch as the President has been aware for a month or more of Mr. Bissell's determination to retire, he already has decided upon his successor, and will not delay in filling the place. In view of the rush of statesmen for the post of Minister to Mexico when Mr. Gray's death was announced, Mr. Cleveland may desire to name a Postmaster General at once in order to prevent a repetition of his experience prior to Mr. Ransom's appointment.

MR. BISSELL'S PUBLIC SERVICE.

An Able Man Who Has Made an Excellent Postmaster General.

Wilson Shannon Bissell might have held high official position in Washington during Mr. Cleveland's first term as President, but he declined to accept any office under the Federal Administration. In accepting the Postmaster Generalship in 1893, Mr. Bissell made great personal sacrifices. He assumed the duties of the office at the earnest solicitation of the President, and because he deemed it a public duty to obey a call which came almost with the force of a command.

Mr. Bissell is a sincere, earnest, and conservative man of sound judgment and high standing as a lawyer. He has performed his duties faithfully, fearlessly, and energetically. Mr. Bissell was born in Rome, Oneida County, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1847. When he was about six years old, his parents moved to Buffalo, the city which he has called his home ever since. For two years the boy attended the public schools of Buffalo, and was then sent to the famous Hopkins Grammar School, at New-Haven, Conn., to prepare for college. He entered Yale in 1865, and was graduated with honors in the class of '69.

In the year of his graduation Mr. Bissell began the study of law in Buffalo with A. P. Laming. In 1872 he became the law partner of Lyman K. Bass. Two years later Mr. Cleveland joined the firm, which was known as Bass, Cleveland & Bissell. Not long after the formation of the firm Mr. Bass retired on account of ill health, and removed to Colorado. Mr. Cleveland retired when he became Governor. The firm was reorganized and became Bissell, Sicard & Goodman. It enjoyed a large practice, and Mr. Bissell came to be known as one of the ablest railroad lawyers in the country. His executive ability, sound judgment, and uprightness of character were recognized when he was placed at the head of two or three railroads in the western part of the State, and in various Boards of Directors of railroad and commercial corporations.

When Mr. Cleveland was married Mr. Bissell was best man at the wedding. Mr. Bissell remained a bachelor until Feb. 6, 1890, when he married Miss Louisa Fowler Sturges of Geneva, N. Y. Mrs. Bissell, who, if she had not married, would probably have become a singer of reputation, for she has a beautiful and carefully-trained voice, was born in Utica in 1866.

In politics Mr. Bissell has been active ever since his former partner became a candidate for Governor of New-York. He has been a consistent and zealous friend of Mr. Cleveland. He fought for the good government of Buffalo, and it came with the election of Mr. Cleveland as Mayor.

Well-Known Passengers for Europe.

Among those who sailed for England on the White Star liner Majestic yesterday morning were Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and their two children, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, Frederick Martin, and Mrs. Martin's sister, Mrs. I. Sherman. Bradley Martin, Jr., did not sail. Among those booked for passage on the steamer were John J. Astor. He, however, did not sail.

MANY MINERS ARE KILLED

The Result of an Explosion in a New-Mexico Colliery.

ELEVEN ARE STILL IMPRISONED

The Bodies of Thirty-nine Victims Are Recovered—Little Hope for Those Who Remain in the Shaft.

ALBUQUERQUE, New-Mexico, Feb. 27.—An explosion of gas occurred in the White Ash Mine of the Santa Fé Railroad Company, three miles from Cerrillos, this morning at 11 o'clock, causing the death of at least thirty-nine miners.

The Dead.

The names of the dead whose bodies have been recovered are as follows:

BECK, J. W.
DESEVA, JULES, and two sons.
DEVINE, JAMES.
DIO, R.
DONOHUE, —.
DRAUGHN, JOHN.
ELLINGSWORTH, MARION.
ELLINGSWORTH, WILLIAM.
GORMAN, DANIEL.
HARDESTY, SAMUEL.
HORNE, E.
JAMES, SAMUEL.
JONES, WILLIAM.
KELLY, A.
KELLY, A.
LEPLAT, AUGUST.
LEPLAT, EMIL.
McCARTY, M.
MARSALINE, GEORGE.
OSBORNE, —.
PHILLIPS, ROY.
RAFFETA, ANGELO.
RYAN, MICHAEL.
SOMERS, D.
SPEIGHT, GEORGE.
THORNE, JOHN E.
WHITTY, THOMAS.

The first intimation of the disaster was a muffled roar and clouds of smoke and dust rolling from the mouth of the mine.

Nearly 300 men are usually employed in the mine, but only 50 were at work when the explosion occurred. Only 11 of them escaped alive, and some of them may yet die. Twenty-eight dead bodies have been taken from the mine, and it is doubtful if those remaining in the mine are alive.

Relays of men have been working heroically all day to reach those who are still imprisoned in the mine, but little progress can be made on account of the gas, which permeates every shaft and overpowers the workers in a short time. Up to 4 o'clock those on the inside could be heard trying to work their way out from the caved-in mine, but as nothing has been heard since then it is believed that the imprisoned men have succumbed to the deadly gas.

The scene at the mouth of the shaft after the explosion was an awful one. Men cursed, while women cried and prayed for fathers, husbands, and brothers who were entombed alive or brought up dead. One woman, supposing her husband to have been killed, tried to commit suicide by throwing herself in front of a moving train. Her husband was afterward rescued alive, and the reaction from insane grief to delirious joy was nearly fatal.

The mine was known to be badly ventilated and full of bad air and gas, and a catastrophe of this kind has been frequently predicted.

A bill was introduced in the New-Mexico Legislature this afternoon to appropriate $5,000 for the relief of the widows and orphans. It will probably pass.

The cause of the explosion is not yet known, and any facts are hard to get. All the efforts of men in the vicinity are being put forth to liberate those imprisoned in the mine.

NO MORE TROUBLE IN SAVANNAH

Ex-Priest Slattery Could Not Secure a Hall Yesterday in Which to Lecture—Will Speak To-day.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 27.—There was no renewal of the disturbance which followed the lecture of ex-Priest Joseph Slattery last night. Slattery appeared in the streets to-day, and was not molested.

The lecture which the ex-priest announced for to-night was postponed on account of the cancellation of the contract by the lessees of the hall.

Five hundred women assembled to hear the ex-priest's wife. Slattery, failing to secure a renewal of his contract for Masonic Hall, arrangements were made for Odd Fellows Hall, and his lectures will be delivered there to-morrow.

Slattery asked Mayor Myers for protection to-day, and was assured that every safeguard will be afforded him. Rumors have been in circulation of attempts to fire Masonic Hall, but no such effort has been made.

The outbreak, which is the result of the effort on the part of members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians to prohibit Slattery's lecture, is deprecated by prominent Catholics. Vicar General Cafferty of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Savannah, has advised all Catholics to refrain from violence, and has used his influence to prevent any further trouble.

Slattery will be furnished a police guard during his lecture, and at his hotel, if there is any danger of a demonstration.

NOT TILL THE LAST WEEK OF THE SESSION

Leaders Say the Choice of a Delaware Senator Will Be Delayed.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 27.—A rumor to the effect that a break in the ranks of some of the Senatorial candidates was impending attracted a number of visitors to the State House to-day. The leaders of the various cliques stated, however, that no Senator would be elected until the last week of the session. Only one ballot was taken, as follows: Higgins, (Rep.,) 9; Addicks, (Rep.,) 6; Massey, (Rep.,) 3; Wolcott, (Dem.,) 7; Bayard, (Dem.,) 4; absent, 1.

Sybil Sanderson Did Not Sing.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 27.—The management of the grand opera company now playing here substituted "Carmen" for "Manon" to-night. The reason for this was the announcement that Sybil Sanderson was suffering from a cold. The story goes, however, that Miss Sanderson's illness is the result of grief resulting from a quarrel with Antonio Terry, the rich Cuban who was reported to be engaged to her. It is said that he has transferred his affections to another.

Five Tammany Deputies to Go.

Sheriff Tamsen will probably dispense with the services of five Tammany Deputy Sheriffs, whom he retained in office, within a day or two. Victor Heimberger is said to be slated as the first to go.

PITMAN GROVE COTTAGES BURNED

Narrow Escape from Destruction of the Famous Methodist Camp Meeting Grounds—A Child Injured.

PITMAN GROVE, N. J., Feb. 27.—This famous Methodist camp meeting ground had a very narrow escape from destruction by fire this morning. As it was, eight cottages were burned, and a number were badly damaged.

The fire started shortly before 10 o'clock, in the cottage occupied by John Kerchner, on Twelfth Avenue. Mrs. Kerchner was aroused by the screaming of her eight months' old child, in the second story. She rushed to the room and found the child badly burned about the head and face. The little one will probably recover.

The flames spread rapidly, and when the alarm was given, hardly a dozen men were in the town. Those who were there rendered the best assistance possible by forming a bucket brigade, but it was soon seen that unless other help could be had the principal part of the town would be laid in ashes.

Word was sent to Glassborough for the hook and ladder truck and all help possible. This was done, but when the company arrived on the ground six cottages were in flames. The Glassborough firemen, however, worked heroically, and were able to save six of the adjoining cottages, though it was only with the greatest bravery that this was accomplished. Shortly before 11 o'clock the firemen succeeded in getting the fire under control.

The cottages burned were all on Twelfth Avenue. The owners were Benjamin Ford, Woodbury; Martha Surran, Elmer; Henry L. Burton, Sarah Thackera, Woodbury; James Badger, Pitman Grove; Jacob Lutz, Glassborough; the Rev. S. H. Hawn, Tuckahoe, and one belonging to the Grove Association. The cottages were valued at about $250 each, and, with the furniture and other damages, the total loss will reach about $3,000.

A chemical engine was sent from Camden, but did not arrive until after the fire was under control.

The people here are without fire protection, save a small chemical apparatus, which was frozen and unfit for use.

CHARLES T. M'COY ARRESTED

CHARGED WITH COMPLICITY IN TAYLOR'S DEFALCATION.

John T. McChesney of New-York, Lawyer Tenney of Chicago, and Charles H. Wells Also Accused.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 27.—The investigation into the defalcation of State Treasurer W. W. Taylor has been completed, and this morning Charles T. McCoy, one of the leading politicians of the State, was arrested, and is now in the custody of the Sheriff, awaiting a hearing before Justice Yarnel. The complaint was sworn out by Attorney General Crawford, and charges Lawyer D. K. Tenney of Chicago, John T. McChesney of New-York, Charles H. Wells, and Charles T. McCoy with conspiring with Taylor to rob the State of $367,000.

It is alleged that the defendants were, as far back as October, fully cognizant of Taylor's shortage, and that they conspired with him to seize all the money and property in the State Treasury and banks, and place it where the State could not find it, and that since the defalcation became known they have used all means to obstruct the State in its efforts to recover this money or to apprehend Taylor, and that the conspirators have divided the money among themselves.

McCoy being the only one within the jurisdiction of the State, is the only one yet arrested.

He was put in custody this morning and will be arraigned before Justice Tarnell to-morrow, when he will without doubt be bound over to the Grand Jury, which meets in May. The evidence against the accused is considered strong.

Papers were also served attaching all the money and property in McCoy's possession belonging to Taylor.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—D. K Tenney, a member of the firm of Tenney, Church & Coffeen, was Treasurer Taylor's legal adviser. It was said at the office this afternoon by H. K. Tenney, a nephew of the man charged with conspiracy, that his uncle was at Coronado Beach, near San Diego, Cal., and would not return for several days.

"It is simply ridiculous," said Mr. Tenney, "to bring an accusation of this kind against my uncle. It was a month after the time mentioned in the information of the Attorney General that he became Mr. Taylor's counsel. I do not think you can hold a lawyer responsible for the crimes of his client.

"That story of a division being made is also absurd. My uncle got his fees, and that was all. Why, there was no division to make, as there was no money to divide. Taylor's friends got all the money. He himself is simply a scapegoat."

TWO TRAIN ROBBERS CAPTURED

Marshals Attack the Band and Arrest the Leader After an Indian Deputy Has Been Shot to Death.

MUSKOGEE, Indian Territory, Feb. 27.—The Hughes gang of bandits that robbed the Texas Pacific express in daylight six weeks ago, and got $100,000, have begun to operate in the Indian Territory. The United States Marshal received a telegram yesterday from Checotah, twenty miles south, giving the whereabouts of the gang, and stating that they had planned to rob the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas train last night.

Five marshals were ordered to Checotah at once. They rallied the gang all night and this morning discovered them in an old house eight miles from Checotah.

The marshals rode to the house and called to the bandits to surrender. There was no response, and James Nakedhead, a Cherokee Indian, broke in the door and shot Hughes, the leader of the gang. The fire was returend, and Nakedhead fell dead. Hughes and another of the bandits were captured, and the remainder of the gang took to the woods. The marshal's body and the two outlaws were brought to Muskogee to-night.

Smallest City in the Country.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 27.—The electors of the town of Lincoln to-day, at a special election, voted to accept the act passed by the present session of the General Assembly incorporating the City of Central Falls. The majority was 708 in a total vote of 2,328. The new city will be the smallest city, territorially, in the country, containing about one and half square miles, with a population of 14,000 inhabitants.

Against Woman Suffrage.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 27.—The House of Representatives this afternoon, by a vote of 185 to 108, refused a third reading to the bill providing for municipal suffrage for women.

MORE TROLLEY VICTIMS

Three Killed and Five Badly Hurt in Brooklyn Yesterday.

BOYS CRUSHED UNDER FENDERS

One Hundred and Two Names Now on the Roll of Death—Motormen and Conductors Arrested for Homicide.

There were three fatal trolley accidents in Brooklyn yesterday, besides a number of collisions, in which several persons were injured.

The Killed.

The three persons killed were:

CARLSON, GUSTAV; schoolboy, eleven years old; 169 Skillman Avenue.
DUMBLETON, FRANK; expressman; twenty years old; 84 Underhill Avenue; died in Cumberland Street Hospital.
GILL, STEPHEN, schoolboy; twelve years old; 374 Hicks Street.

The Injured.

The injured are:

CURTIS, Mrs. HATTIE E.; police matron; 417 Tenth Street; severely injured in left side in a collision.
DUGAN, THOMAS; twenty-nine years old; 26 Maspeth Avenue; left leg fractured.
HARRIGAN, JOHN; fireman of Truck No. 5; hip dislocated.
JONES, WILLIAM; fireman of Truck No. 5; hands badly cut.
KNELL, the Rev. A. P., of Cornwall Bridge, Conn.; injured on lip and face by trolley pole.

In some districts of Brooklyn there is a reign of terror among parents, owing to the frequent number of fatal accidents, and this feeling is so intense that many parents keep their children at home, as they deem the risk too great to allow the children to attend school if they are compelled to cross the tracks on which the deadly trolley runs.

The frequency of the fatal accidents has also caused considerable apprehension among real estate owners, as, to a very large extent, they believe that the number of fatal accidents reported on the trolley lines, from day to day, will have a strong tendency to keep people from going to Brooklyn to live next May, while, on the other hand, they fear a big exodus from that city to other and safer places.

The so-called fenders attached to the cars are looked upon by all classes of people as a gridiron, that makes death doubly certain, for when it strikes the victim it knocks him down and makes escape impossible.

Lulu Huelle, the seven-year-old schoolgirl, who was killed at Halsey Street and Patchen Avenue, while on her way from school, Monday, was the ninety-ninth victim, but with the three victims added yesterday, the trolley roll of deaths now numbers 102.

Gustav Carlson, the eleven-year-old son of Carl Carlson of 169 Skillman Avenue, Brooklyn, left Schoolhouse No. 23, on Conselyea Street, near Humboldt Street, at noon yesterday. He started for home to get dinner.

The little fellow had to travel only about 500 feet to his home, but in order to get there from the school he had to cross a trolley track. He started to run across Humboldt Street. There was a car standing at the corner. A passenger was alighting. The boy dodged behind the car, and just as he sprang upon the other track, Meeker Avenue car No. 3,117 came on at a terrific speed.

It struck the boy, knocking him down, and then crushing him under the alleged safety fender. His body was wedged near the motor box. When the car was stopped after a run of fifty feet.

Men who had witnessed the accident ran to the spot to aid in the boy's rescue. They wanted to lift the car, but it was too heavy. Five men obtained axes, and, dashing into the car, cut away the flooring over the motor box, and through this the mangled body of the boy was tenderly lifted.

An ambulance, with a surgeon, from St. Catharine's Hospital was summoned. When it came the boy was dead.

Thomas Dugan of 26 Waspeth Avenue, who was assisting in extricating the boy's body, was severely injured, as the car, after it had been partially raised, fell upon his left leg, fracturing that member. Mr. Dugan was removed to St. Catharine's Hospital.

James Morton, twenty-seven years old, who lives in the Meeker Avenue railroad depot, the motorman, and John Young, fifty-two years old, of 796 Nostrand Avenue, the conductor of the car, were arrested and locked up on the charge of homicide.

A horse attached to an express wagon fell down at Fulton and Adelphi Streets at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Charles Curtis and his driver, Frank Dumbleton, twenty years old, of 84 Underhill Avenue, jumped off the wagon to help the horse up.

While the men were trying to lift the horse, trolley car No. 153, of the Fulton Avenue line, knocked Dumbleton down and crushed him under the alleged safety fender. He was taken to the Cumberland Street Hospital, where it was found that he was suffering from internal injuries. He died at 5 o'clock.

Dumbleton was the main support of his widowed mother, two sisters, and a small brother.

Anthony J. Peters, twenty-three years old, of 255 Spencer Street, the motorman, and James L. Long, twenty-four years old, of 49 India Street, the conductor, were arrested and held on the charge of homicide.

Stephen Gill, the twelve-year-old son of Patrick Gill, a longshoreman of 374 Hicks Street, was crossing Columbia Street at Amity Street at 9 o'clock last night. The street was not well lighted. Just as Crosstown Car No. 2,126 came in front of Public School No. 29, at Columbia and Amity Streets, the boy was caught under the fender.

He had attempted to cross the street. He had not seen the car. He was knocked down, and then ground under the fender.

The car stopped, and four young men ran to the boy's assistance. They were James Donnelly Frank Owens, James Donohue, and James Stacom. They got the boy from under the car, but he was dead. His legs had been cut off below the knee, and his ribs had been fractured.

The police were notified, and they arrested Otto Dick, thirty-five years old, the motorman, and William J. Cameron, the conductor, both of 223 East Twenty-third Street, this city.

No person saw the boy killed. The motorman claims he did not know there had been an accident until he heard something grinding under the wheels.

Beside the three fatal accidents there were collisions in which cars were slightly damaged, but no person was injured, and other collisions in which the passengers were not so fortunate.

Car No. 87 of the Fifth Avenue line, at Atlantic Avenue and Nevins Street, ran into Fire Truck No. 5, which was on its way to a fire at Fulton Street and Hudson Avenue. The car smashed the step on the side of the fire truck, tearing away the fire extinguishers. John Harrigan, a fireman, had his hip badly injured, and William Jones, another fireman, had his left hand severely cut. Both were able to go home.

Car No. 148 of the Bergen Street line and Car No. 602 of the Fifth Avenue line were in collision at Fifth Avenue and Bergen Street shortly before 7 o'clock. Mrs. Hattie E. Curtis of 417 Tenth Street, the police matron attached to the Amity Street Precinct, was on her way to the station house. She was a passenger on the Fifth Avenue car. The force of the collision knocked her off her feet. She fell against the door and received severe injuries in her side. She had to be taken home.

The Rev. A. P. Knell of Cornwall Bridge, Conn., was a passenger on Meeker Avenue Car No. 3,913 yesterday afternoon. At Broadway and Kent Avenue, in getting off the car, he was severely injured. The trolley pole broke and fell, striking the clergyman on the lip and face. He was attended by a surgeon from the Eastern District Hospital, and after his injuries were dressed he left for his home.

John Brower, the motorman of the Sumner Avenue car that ran into the carriage of Dr. A. T. Smith of 699 Greene Avenue about two weeks ago, throwing the doctor out and breaking his leg, was arraigned before Justice Quigley in the Gates Avenue Police Court yesterday. He was charged with running his car at a greater rate of speed than is allowed by law.

Justice Quigley discharged the motorman, saying he could not hold him on the charge.

"It is a sad commentary on the state of affairs," said Justice Quigley, "when there is no ordinance against the speed of the trolley. Cars may be run at the rate of fifty miles an hour through our streets, and nothing can be done to prevent them, because there is no law against it, therefore I shall have to dismiss the complaint."

$1,000,000 FIRE IN HALIFAX

Government Grain Elevator, Freight Shed and Loaded Cars Consumed—Explosion Injures Firemen.

HALIFAX, Feb. 27.—A fire of unknown origin was discovered about 10 o'clock this morning in the vicinity of Deepwater Terminus, and was not gotten under control until property to the value of $1,000,000 had been destroyed.

Of this amount, the Dominion Government will lose fully one-half. The Government property burned consisted of a grain elevator, freight sheds, wharves, and about thirty loaded cars.

In the freight sheds were stored the recently-discharged cargoes of the steamers Indrani and Corean, and parts of cargoes of other vessels, the property of Halifax merchants, valued at $250,000, all of which was destroyed. About $200,000 worth of it had been reconsigned to points in New-Brunswick, Quebec, and Ontario. The latter is covered by insurance, but the loss of local consignments will fall on Halifax merchants.

Several loaded cars belonging to the Canada Atlantic Railroad were burned, as were four cars of meat, property of Armour & Co., of Chicago. Two blocks of stores on Water Street were more or less damaged by fire and water.

During the progress of the fire, an explosion of wheat dust at the Government grain elevator severely injured several of the firemen, who were directing a stream of water on the building. It is thought that all will recover.

The prompt work of steam tugs saved the lives of several firemen, who had been cut off by the flames.

It was believed at one time that it would be necessary to call on the military to assist in tearing down some of the buildings in the path of the flames.

Telegraph and telephone wires were prostrated in all directions. On the whole, it was one of the most disastrous fires that this city has had to deal with in a long while.

AN EXPLOSION IN ALLEGHENY

Two Buildings Wrecked, Three Persons Seriously Hurt—Seven Women Escape by a Ladder.

ALLEGHENY, Penn., Feb. 27.—An explosion caused by sewer gas took place this afternoon in the basement of the two buildings 8 and 10 Ohio Street, which badly wrecked them and severely injured several persons.

The buildings are two stories in height. The second story of No. 8 was occupied by R. H. Logan's cigar factory, in which ten young women and three men were at work. When the explosion occurred, the rear portion of No. 8 fell in, carrying with it three employes of the cigar factory—Edith Claybourne, Ina Claybourne, and Emma Daner, all of Allegheny, who were seriously injured.

The other seven young women were in the front portion of the building, and were knocked down by the explosion, together with the three men.

As soon as the men recovered from the excitement they busied themselves quieting the young women, some of whom wanted to throw themselves out of the windows.

Fire broke out immediately, and this added to the excitement.

A ladder was soon secured, however, and the young ladies passed down it, displaying considerable nerve. The fire caused a loss of $3,000.

DR. BURTSELL SENDS HIS REPLY

He Intimates that He Will Not Ask the Pope to Reinstate Him in His Old Church in New-York.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Feb. 27.—The Rev. Dr. R. L. Burtsell has sent his reply to Major Duffy of New-York, Chairman of the committee from the Church of the Epiphany of that city, who asked him to appeal to the Pope for his reinstatement to his former parish in New-York.

While he refused to tell the purport of his answer to his former parishioners, Dr. Burtsell said this evening that he was perfectly satisfied here and with his charge, and that he could be no happier elsewhere than he is in this city.

When asked whether he would be a candidate for the new See, which, report says, will be situated in Poughkeepsie, Dr. Burtsell said he had no knowledge that a new diocese would be established, further than what he had read in the newspapers.

Close friends of Dr. Burtsell here say that he will not communicate with Rome at all on the subject of his reinstatement as pastor of the Church of the Epiphany.

Major Plimley's Deputy.

Major William Plimley, the new Commissioner of Jurors, has selected as his deputy Michael P. Dunn of the Twenty-third Assembly District Republican organization. Mr. Dunn succeeds Deputy Commissioner James E. Conner. The salary is $3,000.

DEMAND BETTER JUSTICES

Chamber of Commerce's Action Respecting the Police Court Bill.

FOR THE POOR AND THE UNFORTUNATE.

Vigorous Speeches by Charles Stewart Smith, G. Waldo Smith, A. C. Bernheim, Morris K. Jesup, and Others.

In response to a call for a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, fully 200 of its most prominent members met at the chamber yesterday noon, and passed resolutions requesting the Legislature to pass the bill to reorganize the Police Justices' courts in this city.

The high standing in financial and business circles of the men who attended the meeting yesterday, and the earnestness and determination they are showing in the matter, are sufficient to indicate its importance to the city.

Men of all shades of political belief met upon the common ground that the interests of the poor and unfortunate classes in the community demand a purification of the lower criminal courts in this city. Their demands were made known by speeches and resolutions.

Alexander E. Orr called the meeting to order, and had the following communication, which brought about the meeting, read:

New-York, Feb. 23, 1895.
Alexander E. Orr, President of the Chamber of Commerce:

Dear Sir: The undersigned, believing the administration of the lower criminal courts in this city to be a perversion of justice, an oppression of the poor, and a scandal to the fair name of this city, respectfully request that you will, at an early day, call a meeting of the Chamber for the purpose of petitioning the Legislature to pass, without further delay, a bill for the removal of the Police Justices of this city and the reorganization of that branch of our criminal procedure. Yours respectfully,

CHARLES STEWART SMITH,
CORNELIUS N. BLISS,
ALGERNON S. FRISSELL,
JAMES M'CREERY,
HORACE PORTER,
GUSTAV H. SCHWAB,
R. M. GALLAWAY,
HENRY HENTZ,
MORRIS K. JESUP,
HUGH N. CAMP,
THOMAS B. CLARKE.

Among those present yesterday were Cornelius N. Bliss, Morris K. Jesup, William H. Schieffelin, John P. Paulesin, A. C. Bernheim, Edward N. Taller, Stephen W. Carey, James Talcott, Scott Foster, H. H. Sampson, Francis A. Fogg, Louis Windmüller, A. Foster Higgins, Charles A. Hoyt, Ellis H. Roberts, Abram S. Hewitt, Gustav H. Schwab, N. W. Hard, Hugh N. Camp, Clarence W. Bowen, John H. Washburn, D. S. Grissell, Oscar E. Schmidt, William Tousey, William H. Robertson, Edward W. Parker, Christopher C. Shayne, S. W. Fay, Charles H. Ludington, James Spcyer, Henry A. Rogers, Charles Stewart Smith, James McCreery, and Gen. Horace Porter.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst entered the room while the meeting was in progress. He was received with applause, and escorted to a seat beside President Orr.

The Preamble and Resolutions.

Charles Stewart Smith offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The members of this Chamber are informed and believe that in the administration of a majority of the Police Justices' Courts in this city the innocent poor, the unfortunate, the helpless as well as the criminal classes are oppressed, and that "justice and judgment" are flagrantly perverted; and

Whereas, A Justice of one of these courts, still performing the functions of his office, has been connected recently with a disreputable brawl in a liquor saloon, and has been publicly charged with an alliance with criminals; and

Whereas, Two others, previous to their appointment upon the same bench, and while occupying official positions in this city, were indicted by Grand Juries, one for taking bribes and the other for willful neglect of duty; and

Whereas, Another of the same Board of Police Justices was shown, by testimony before the Lexow committee, to have used his official position for the protection of crime; and

Whereas, These courts have become a scandal and a humiliation to the citizens of New-York, and public sentiment has emphatically demanded their abolition; and

Whereas, In order to remedy the abuses above enumerated a bill, entitled "An act in relation to the inferior courts of criminal jurisdiction in the City and County of New-York," has been prepared by competent counsel under the direction of the Committee of Seventy, and was presented to both houses of the Legislature on the 16th of January last; therefore,

Resolved, (1,) That this Chamber most earnestly and respectfully requests the members of the Legislature to pass this bill without further delay, to the end that the dignity of the law may be restored and our courts purified from the foul stain of official corruption.

Resolved, (2,) That this chamber solemnly declares that this request is made solely in the interest of public morality, decent government, and for the welfare of the classes who are not in a position to protect themselves.

Resolved, (3,) That the President of the Chamber be authorized to transmit by telegraph a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the Hon. Charles T. Saxton, President of the Senate, and a copy to the Hon. Hamilton Fish, Speaker of the Assembly, and request those gentlemen to lay the same before their respective bodies at the earliest possible moment, and use their best endeavors to further the passage of the bill in question.

Charles Stewart Smith's Remarks.

Mr. Smith, in speaking to the resolutions, said: "The portraits of the men who founded the commercial supremacy of this city and State look down upon us from these walls, and if those pictured lips could speak I am sure we should hear nothing but words of approbation and commendation for the spirit which I hope will be exhibited in this meeting to-day.

"I think I may claim without ostentation that this Chamber has earned the right to be heard in the Legislature upon any question which affects the interests of this city or of this State. We have shown our faith by our works. We have never contented ourselves simply by offering resolutions and criticising public men and public measures. We have gone very much further than that. There has been no appeal made to New-York merchants in behalf of our fellow-countrymen suffering by famine, fire, flood, or contagion that has not received active and substantial response from the members of this body.

"My friend Mr. Wilson, our Secretary, tells me that during his connection with the Chamber—now about thirty years—more than $2,500,000 have been contributed by the members for these objects. For my part, I cannot remember any action ever taken by the Chamber which can be justly chargeable to selfish or unworthy motives. I chanced last Winter to be the Treasurer of a voluntary association for "relief by work" from the great distress then prevailing, and of the $150,000 received and disbursed for this purpose more than three-fourths were given by our members.

"I may be permitted to refer to the last occasion when we were called upon to furnish the means by which the Lexow investigation was made possible. Members of this Chamber contributed $17,500 to pay counsel fees and other expenses incident to that important investigation, because our late

Governor vetoed the bill making an appropriation for these necessary expenses."

"Now, Mr. President, it is hardly conceivable that the members of the Legislature would be willing to take the responsibility and bear the odium which must attach to those who refuse the measure of justice and reason which this Chamber demands by the passage of the Police Justices' Removal bill.

"May I take the liberty to remind our friends in the Legislature that there is no good reason or argument which can justify them in denying the relief which we demand? We are in the midst of a historical crisis, which concerns not only this city and State, the result of which will be inevitably for good or for evil, but every city in this land, for the influence of this city is potent. History will judge the acts of this Legislature with impartial severity. Indeed, the verdict 'Found wanting' is already written against those members of the Legislature who obstruct and oppose the work of reform in this city."

G. Waldo's Smith's Experience.

G. Waldo Smith, in seconding the resolution, said: "No words of mine can add force or point to the resolution presented by the distinguished Chairman of the Committee, and yet, Sir, I have just a word to say on this very important question.

"I have had some experience before the Police Justices of this city, and I am going to relate one of them. I have a large number of employes, drivers and porters, and quite frequently we have found them pilfering In one instance we had a young man arrested, and took him before one of the Police Justices. Three eminently respectable witnesses testified against him, and their evidence was so overwhelming that it would have convicted a clergyman, however respectable he might have been. Just at that instant a distinguished politician was seen to ascend the Judge's bench and talk for a few moments with the Justice, whereupon his Honor said, 'The case is dismissed.'

"What an object lesson! What a spectacle to the citizens of New-York, and to the criminal classes gathered in those police court rooms, when a Judge from the bench says to them, in effect, when you come to this court it makes no difference what the charge is against you, if you have a prominent politician, with a pull, behind you, why, you may be released! It is a great reproach to the Government of New-York that a politician should presume to appear in a court in behalf of a man charged with crime and against whom reputable witnesses are ready to appear. I could give more instances of this kind, but I think this one will suffice.

"My attention is specially called to the second resolution, wherein is set forth the disinterested motives that prompt this action We are here in the interests of justice and righteousness; we are here in the interest of the poor, the despised, and the neglected, asking that they should all have an equal chance before the law.

"Some of us may be politicians, some of us may be partisans, but after quite a long membership in this Chamber and having been a regular attendant upon its sessions, I wish to record my conviction that the politicians and the partisans in this chamber leave politics and partisanship outside the door when they enter here.

"I trust these resolutions will be unanimously adopted, and that they will go to Albany and there be favorably acted upon. If any dare to oppose them, let us visit upon them at the next election the punishment they deserve."

A. Foster Higgins Gives His Views.

A. Foster Higgins said: "I can hardly expect to add anything to the force of what has been said, but I belong to the gang of reformers, and therefore a word or two will not be perhaps inappropriate. I feel very deeply the contest in which we are now engaged, and that every step we lose, or fail in effecting, will be a great loss to this community. The Chamber of Commerce needs no defense at my hands, but I will make a plea that when this Chamber asks for a thing like this, it can be set down as in the right, and that those who oppose it are certainly in the wrong.

"I feel, Sir, that the thanks of this Chamber, as well as of the community, are due to the press of New-York, who have so loyally supported us with almost unanimity, and I feel that no progress can be attained in the future unless they continue to give us their support, and I appeal to them to turn the calcium light of publicity upon every step that this measure takes in its progress through the Legislature. Let us know the names of the men who oppose it, so that they may be pilloried by the public for their conduct. In that way we can succeed, and in that way alone."

Mr. Bernheim Arraigns the Justices.

A. C. Bernheim said: "Mr. President, I should like to move, as an amendment, that the President of this Chamber of Commerce be authorized to transmit by telegraph the preamble and resolution to the Hon. Charles T. Saxton, President of the Senate, and to the Hon. Hamilton Fish, Speaker of the Assembly, and request those gentlemen to lay the same before their respective bodies at the earliest moment possible, and use their best endeavors to further the passage of the burning question."

"I accept the amendment," said Mr. Smith.

"I might add just a few words now to what has been said," continued Mr. Bernheim. "This is a question not of politics, not even of business, but of morality, of humanity, and even of religion. At the outset it becomes pertinent to ask, 'Who are Police Justices at the present time?' It seems to me that this is a fit occasion to give names and state facts.

"On the police bench at present are Bernard F. Martin, commonly called 'Barney,' who was formerly in the liquor business with 'Red' Leary and his wife Kate, one of the most notorious burglars in the country. His saloon was the resort of the most disreputable classes in the community.

"Then we have Mr. Patrick Divver, who was so thoroughly exposed by the Lexow investigation as a man in whose saloon was the meeting place of 'green-goods men.'

"Then next we have Mr. Thomas F. Grady, against whom a Grand Jury made a most severe presentment.

"Then there is Mr. Joseph Koch, who was indicted for malfeasance in office while he was an Excise Commissioner, and who only escaped punishment because the Legislature subsequently passed an act which enabled him also to put in a technical defense. These are a few of the men who compose that court.

"Justice Taintor, sitting in the Yorkville Police Court, on Nov. 14, 1892, sentenced to the workhouse for six months each eight disorderly women, and on the following day, Judge Grady, at the Tombs Police Court, ordered the discharge of these same women. The Grand Jury said that, while Judge Grady violated no law in the discharge of these offenders, his action defeated the ends of justice.

"Now all these Police Justices have enormous power. Their decisions are in most cases without any appeal, and the need therefore of men whose uprightness and ability is beyond question is greater in this than in any other cause.

"The proposed bill gives us an opportunity not only of ridding ourselves of the present Justices, but makes the needed requirements as to the character and fitness of the new ones. They are obliged to be lawyers, who have had at least ten years' practice and experience at the bar. Cases of particular hardship to the poor by reason of the exercise of abusive power on the part of the Justices can be abundantly shown."

Morris K. Jesup, who was the last speaker, said: "I have been asked the question several times by gentlemen both inside and outside of the Chamber whether the Chamber of Commerce was not going a little beyond its powers and scope in mixing up in the questions of politics and reform. Now, that is a pertinent question, and I think an answer should be given to it, as I have answered it individually, that I think it is the duty of this Chamber to do the very thing which is now proposed.

"Why, Mr. President and gentlemen, I would like to know where the Chamber of Commerce would be, where the City of New-York would be, where we all would be, and where all our commerce would be if we had a dishonest municipal government. If life and property are not safe in the City of New-York, if people cannot come here from afar and feel that their lives are cared for, that these great temptations which we all know about in New-York are proscribed, and if New-York once gets the name and the fame of having no justice in it, or that justice is here perverted, then I would like to know what the Chamber of Commerce expects to do in the future.

"I maintain that we have got to do something besides simply caring for the commerce of this city, as we understand it. We have got to take part, not only as individuals, but collectively as a Chamber, in an unpartisan way, in every reform that goes on in this city for the protection of life, for the preservation of property, and for the maintenance of our liberties.

"That is the ground that I take in answer to these questions that have been put to me; it is the ground I take with reference to the position that this Chamber should fill, and I consider that we are not perverting in the slightest degree the position we hold or the objects we seek to accomplish by taking part in such proceedings as we are called upon to do."

University Settlement Society's Letter.

Charles Stewart Smith requested the Secretary to read the following letter, saying that he considered it pertinent to this subject:

University Settlement Society,
26 Delancey Street,
New-York, Feb. 27, 1895.

My Dear Mr. Bernheim: In answer to your inquiry to-day, touching the Police Justices, I would state:

First—That we have had occasion to note several cases of harshness on the part of Justices on the east side. We constantly hear the story that when some one known to the politics of the ward whispers a word to the Justice the case is usually settled or blocked, according to the wish of that potentate. If there is any such intervention, there seems to be no certainty of very effective justice or fair discrimination.

Recently a woman with a pushcart was arrested by a policeman new to the service on the charge of keeping her cart standing in one spot longer than the law allowed. One of the east-side workers knew the woman and went to the station in her behalf. The Sergeant frankly admitted that it was mere "freshness" on the part of the officer, and that if an example were to be made any able-bodied man might have been chosen instead of this poor creature, who was already in advanced stages of consumption. In fact, the customary generosity of the east side had been shown by several men, who offered to let themselves be arrested in her place. We felt confident that the case would be dismissed, and were so assured by the officers, but when it was brought up the following morning for the preliminary examination, the usual mysterious whispering between the Justice and some persor not in uniform took place, and the woman was bound over to appear later, and we could obtain no examination of the grounds of this decision. I then procured the services of a first-class lawyer, and on the trial the woman was quickly acquitted. But her anxiety and suspense during the two weeks of uncertainty were pitiful, and had we not secured such talent as was far beyond her means, the result, from appearances, might have been quite otherwise.

Secondly, this case fairly disproves also the theory maintained by at least one Justice, that common sense, such as he flatters himself to possess, rather than legal acumen or exactness, is required for this work. Not common sense, but uncommon ignorance and often pitiless brutality, are the characteristics by which we are most impressed regarding these courts. I feel most strongly that this is one of the many wrongs to be righted, and that all who desire that the poor shall be treated with fairness and decency will urge the necessity for a radical change from the present infamous methods of miscarrying justice.

I would cite to you other cases of laxness and severity, but this is sufficient. Very truly yours, JAMES B. REYNOLDS.

Mr. Smith said: "The writer of that is the head worker of the University Settlement, and that institution needs no commendation, I am sure, either of its authority or character."

As there were no others present who desired to speak on the subject, President Orr put the question on the adoption of the preamble and resolutions, and they were unanimously adopted.

The meeting then adjourned and the resolutions were later telegraphed to Lieut. Gov. Saxton and Speaker Fish at Albany.

Flushing Y. M. C. A. Officers.

FLUSHING, L. I., Feb. 27.—The organization of the Flushing Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association was completed last night by the election of a Board of Directors and the selection of officers. The Board of Directors is composed of E. E. Sprague, C. H. Eglee, H. A. Bogert, H. W. White, representing the Congregational Church; M. T. Bogert, R. H. Baker, C. R. De Bevois of the Reformed Church; E. V. W. Rossiter, E.M. Franklin, L. H. Bullard of the Episcopal Church; A. A. Knowles, F. P. Morris of the Baptist Church, and L. M. De Lamater, J. W. Crawford, and W. J. Roberts, representing the Methodist Church. The officers selected are: President—M. T. Bogert; Vice President—E. M. Franklin; Secretary—H. W. White; Treasurer—L. M. De Lamater.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

12:30 A. M.—178 Broadway; D. A. Doyle, trunks; damage, $100.
1:35 A. M.—134 East Seventeenth Street; William Walsh, flat; damage, $500.
3:25 A. M.—Hotel Metropole, Broadway and Forty-second Street; damage, $50.
6 A. M.—16 and 18 Astor Place; James J. Little, printer and bookbinder; damage, $5,500.
8:45 A. M.—2,357 Third Avenue; Reuben Spitzpink, paints; damage, $10.
1:25 P. M.—120 Chrystie Street; A. H. Krauter, dry goods; damage trifling.
4:30 P. M.—5 to 13 Seventh Avenue; five wagons of the Knickerbocker Ice Company partly burned; damage, $100.
7:20 P. M.—550 Columbus Avenue; Miss Gallagher; damage, $700.
11:53 P. M.—535 West Thirty-eighth Street, Mrs. Catharnie Maimx; damage, $500.

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SIDED WITH STRIKERS

The Brooklyn Police Were Unwilling to Perform Their Duty.

SO TESTIFIED BEFORE THE COMMITTEE

Soldiers Compelled to Do Police Duty —Headquarters Detectives Unable to Discover Anything.

Interesting facts were brought out yesterday before the Friday committee tending to show where to put the responsibility for the calling out of the militia in Brooklyn, and for the long-continued disorder during the recent strike of the employes of the electric surface railroads.

Patrick Campbell, Superintendent of the Brooklyn police, told the legislative committee the efficiency of the force was considerably impaired by the general feeling of sympathy for the strikers that existed among the members of the uniformed force.

The evidence also showed that Police Commissioner Welles, and not Superintendent Campbell, managed the force during the strike.

The committee met at 10:45 A. M. in the hall of the Board of Supervisors, in the County Court House. Police Commissioner Welles was the first witness.

In answer to questions by William M. Ivins, counsel to the committee, Mr. Welles said that four days after the commencement of the strike it was found to be absolutely necessary, by reason of increasing disorder and the extending operations of the railroads, to call out the militia.

"Prior to the appearance of the militia," asked Mr. Ivins, "what help had the police given the companies?"

"They had guarded the stables and power houses, and had manned the cars."

"Had you put on additional police?"

"No, I did not do that until the militia was withdrawn."

Commissioner Welles said he was around the city during the strike. He saw innumerable broken windows in the cars, and a number of disorderly mobs. He denied the troops had been detailed to ride on the cars.

"One of the witnesses," said Mr. Ivins, "has sworn that the only violence during the strike was committed by the police and the militia, and that the police broke up a peaceful meeting of strikers."

"I don't know anything about it."

"Did you ever issue an order to break up strikers' meetings?"

"I may have issued general orders to the police to supervise all meetings of the disaffected."

Commissioner Welles estimated that the cost of special police and other extra items of expense in the Police Department, incident to the strike, would amount to about $75,000. There were about 1,000 police, he said, available for strike duty. The Superintendent, he said, was not supreme in the disposal of the force.

"Have any Captains been transferred since the strike?" asked Mr. Ivins.

"No, Sir."

"Is it a fact that Capt. Martin acted as a railroad starter at the Flatbush stables?"

"That is news to me," said the Commissioner.

Superintendent Patrick Campbell followed his superior officer on the witness stand. He said he had been Superintendent of the force for twenty-three years, and had never before known any occasion for calling out the militia. The recent strike, he said, was unlike all previous strikes, in that it covered more area and involved more roads. One of the troubles this time, he stated, was the inadequacy of the police in point of numbers. Superintendent Campbell said he remained at Police Headquarters during the strike.

"Did it suggest itself to you at any time to make a personal survey of the field?" asked Mr. Ivins.

"No, Sir. I kept myself informed, by the telephone, of the condition all over the city."

The police, the witness said, made 600 arrests during the strike. The special police were appointed by Commissioner Welles.

It would have taken 3,000 to 4,000 police, he testified, to properly picket all the car lines.

"Did you at any time say to the Police Commissioner your force was inadequate?"

"No, Sir. I simply told him the force was getting small."

Superintendent Campbell testified he did not consult with Mayor Schieren at any time about the strike. Once, after the withdrawal of the militia, the Mayor summoned him and asked why so many assaults were being committed. The Superintendent told the Mayor the trouble was there were not enough police.

Mr. Ivins asked the Superintendent if he had ever learned who committed the acts of violence. "Only from the reports of the Captains," the witness said.

"How did you use the Headquarters' detectives?"

"As regular police officers."

"Don't you think it would have been worth while for you to find out who were the leaders in the troubles?"

"Sure."

The Headquarters detectives, Superintendent Campbell said, were sent out constantly among the crowds to keep their eyes on the situation.

"Did they find out anything?" asked Mr. Ivins.

"Nothing very particular."

"Did any of the detectives bring you specific information to identify the moving parties in the violence?"

"No, Sir."

"Do you know to what extent the detectives tried to find out?"

"Only by the reports of the Inspectors."

The Superintendent said he did not feel any dissatisfaction at the failure of the detectives to bring him news, because he realized it was very difficult to get at these things.

"The charge has been publicly made," said Mr. Ivins, "that the police officers and men were very largely in sympathy with the strikers. Is that true?"

"I guess that's so, to some extent."

"To what extent?"

"In not protecting non-union motormen and drivers."

"What was the cause of that?"

"Oh, I can't say."

The Superintendent stated that twenty-five policemen had been tried for neglect of duty. The feeling of sympathy, he testified, was general throughout the force.

"Do you think you got to the end when twenty-five men were reported?"

"We reported all we could find."

"If it had not been for this feeling of sympathy, could not the police have obviated, largely, the calling out of troops?"

"Oh, I don't think it extended as far as that."

Heman Dowd, Colonel of the Twelfth Regiment, testified that his men were called on in Brooklyn during the strike to patrol the streets and keep the peace—ordinary police duty, in fact.

The witness said he saw very few police on strike duty, and they were reported to him as inefficient and in sympathy with the strikers. The police treated the strikers gently, and made no efforts to disperse crowds. The pay roll of the Twelfth Regiment, for strike duty, he said, would amount to between $7,000 and $8,000.

The next witness was Brig. Gen. James McLeer of the Second Brigade, who was in charge of the troops during the strike. He said the militia was never before called out in Brooklyn.

"On Jan. 18," said the witness, "Mayor Schieren and Police Commissioner Welles called on me and said the disturbances had grown to such an extent that the police were insufficient."

According to Gen. McLeer, the Mayor and Commissioner Welles gave him at first a list of nine stables and power houses to be guarded. This, they told him, was all the militia would be required to do. That night the troops were ordered out. The next day the Mayor and Mr. Welles called on Gen. McLeer with a list of forty places for the troops to cover. The police were then relieved at all the stables.

The Mayor and the Police Commissioner again called on Gen. McLeer, Sunday, Jan. 20, and said that in addition to guarding stations it would be necessary for the militia to patrol the streets. Gen. McLeer said the Second Brigade could not do all that, and the New-York troops were called out by Gov. Morton at Mayor Schieren's request.

"Do you know anything about Mayor Schieren's having also asked for the Third Brigade?"

"I do not."

Gen. McLeer estimated the combined pay roll of the troops at $140,000, and the cost of their subsistence at $40,000 more.

Mr. Ivins read the report made to Gen. McLeer by Col. D. E. Austen of the Thirteenth Regiment, in reference to the killing of Tinsmith Thomas Carney, in Hicks Street, by the troops. The report was published at the time in this paper.

Col. Daniel Appleton of the Seventh Regiment testified that some of his men were called on to patrol the streets while in Brooklyn. He described the various troubles between his command and the mobs, and said that it was several times necessary to charge the mobs. The shooting done by his troops, he said, was thoroughly justified. Col. Appleton said it was reported to him that the police—some of them at least—were failing to render protection to citizens from strikers and their sympathizers.

Col. John N. Partridge, President of the Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad, the road which settled with its men the third day of the strike, was next called. He gave the terms of the settlement, which was on the company's own terms as to wages and trippers. The men, however, were no longer held responsible for their cars while on the "stand" at either end of the line. The cause of the strike, he said, was the failure of the companies to grant the demands of the men as to wages and trippers.

Col. Partridge, in answer to a question by Chairman Friday, said: "In settling with my men I acted in the interest of our stockholders. It was the best thing for us to do under the circumstances."

The witness said he knew of no agreement among the railroad Presidents to stand together during the strike. Col. Partridge said he thought all pending Strike bills in the Legislature should be done away with.

Major Charles F. Roe, Commander of Troop A of this city, whose experiences in quelling troubles in Brooklyn were narrated in The New-York Times last Sunday, followed Col. Partridge as a witness. Major Roe related the adventures of Troop A during the strike.

On the way back from Maspeth the day of the riot there, Major Roe testified, one of his men was struck on the temple by a stone and rendered unconscious. The Major rode back to find the culprit. He asked a police officer who it was that threw the stone.

"I don't know anything about it," said the policeman.

Major Roe said his officers reported to him that the police were undoubtedly in sympathy with the strikers. "They could have aided materially," he said, "in quelling disturbances." The entire pay roll of Troop A while in Brooklyn, he said, amounted to $5,500.

Col. Francis V. Greene, Commander of the Seventy-first Regiment of this city, said he saw no actual neglect of duty by the Brooklyn police. Col. Greene testified that the pay roll of his regiment for strike duty was $7,000, exclusive of subsistence.

Col. Alexis C. Smith, Commander of the Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn, said his men were scattered over Brooklyn during the strike, and no serious acts of violence were observed. On one occasion, he said, the police refused to enter a building to arrest wire cutters. The troops then entered and captured eight men, armed with wire cutting implements. Col. Smith said he had had no evidence that his own men were in sympathy with the strikers.

Andrew D. Best of the Executive Committee of District Assembly No. 75, Knights of Labor, was recalled. He said that while many of the strikers were undoubtedly suffering from the loss of their employment, the general effect of the strike among workingmen would be beneficial. The Knights of Labor, Mr. Best said, were not in favor of violence in strikes, and were in favor of municipal ownership of street car lines. He said none of the members of the Executive Committee of the strikers had applied to the companies for reinstatement.

The committee then adjourned.

Mayor Schieren will appear before the committee to-day as a witness.

NEW-YORK POSTMASTERS NAMED

The President Nominates for the Elmira and Whitehall Offices — Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—While Mr. Hill was engaged to-day in opposing the Gorman amendments to the Sundry Civil bill, which were aimed at the Administration, the nominations of George H. Cotton to be Postmaster at Elmira and Henry C. Hall to be Postmaster at Whitehall, N. Y., were sent to the Senate by the President. Mr. Hill did not hear the news until quite late in the day.

He said to a correspondent of The New-York Times that he had not been consulted in the matter, and that Cotton was not the man he would have selected for Postmaster at Elmira, but that he was not objectionable to him and probably would be confirmed. Cotton is understood here to be anything but an ardent admirer of Mr. Hill.

Mr. Hall, the Whitehall nominee, will not be opposed by the New-York Senators.

Fourth-class Postmasters for New-York offices were appointed to-day as follows: Edward Stickles, Churchtown; E. C. Roosevelt, Pelham Manor; G. W. Abbey, South Addison, and Edward Thomas, Stuyvesant Falls. B. S. Griggs was appointed Postmaster of Franklin Park, N. J., a fourth-class office.

After a Fortune in Newark.

AKRON, Ohio, Feb. 27.—Mrs. Elnora Acker of this city believes that Mrs. Margaret Hunter, who died Feb. 8 in an attic in Newark, N. J., worth $16,000, was her aunt, and has gone East to claim the fortune.

MISS ANNA GOULD

Has CAUGHT A COUNT, and a mighty nice fellow, too, according to all accounts. She may find it an easier matter to CATCH A COLD, though, and that wouldn't be so nice.
Anyway, a few bottles of

RIKER'S EXPECTORANT

will be mighty handy to have along on the wedding trip.
Only 60 cts. a bottle for this SWIFT, PLEASANT, and CERTAIN CURE for a COUGH OR COLD, GRIPPE, BRONCHITIS, PNEUMONIA, or other disease of Throat or Lungs. Your money back if it fails. Of your druggist or at

RIKER'S,

6TH AV., COR. 22D ST.

PLATT SUING FOR PEACE

Offered to Give Up the Fight Here if Let Alone Elsewhere.

OPPOSITION GROWING RAPIDLY

Mr. Brookfield and His Friends Not Likely to Withdraw from the Contest — Discussed at a Dinner.

Thomas C. Platt has had an awakening. He has begun to realize that the opposition to him not only in this county, but in the State, is growing with a rapidity that calls for heroic measures if the spread of anti-Plattism is to be checked.

Within a few days he sent an ambassador to the leaders of the anti-Platt people in this city, distinctly offering to give up the fight in this county if the anti-Platt people would keep their hands off movements against him in other parts of the State. This ambassador declared that Mr. Platt desired harmony in the Republican Party above all other things.

Platt's claim in previous years was that he never interfered in local politics. With the advent of a Republican Mayor he thought he would openly enter the field. He did so, with the humiliation he has received as a result. Then, having got into a field where he couldn't be boss, and, finding his grip on his old field of bossship relaxing, he determined to confine his attention once more to State politics if the anti-Platt folks would accept that as a compromise. The reply of the anti-Platt leaders, who were approached by the ambassador, was:

"We will give him the same kind of harmony in this city he is giving us in Albany."

And, as a sample of the kind of harmony Platt is dealing out in Albany, the appointment of John H. Gunner, the Twenty-second District machine politician, as a Port Warden, is referred to. Gunner, after assuring Mr. Brookfield of his support in the fight for the Chairmanship of the Republican County Committee, deliberately went over to the Platt-Lauterbach side, and hence his appointment on Platt's recommendation.

Edward Lauterbach is one of the Platt harmony ambassadors. He has been almost a daily visitor at the Mayor's office for the last few days. He wants to arrange a harmony interview with Commissioner Brookfield, and it is possible that such an interview will be arranged to take place within the next forty-eight hours, for Mayor Strong is perfectly willing that there should be harmony in the party, if the politicians do not seek to interfere with his determination to give this city a non-partisan government.

But Mr. Brookfield and his friends, whom the Platt men derided and scoffed at when, in the practice of their brutal politics, they thought they had them downed, will not be found to be the purchasers of political green goods, whether vended by Platt or Lauterbach. Nevertheless, the meeting between Messrs. Brookfield and Lauterbach as Platt's ambassador will be interesting when it takes place. What Platt wants, if possible, now that it is evident that the fight against him will be waged throughout the State, is to wheedle out a division of the public works patronage so that it will aid him to some extent in his fight for the control of delegates to the Republican National Convention. On what ground such a division of the patronage should be delivered to him is certainly not very clear.

Platt was never heard pleading for harmony until he was beaten. The only harmony that is pleasant to Platt is harmony with Platt on top and all his opponents routed. But there is no chance for harmony of the Platt kind now. For the first time he finds that his old friend patronage is in the hands of his opponents. He knows that Mr. Brookfield can now take the Republican County Committee out of his hands at a moment's notice. He knows that he is no longer Republican boss of this county. Hence he cries for harmony. He wants half of the public works apple, but he proposes to keep his Albany apple to himself so that he can give "boys" like Gunner a bite of it now and again.

For months the anti-Platt men not only in this city, but elsewhere in the State, have been holding conferences preparatory to perfecting an anti-Platt organization, to wage war against the boss, first at the Republican State Convention to be held this Fall, and next at the Republican conventions to be held next year to select delegates to the Republican National Convention. Here in this city there has been a series of dinners at which these things were informally discussed. These discussions also had much to do with the recommendations which the anti-Platt men made to Mayor Strong, Mr. Brookfield's appointment being the result of one of them.

A recent dinner at which anti-Platt men met has disturbed Mr. Platt very much, and he is showing unusual alarm about it. It was held last Friday night at the Windsor Hotel, and the host of the evening was Cornelius N. Bliss. The guests were Gen. Samuel Thomas, Elihu Root, William Brookfield, ex-Senator Warner Miller, ex-State Senator J. Sloat Fassett, ex-Speaker Malby, Gen. Horace Porter, Edward Mitchell, Jr., Charles Stewart Smith, Gen. Anson G. McCook, State Senator Higgins, Gen. C. H. T. Collis, and John E. Milholland. One of these gentlemen said to a reporter yesterday:

"We did not discuss the Presidential question further than to agree that Senator Platt was working in the interest of ex-Speaker Reed. We did discuss the best methods of advancing the party's interests in this State." One of the speakers said Mr. Platt should not be permitted to Tammanyize the Republican Party in this State without a vigorous protest. Ex-Senator Miller took an active part in the discussion. He said substantially that it was indecent that one man should arrogate to himself the whole power of the State when there were other men who were just as much entitled to recognition and influence in the Republican Party.

Elihu Root was one of those who made speeches. The story that a permanent organization was formed, with Mr. Root as its Chairman, was denied by two or three of the men who were present. Ex-Senator Warner Miller declined to discuss the subject yesterday. Mr. Platt gave out the impression that both Mr. Miller and ex-Senator Higgins had wired him that they were not engaged in any anti-Platt movement.

Mr. Brookfield and Gen. Collis declined to discuss the affair because it was a private dinner. Mr. Bliss said that it was not an anti-Platt conference, but a sociable dinner. Asked as to Presidential candidates, he said:

"It is probable that the Republicans of this State will present the name of the man who carried the State by 150,000 majority to the National Convention for the nomination for President. Gov. Morton's tremendous majority in the last election makes him the logical candidate, in my opinion."

The first of the series of anti-Platt conferences was held as far back as the day after the Republican State Convention at Saratoga. Many have been held since. An informal one was held at the Union League Club Tuesday night. Ex-Senator Fassett and a few of the men who were at the Windsor Hotel dinner, including ex-Senator Warner Miller and ex-Speaker Malby, are reported to have been at it. Others will be held soon, and one of them on Saturday.

From all indications, the anti-Platt sentiment throughout the State is steadily swelling. The keystone of the anti-Platt arch is Cornelius N. Bliss, and the question of leadership is said to be equally divided between Warner Miller and J. Sloat Fassett. As stated, it was Mr. Bliss who sent out the invitations for the Windsor Hotel dinner last Friday, and Mr. Bliss has issued notices for the next conference, that is to take place in this city on Saturday.

It had been expected that an important conference would take place in this city Tuesday, and ex-Speaker George R. Malby came down from Albany expressly to attend it. The ex-Speaker is outspoken in his bitterness toward Mr. Platt, and is willing to use his best efforts and his influence to destroy every measure which Mr. Platt or his friends may be interested in, and pass every one that Mr. Platt's opponents may desire.

A little incident that occurred during Mr. Platt's visit to Albany last Tuesday has just come to light. The ex-Senator sent a polite autograph note to Mr. Malby, expressing the hope that the St. Lawrence man would make it convenient to come and see him. Mr. Malby not only refused to pay his respects to his former boss, but treated the request with silence.

According to a gentleman who came from Albany last night and was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Mr. Malby is to be punished for his temerity and for his display of disrespect toward the Republican boss. The two armory appropriation bills that Adjt. Gen. McAlpin recommended to the Ways and Means Committee were for the Whitehall and Ogdensburg Separate Companies. Mr. Burleigh succeeded in forcing through his Whitehall bill before the schism occurred in the party. Judge Leslie Russell and Speaker Malby, who were concerned in the Ogdensburg bill, were not so fortunate. They succeeded in having the bill passed last week. But, unfortunately, according to the informant of The Times, ex-Speaker Malby allowed his name to be linked with the anti-Platt forces and with last Friday's conference. This sealed the fate of the bill.

"The Assembly adjourned at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon," said this gentleman, "and from a prominent Senator I was informed Gov. Morton had prepared for the Ogdensburg bill a ringing message, which was to be brimful of economy, the danger of a high tax rate, and practically to outline the Governor's policy as to appropriations. Coming at this particular time, this veto, to say the least, is significant, for it indicates that while Gov. Morton is not disposed to interfere with Mayor Strong in his administration of the affairs of the City of New-York or to demand patronage there for Mr. Platt, he is to protect Mr. Platt in the State at large and to serve notice on refractory members of the Legislature that they can hope for no favors unless they are loyal to the Platt organization. The veto of Mr. Malby's bill, indorsed as it was by Gen. McAlpin, can only be construed as a punishment for his exhibition of independence."

Another curious feature connected with the entangling political complications of the last week was divulged yesterday. It was known that when Gov. Morton took charge of affairs last week he selected Lieut. Gov. Saxton as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Mayor Strong. But this selection was made before the Governor was informed of the contemplated anti-Platt conference last Friday. Among those whom C. N. Bliss invited was the Lieutenant Governor himself.

Under all the circumstances, Lieut. Gov. Saxton concluded to go to his home in Wayne County. Accordingly, Gov. Morton himself came to town and attempted, not so much to placate and pacify Mayor Strong, as to placate the Mayor's friends and prevent a further break in the party, which is regarded now as almost inevitable, judging from the reports that are coming in from all parts of the State in favor of a general anti-Platt organization.

A gentleman who is very close to Mr. Brookfield is responsible for a statement made last evening at the Windsor Hotel to the effect that an anti-Platt afternoon newspaper would soon be established at Albany to compete with The Journal, the property of State Committeeman William Barnes, who is receiving 50 per cent. of the patronage given out at the capital city.

The defection of Senator Frank W. Higgins of the Thirty-second District from the Platt column was explained yesterday afternoon by a friend of ex-Senator Sloat Fassett. This gentleman said:

"Fassett will be the leader of the anti-Platt forces in this State and will control the entire southern tier of counties, from Chautauqua to and including Tioga. Senator Higgins desires a renomination, but he understands Mr. Platt favors Assemblyman S. Fred Nixon, who was promised the nomination the year Higgins obtained it. Between Higgins and Fassett a very strong band of friendship exists. The latter is under many obligations to Higgins, and has assured him of his support in the forthcoming Senatorial fight. For that reason Higgins has abandoned Platt and thrown his futures of war with Fassett and the other anti-Platt men."

War has been declared between Senator Childs of Queens County and his Republican leader, Senator O'Connor. The former introduced a bill which appropriated $40,000 for a normal school at Jamaica, Long Island. O'Connor deftly substituted Binghamton for Jamaica. Childs became very indignant over the lack of Senatorial courtesy, and expressed his sentiments to O'Connor in no uncertain terms. Last evening Senator Childs said: "To-morrow morning I shall make an earnest effort to have that bill amended to the shape that it was in when I introduced it. If the Senate fails to sustain me, I shall resign my seat."

The course of Senator O'Connor is without a parallel in the history of legislation in this State.

Latest Foreign Shipping.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Capt. Nickels, from New-York Feb. 6, arr. at Alexandria at 5 P. M. yesterday.

Latest Arrivals.

SS Trinidad, (Br.,) Fraser, Bermuda Feb. 25, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M.

SS Richmond, Blakeman, Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Iroquois, Pennington, Jacksonville Feb. 24, via Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Call It a Craze.

AN ALARMING STATEMENT CONCERNING WOMEN.

HOW BAD HABITS ARE FORMED.

The *New York Tribune* says: "The habit of taking 'headache powders' is increasing to an alarming extent among a great number of women throughout the country. These powders as their name indicates, are claimed by the manufacturers to be a positive and speedy cure for any form of headache. In many cases their chief ingredient is morphine, opium, cocaine or some other equally injurious drug having a tendency to deaden pain. The habit of taking them is easily formed, but almost impossible to shake off. Women usually begin taking them to relieve a raging headache and soon resort to the powder to alleviate any little pain or ache they may be subjected to, and finally like the morphine or opium fiend, get into the habit of taking them regularly, imagining that they are in pain if they happen to miss their regular dose."

In nine cases out of ten, the trouble is in the stomach and liver. Take a simple laxative and liver tonic and remove the offending matter which deranges the stomach and causes the headache. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are composed entirely of the purest, concentrated, vegetable extracts. One Pellet is a dose; sugar-coated, easily swallowed; *once used, always in favor.* They positively *cure* sick headache and remove the disposition to it.

E. VARGASON, Esq.

Mr. E. VARGASON, of *Otter Lake, Lapeer Co., Mich.*, writes: "I not infrequently have an attack of the headache. It usually comes on in the forenoon. At my dinner I eat my regular meal, and take one or two of Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets immediately after, and in the course of an hour my headache is cured and no bad effects. I feel better every way for having taken them—not worse, as is usual after taking other kinds of pills. 'Pleasant Pellets' are worth more than their weight in gold, if for nothing else than to cure headache."

FOR LADIES ONLY.

A Rare and Very Unusual Event.

What They Heard Deeply Concerned Them.

An Interesting and Instructive Occasion.

The Best Private Lecture Ever Given to Ladies.

They Knew Every Word Was Forcible and True.

Every lady wants to thoroughly understand her organism, and to know how best to obtain perfect health and strength, a clear complexion, a good form, and all those womanly attributes which the world so greatly admires. They were told this and much more yesterday afternoon by Dr. Greene in his great private lecture to ladies in Chickering Hall. This well-known and successful specialist and lecturer, of 35 West 14th Street, New-York City, has established a world-wide reputation in the cure of female complaints of every description.

There are very few women of the present day who are not affected in some way with the weakness and disease common to their sex. This is due to several reasons. The delicate structure of the female system renders it especially liable to many diseases. The constant work and worry which occupy the lives of most women, with its weakening effect on the nerves, could not do otherwise than produce those distressing diseases peculiar to the female sex.

Thousands of women are ruining their health by overwork, or in some way overtaxing their strength and laying a foundation for nervous prostration and female weakness. Thousands of young girls are injuring their health in our stores, shops, and factories. Their systems, yet undeveloped, are being weakened and ruined by overwork. The delicate nerves cannot long stand the strain without breaking down. Women everywhere are creating for themselves disease, prostration, and weaknesses by overworking their strength and nerves. Household cares are generally too heavy a burden.

Such a mode of life can never fail to soon show its effects upon the system. A feeling of nervousness gradually appears. It is scarcely perceptible at first, but gradually those tender nerves grow weaker, until the person becomes constantly harassed by that awful condition, nervousness. Loss of sleep soon manifests itself, and then the miserable patient suffers all night, as well as all day. The digestive organs become disturbed, there is gas in the stomach, coated tongue, bad taste in the mouth, loss of appetite, and constipation. The person becomes

Tired and Languid,

there is a constant feeling of exhaustion, debility, and lassitude which makes her fit for nothing. She loses her energy and ambition, becomes irritable, and, indeed, cares not whether she lives or dies. Her interest in everything departs and she can no longer arouse herself from the condition of lassitude and nervousness into which she has fallen.

Female weakness appears in the form of irregularities, exhausting discharges, displacements, pains, and bearing down sensations. Complete nervous and physical prostration will surely follow if something is not done.

What to do is the question. There is no other living physician who has the opportunities to observe and study female complaints and nervous diseases in women that Dr. Greene has. Having made a specialty of

MR. GORMAN IS SURPRISED

The Senate Rejects His Two Financial Projects.

HIS PLAN OF REVENGE REPUDIATED

He Is Forced to Withdraw His Amendment to the Sundry Civil Bill — Mr. Mills's Scheme Falls Flat Also.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The chief source of danger of an extra session was removed to-day, when Mr. Gorman and Mr. Mills were forced to relinquish their amendments to the Sundry Civil bill which were designed to embarrass the Administration. It was Mr. Gorman's scheme to force upon the Secretary of the Treasury the unsolicited power to issue 3 per cent. certificates of indebtedness, and then to invalidate the contract with the foreign bond syndicate by a provision that all bonds hereafter issued by the Government should be offered to the public for not less than twenty days. Mr. Mills went further in an amendment cutting off entirely the right to issue bonds. Mr. Gorman was forced to withdraw his amendments, and Mr. Mills was humiliated by the ruling of the President of the Senate that his amendment was out of order.

Mr. Gorman was misled in his estimate of the feeling of the Senate. His speech to-day, in defense of his amendments, made that plain. His reference to "sudden conversions" was due to his discovery that Senators on whom he had relied were unwilling to support him in his scheme of revenge. Whatever promises of help Mr. Gorman may have secured for these amendments it was shown that his plans would have failed in any event, for the silver Republicans on the one side and the honest-money and silver Democrats on the other were utterly opposed to the amendments, and were prepared to talk them to death. The silver men did not like the certificate idea; the sound-money men were determined that the policy of the Administration should be upheld. Mr. Gorman succeeded again in recording his distrust of the Secretary of the Treasury, whose figures he declared to be entirely misleading.

The fact that the amendments would not be accepted became known early in the day. Although the statement frequently was made that the Senate could not afford to lose any time in needless discussion, more than four hours were consumed in discussion of the Gorman and Mills propositions, and a much longer time would have been taken had not Mr. Gorman abandoned his hopeless undertaking. The discussion was participated in by prominent Senators on both sides of the Chamber, and much temper was displayed. Mr. Sherman, by his defense of the greenbacks, provoked the expression from Mr. Hill that almost anything could be proved from the speeches of the Ohio Senator, and the reading of a portion of a speech delivered by Mr. Sherman in 1870 in which that gentleman favored the retirement of the greenbacks. Mr. Hill was led into an amusing error by ascribing to Mr. Sherman an act which the latter declared was performed at a time when Mr. Sherman was not a member of the body. Mr. Hill's chief argument was that Congress might better break the "endless chain" than to provide means for furnishing the Treasury with funds which would not be required so long as the existing currency system should be in operation.

The Republican desire to cripple the Administration was shown in the speech of Mr. Allison, who conveniently refrained from alluding to the causes which led to the recent drain of gold from the Treasury. The debate was of no particular value, except to show that personal feeling rather than patriotism inspired some of the participants. The Sundry Civil bill is now nearly completed, and the Senate has agreed to vote upon it to-morrow at 3 o'clock. With this bill out of the way, it is not believed that there will be much difficulty in disposing of the remaining appropriation bills before the hour which will mark the end of the Fifty-third Congress.

FIVE HOURS OF TALK.

Senators Air Their Financial Views Discussing the Gorman Plan.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill having been laid before the Senate this morning, the Gorman amendment for the issue of $100,000,000 of 3 per cent. certificates of indebtedness, and requiring United States bonds to be offered to the public for twenty days, was taken up—it being Section 2 of the bill. The debate on the amendment consumed five hours, and came to naught in the end.

Mr. Berry (Dem., Ark.,) made a point of order against the amendment as general legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. Hill, (Dem., N. Y.,) before the decision of the point of order, moved to amend the amendment by adding the words "and hereafter all Treasury notes and United States notes that may be redeemed shall not be reissued, but shall be canceled."

Mr. Berry explained that his point of order did not apply to Mr. Hill's amendment.

Mr. Cullom (Rep., Ill.,) suggested that the discussion on the general subject should go on.

Mr. Berry said that, in view of the short time left of this Congress, and of the fact that there were still three appropriation bills to be disposed of, there was no necessity of a general discussion on the financial question, as the amendment was clearly out of order.

Mr. Hill proceeded to speak to the point of order, but was interrupted by Mr. Mills, (Dem., Texas,) who asked the Chair whether debate was in order.

The Vice President—Not without unanimous consent.

Mr. Mills—I must object unless we can all join in it.

Mr. Cullom—So do I.

The Vice President—The point of order is not debatable, but the Chair is willing, and would be glad, to hear suggestions upon it.

Mr. Mills—I ask that the Chair will submit the question to the Senate, as all these questions of order have been submitted hitherto.

Mr. Hill—I suppose that that is a question for the Chair.

Mr. Hill Has His Say.

Mr. Hill argued that the Gorman amendment was general legislation, and he conceded that his own amendment would change existing law. However important he might regard his own amendment as a proposition for the best interests of the country, it was of the same character as the other. Therefore, if the one was to stand, the other should stand, and a discussion would be opened up that would take the next week to decide, because it involved the whole financial policy of the Government. The friends of those who thought that the second clause of the amendment—as to offering bonds to the public—would be a reflection on the recent method of issuing bonds would of course resist it. Those who were opposed to the issuing of certificates of indebtedness would resist the second clause of the amendment.

Objections to Mr. Hill's proceeding came from both sides of the chamber.

"I have said enough," Mr. Hill remarked, "and am content."

Several Senators—Let us have a vote.

The Vice President—The point of order having been made by the Senator from Arkansas, (Mr. Berry,) the Chair refers to a decision of the Senate on the 17th of February, 1893.

At this point Mr. Mills interrupted the Vice President with an interrogatory whether he declined to submit the question to the Senate, as was the rule in such matters.

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.,) declared that there was nothing in the rules of the Senate which required the Chair to submit a point of order to the Senate.

Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.,) asked the Chair to divide the question, that is, to decide, first, as to the certificates of indebtedness, and then as to the bonds.

The Vice President said that he was unable to do that. Then, apparently somewhat piqued by Mr. Mills's request, he added: "The Chair will submit the question to the Senate and let the Senate decide it now. Is the proposed amendment in order?"

A Long Talk by Gorman.

The fact of the question's being submitted to the Senate made the whole subject debatable, and immediately Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.,) took the floor. He said that if relief was to be given to the Treasury—if authority was to be given to issue certificates of indebtedness in order to maintain the credit of the Government—the only possible way in which it could be given was in an appropriation bill. He regretted exceedingly that it had become the duty of any Senator to inaugurate such a proposition. He regretted exceedingly that it had not reached the Senate from the House as a separate measure early in the session, when it could have been deliberately entered upon and properly discussed. Two years ago this identical question of order had been before the Senate, and then it was held by a vote of 28 to 18 that the amendment was perfectly legitimate and perfectly proper.

Mr. Vilas (Dem., Wis.,) complained that the discussion was going far beyond the point of order.

The Vice President said that he had no power to indicate to a Senator the line of argument which he should pursue.

Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.,) told Mr. Vilas that there was no rule to prevent Mr. Gorman's discussing any question he saw fit.

"The parliamentary rule," Mr. Gray suggested.

"There is no parliamentary rule," Mr. Teller replied, "that applies to this chamber and that requires a Senator to speak germane to the subject."

Mr. Gorman went on with his speech. He had no desire, he said, to detain the Senate, if a vote could be come to at once, but the Committee on Appropriations had requested him to state frankly, without reflecting on anybody, what the necessities of the case were. That was the question before the Senate. Is the Treasury," Mr. Gorman said, "in such condition that it can meet the wants of the Government under present law? Are the revenues of the Government up to this hour—under our revenue laws—sufficient to meet the annual appropriations made by Congress, and the permanent appropriations? If it shall appear, from the official reports of the Treasury that we have appropriated more money than the receipts, then I submit to the Senate that we cannot afford to adjourn until provision shall be made to meet that deficiency unless Congress desires the issue of 4 per cent. bonds running thirty years, or 5 per cent. bonds running ten years, to be sold to meet it."

Carlisle's Answer Misleading.

Mr. Gorman said that the answer made by the Secretary of the Treasury to the resolution of the Senate, as to the condition of the Treasury, was, on its face, misleading. It had been got up by clerks and bookkeepers, and had not had the close inspection of the Secretary.

From that answer, Mr. Gorman said, one might draw the conclusion that there was a sufficient amount provided to meet the demands of the Treasury. He would, however, give to the Senate the exact condition of the Treasury. There was in the Treasury, he said, on the first of July, 1890, $89,993,104. Between that time and Dec. 31, 1894, the Treasury receipts, except from bonds, were $1,590,480,365. The expenditures during the same period—that is, the payments out of the Treasury—had been $1,737,290,560, showing that the expenditures had been $146,000,000 more than the receipts.

"How was the deficiency made up?" a Senator asked.

"From the proceeds of the sale of bonds," Mr. Gorman answered. "Now the question arises, whether that condition of affairs will continue from now on, during the next year. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his answer to the Senate, has said that, during this calendar year, 1895, he will have revenue enough to meet the expenditures of the Government. That is misleading.

"I shall demonstrate, I think, that the Secretary of the Treasury is entirely mistaken in that statement and that, with all the revenues he will get this year, he will have a deficiency of over $30,000,000 for the calendar year, and of $90,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896.

"It is not wise for Congress to adjourn, leaving the Treasury Department with the open declaration made by the President of the United States that, in an emergency, he will continue to sell bonds. This is too expensive. It is piling up a public debt in a form that is distasteful to the people of this country. I do not criticise the President for his action in the past. If Congress refuses, or fails, to provide sufficient money otherwise, then, under the construction of the law given by the Treasury Department and the President, which construction I think is not warranted, the responsibility will be upon us. I want to have that policy changed. I wan to make provision for certificates of indebtedness, running only two years, and redeemable at the option of the Government, so that there can be no excuse hereafter for the department to sell ten-year bonds or thirty-year bonds.

Platt Calls for Figures.

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.,) asked Mr. Gorman to state the amount of surplus in the Treasury arising from the money borrowed.

"On the 1st of January, 1895," answered Mr. Gorman, "we had only $67,000,000 in the Treasury to meet the appropriations of Congress, exclusive of the gold to redeem greenbacks. The Secretary estimates that his receipts from now on will be sufficient to meet the ordinary disbursements, provided he can use the balance in the Treasury in the shape of greenbacks for which he has paid gold. In that I think he is mistaken. I do not believe that, if permitted to use every dollar of receipts, he will have enough money to meet the current expenses of the Government by $60,000,000, without taking into account the amount due on former appropriations. Up to this date $250,000,000 of appropriations, including the sinking fund, have been suspended.

"As a matter of course, if payments for public works, rivers and harbors, for the navy, and for other purposes, are suspended, and if the enterprises which Congress determined to be necessary are paralyzed, there will be a forced balance in the Treasury in 1896; but it will be simply by piling up debt obligations to an extent of from $60,000,000 to $80,000,000 more."

Mr. Gorman proceeded to state the Treasury figures. The receipts from customs, internal revenue, and miscellaneous, from January, 1895, to January, 1896, had been estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury at $380,610,000, and the expenditures for the same period at $358,000,000. That was a mere guess, and the question was, whether it was a correct one. If any Senator, Mr. Gorman said, would take up the Treasury receipts for the last three years and would average them per month, he would find that the Secretary's estimate was $25,000,000 greater for the whole year than the average receipts.

Mr. Gorman gave $874,170.000 as the amount of appropriations made by the House at this session—which was $16,000,000 more than the Secretary's estimate of expenditures. He had no doubt, however, that, with the additions made by the Senate, the total appropriations of the session would be at least $400,000.000, and that would show a deficit of $42,000,000. The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Gorman said, would have to admit that these figures were absolutely correct.

The truth was that the Secretary had made an estimate a year ago, in which there was a mistake of $60,000,000 on the wrong side, and the mistake had been adhered to ever since, while the fact stared him in the face, that, day by day, the Treasury was running behind at the rate of $500,000 a day. Mr. Gorman said he believed that the Tariff bill of 1894 would give a surplus of from $40,000,000 to $50,000,000 a year, but not this year, or perhaps the next year.

He Appeals to Senators.

"I appeal to Senators," Mr. Gorman continued, "whether it is wise or patriotic for us to permit Congress to adjourn without making some provision to meet this deficiency, and whether it would not be impolitic and unwise to allow any executive officer to sell ten or thirty year bonds to meet it."

Mr. George (Dem., Miss.)—What is the objection to having the silver seigniorage in the Treasury coined to meet the deficiency?

Mr. Gorman—I trust we will be able to settle this question in a proper way, and I appeal to Senators to abandon, for the time being, all the theories and ideas as to currency, and simply to provide certificates of indebtedness, redeemable within two years at the option of the Government—being the only thing that we can do in the expiring hours of Congress, so as to prevent the sale of long bonds.

Mr. George—It seems bad economy to borrow money when we have it in the Treasury, if we will only coin it.

Mr. Gorman declined to go into that question. He asserted that if there had been a surplus in the Treasury within the last twenty-five months all the gold needed could have been procured by the sale of greenbacks or Treasury notes, without any issue of bonds.

Mr. Gorman gave a graphic description of the way in which, in the beginning of Mr. Cleveland's first Administration, Mr. Manning, the then Secretary of the Treasury, had got the upper hand of the bankers who were making a corner in gold.

"Why not treat them in the same way now?" Mr. George asked.

"Oh, Mr. President," Mr. Gorman replied, "The Senator should not put such a question to me. I am dealing with the condition as it stands now. You have no money in the Treasury now, as you had then. Secretary Carlisle came into the department stripped of the power which Mr. Manning had. He tried to do it, but when he came to look at his coffers, he found that he had no balance to pay his current debts. He was in the hands of the money ring. He was helpless. I want to relieve him. And I appeal to Senators to give him this authority to issue $100,000,000 of currency, so that he can say to these bankers: 'You cannot embarrass the Government. Our credit is perfect. We have the money which the people will take. I am master of the situation.' The Government of the United States should not be at the mercy of the money kings."

"The Secretary of the Treasury," Mr. George here put in, "says he does not want these certificates. The Senator from Maryland seems to act as a sort of warden or guardian to the Secretary of the Treasury."

Mr. Gorman, responding to the first part of Mr. George's remark, challenged that Senator to produce evidence that Mr. Carlisle had said so. It was quite in existence. Then he added: "I am not the guardian of the Secretary of the Treasury. But, as a Senator on this floor, as a servant of a portion of the people of the United States, as representing a State that has never repudiated a debt, it is my duty to advocate maintaining the honor and credit of the Government."

Voorhees Makes a Point.

Mr. Voorhees, (Dem., Ind.,) Chairman of the Finance Committee, recalled Mr. Carlisle's statement that he thought the Secretary of the Treasury should have authority to issue Government certificates in case of deficiency, but that he should not exercise that power now if given to him, because it was not necessary. Mr. Voorhees also referred to the President's statement as to there being a "comfortable balance in the Treasury," and said that the President was not "hankering" after the proposed legislation.

Mr. Gorman argued that Congress ought to say to the President that, having given him authority to issue certificates of indebtedness, he should not sell long bonds, and that if he did the people of the country would not sustain him. But if Congress failed to give the President that authority, he had said that he would continue the same course. And Congress could not complain of the President hereafter if there was a failure on its part here and now.

"Senators," he continued, "who are on more intimate terms with the President than I am may have some intimation that this proposition is distasteful to him, but that would not control me, because my view is that I must represent the interests of the country as I understand them. I would not desire to force on a co-ordinate branch of the Government any power which it did not want, unless, in my judgment, that power was absolutely necessary to protect the taxpayers.

"I cannot, with my views, permit this session to close without making an effort to give the President such power as will avoid a repetition of the sale of long bonds. There is no reflection on the President in any proposition which I make. There is no reflection on the Secretary of the Treasury, whom I admire. But if this proposition is to be defeated, and if we are to run the risk of suspending works of public enterprise, that responsibility must be accepted."

Mr. Mills (Dem., Texas,) said that there could be no question of a Treasury deficit when there was $5,000,000 of silver in the Treasury belonging to the Government with authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to coin it and pay it out in his disbursements. He condemned the issue of bonds as a reversal of the policy of the Government. He feared that if it was not stopped there would be a mammoth debt piled on the shoulders of the American people. Against that he protested in the name of the people of the State of Texas.

Mr. Hill said that he had offered an amendment to stop the "endless chain" arrangement by the canceling of the greenbacks when redeemed.

"Yes," said Mr. Mills, "but the Senator from New-York is for increasing the national debt $500,000,000, on which interest would be paid."

Mr. Hill—The greenbacks are a part of the national debt. The Senator from Texas does not deny that.

Mr. Mills—Oh, no.

Mr. Hill—By eliminating them from the currency of the country, opportunity would be afforded for the supply of other currency.

"National Bank currency?" Mr. Mills suggested.

"I have not said that National Bank currency," Mr. Hill replied.

"Then how?" Mr. Mills queried.

"It is the first step," Mr. Hill replied, "toward a silver currency to take its place."

Catechised by Mills.

"Tell us, now," said Mr. Mills, "what you are in favor of?"

"I am in favor," said Mr. Hill, "of the gold and silver currency of the Constitution. I am not a greenbacker and never have been."

Mr. Mills quoted the New-York Democratic platform of 1868, when Horatio Seymour was nominated for the Presidency, in favor of paying the United States bonds in greenbacks, and asked, in reference to Mr. Hill's present position, "where were you then? Oh, where? 'One blast from Roderick's horn were worth a thousand men.'" [Laughter.]

Mr. Mills said that he proposed to offer an amendment to repeal all laws that authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to sell United States bonds for any purpose whatever.

Mr. Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) a member of the Committee on Appropriations, said that he knew how the hours of this Congress were fleeing, and that the bill must be completed to-day, and the remaining appropriation bills completed within the next two days. He believed it to be the first duty of Senators to see to it, as best they could, that those appropriation bills were disposed of at the present session. He would vote that the amendment of the Committee on Appropriations—in accordance with Senate precedents—was in order. He was in favor of the first clause of that amendment—the one as to the certificates of indebtedness—but he was not quite so clear as to the second clause.

That some provision should be made whereby the current deficiencies in revenue should not have to be supplied by the issue of thirty-year bonds seemed to him to be a question about which there ought not to be a division of opinion in either House, and, unless such provision should be made, the President—as he had told Congress—and the Secretary of the Treasury would exercise that power.

"Does the Senator think," Mr. Mills asked, "that a provision for certificates of indebtedness will solve the question of the redemption of greenbacks? Will not that situation still exist?"

"Certainly," Mr. Allison admitted, "that question will still exist."

"And is not that the question," Mr. Hill asked, "to which we should address ourselves?"

"Does not the Senator see," said Mr. Allison, "that every other Senator has seen for the last six weeks that it is not possible for us, in the expiring hours of this session, to deal with this currency question and with the question of standard money? It is because it is impossible that we propose a temporary specific, whereby to relieve the President and the Secretary of the Treasury from the necessity of issuing bonds for the payment of current expenses?"

"I assume," said Mr. Hill, "that the Senator agrees with the proposition that unless some sort of relief is adopted by legislation the Secretary of the Treasury must continue his policy in relation to bonds."

"I do," said Mr. Allison. "He will pursue it."

Hear Again from Voorhees.

Mr. Voorhees, (Dem., Ind.,) Chairman of the Finance Committee, said that he held now, as he did when the repeal bill was under discussion, that the Secretary of the Treasury ought to have authority by a general law to issue bonds or other public securities, with the proceeds of which to meet current expenses in the event of a failure of sufficient revenue from other sources.

It was a power, however, that should remain dormant except when called into action by an actual and well-defined emergency. It should not be left to the discretion of the Secretary. An actual deficiency and an actual failure of revenue with which to pay debts from week to week should be clearly ascertained to exist before the Secretary should be authorized to appeal for help. If debts falling due could not be promptly paid by the revenues of the Government, then patriotic people would cheerfully uphold a low-interest-bearing Treasury note or cerificate, or even low-rate bonds, payable in coin, but not in gold.

Mr. Voorhees had not joined, he said, in the dismal cry that the Government's credit was in peril—that cry was false, and had been from the beginning. There was not a market place, a broker's shop, a banking house, a note shaver's counter, or a usurer's den on the face of the globe where the financial credit of the United States during the artificial bank-made panic of the last two years had wavered for a single instant or been lowered by the breadth of a hair. No one had heeded these self-interested prophets of evil. American credit had scoffed their hypocritical cries of alarm; had treated them as pessimists for pay, as the Benedict Arnolds of the present financial situation, willing and anxious to betray the honor of their country in their accursed lust for gold.

Referring to the recent sale of bonds, Mr. Voorhees said this sale had called forth storms of harsh criticism and severe animadversion. It was not his purpose, he said, to discuss the transaction; but whatever faults there might be in it were to his mind largely compensated and atoned for by the conspicuous and glorious display it had given to the proud standard of American credit. This bond sale put the hand of criminal libel on all that brood of croakers, slanderers, and mischief-makers, who, in quest of unholy gain, sought to stab their country nearest the heart. The motives of the President and Secretary, assailed in the Senate and elsewhere, needed no defense.

"I do not agree with the policy," said Mr. Voorhees, "that requires an increase of interest-bearing bonds for the purpose of maintaining a gold reserve with which to redeem a non-interest-bearing currency, all the time at par with gold and which, in honest hands and for honest purposes, has never been offered for redemption; but the integrity and the ability of the present Administration will never be called into question by any fair-minded man because of a mere difference of opinion on the subject of the finances, or indeed on any other subject."

Mr. Voorhees said he stood ready to vote for any measure to enable the Government to discharge its actual liabilities; but no request was made by the department for such action, and he could see no necessity for such a step being taken at this time. For this reason he could not support the amendment.

Sherman Believes in Greenbacks.

Mr. Sherman (Rep., O.,) argued that the amendment was clearly in order, and that it would be wise to adopt it, or some other reasonable law that would enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry on the operations of the Treasury. On the subject of canceling the greenbacks, he did not agree with the Senator from New-York. He would not retire a dollar of them, although he would not increase their amount. He believed that they were the favorite currency of the people; and that with $346,000,000 of them in the Treasury and $100,000,000 in gold, there would be no danger in the future.

After remarks by Senators Aldrich (Rep., R. I.,) and Stewart, (Pop., Nev.,) Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.,) insisted on the point of order, and suggested that if it should be overruled and the gates of debate opened they would not close before the 4th of March. "And that," said he, "is the feast to which we are invited."

Was there, Mr. Hill asked, to be a deficiency? He could not now analyze the figures presented by the Senator from Maryland; they might be right, or they might be wrong. But from a party standpoint, from a patriotic standpoint, and from every standpoint, he thought it wiser to accept the statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, and not at this stage of the session to enter on that new and uncertain field.

Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.,) said that it must be evident to everybody that if the amendment should be ruled to be in order there could be no passage of the Sundry Civil appropriation bill within a reasonable time. He, therefore, moved to lay the amendment on the table.

The Amendment Withdrawn.

Mr. Gorman, the author of the amendment, here rose to withdraw it, and said:

"The members of the Committee on Appropriations were perfectly aware of the fact that attempts made in both branches to dispose of this financial question have all resulted in no legislation whatever. Having been compelled to ascertain as best we could the exact condition of the Treasury, and having taken into account the appropriations of this session, we believed it to be our highest duty to give the Senate the opportunity to determine whether additional powers should be given to the Secretary of the Treasury to meet a deficiency.

"It is evident from the course of the debate to-day, and from the remarks that have been made by Senators on this side of the chamber, and who, I take it, spoke after consultation elsewhere, that that is not desired. We are confronted with the statement made by the distinguished Chairman of the Finance Committee, [Mr. Voorhees,] whose judgment is that additional provision for the Treasury is not necessary. Statements have been made by other Senators that they will persist in discussing the entire financial programme, which discussion might not end before the 4th of March.

"With the sudden conversion which appears to have taken place—as sudden as those we read of in sacred history, and which amaze some of us on this side of the chamber—we have lost the active support of these gentlemen, and are left to deal with the question alone. All this makes it necessary that we look the facts plainly in the face. Behind this bill stand the Legislative Appropriation bill, the Naval Appropriation bill, and the General Deficiency bill. In view of the determination of Senators on both sides, and with a view to facilitate the business of the session, I am instructed by the Committee on Appropriations—not changing our views as to the necessity of the amendment—to withdraw it."

Mr. Allison said that he concurred in the action of the Senator from Maryland.

The Gorman amendment was thereupon withdrawn.

Mr. Mills (Dem., Texas,) offered an amendment repealing all laws that authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to sell United States bonds for any purpose whatever.

A point of order was made by Mr. Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.,) and was sustained by the Vice President. So Mr. Mills's amendment was excluded.

Mr. Mills admitted that the ruling of the Chair was correct, but the time would come, he said, and come before long, when the question would be presented in such a way that it would not go out on a point of order.

Agree to Take a Vote.

Several small amendments were made to the bill, including the following:

For the appointment of a board of three persons to confer with any similar board to be appointed by the Government of Great Britain or of Canada, as to a navigable canal between the great lakes and the Atlantic Ocean.

For the appointment of a commission of nine on any international conference for bimetallism—Mr. Wolcott's proposition, as reported from the Finance Committee.

For a Board of Engineers to examine as to the feasibility and cost of the Nicaragua Canal by the route laid down in the bill recently passed by the Senate—offered by Mr. Pasco, (Dem., Fla.,) and advocated by Mr. Morgan, (Dem., Ala.)

Unanimous consent was given that the bill shall be voted on at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, and this agreement dispensed with the necessity of a night session.

A FREE-COINAGE CONFERENCE.

Certain Democrats Propose to Make Silver the Issue Next Year.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Representatives Bland and Livingstone said a few days ago that certain members of the Democratic Party who were favorable to free silver intended to make a fight on that issue in the Presidential election of next year.

It is said that there will be a meeting this week of Representatives and Senators who favor the free coinage of silver. It is the intention of the promoters of the meeting that a call shall be issued to the Democrats of the country, in which it shall be alleged that the Democratic Party desires free coinage, and has been misrepresented by the minority, which it thus far has committed it to the single gold standard.

It is understood that the call has been written, but its authors decline to give publicity to it until it shall have been approved at the forthcoming meeting.

THIRTEEN VESSELS MISSING

THE STEAMER ISTRIAN REACHES BERMUDA IN SAFETY.

No Word from the Long Unheard-from Pilotboat Warren—The Overdue Craft.

At the Maritime Exchange they are anxiously looking for news of thirteen vessels that are still overdue and unheard from. But faint hope now remains that the pilotboat George H. Warren of the Avery fleet will be heard from again.

The four-masted steamer Istrian is safe. A cable from Bermuda says that she has arrived at that port short of coal.

The arrival of the vessel is a rich harvest for the marine underwriters. Her owners, believing her to be lost with her crew of seventy-five men, last week paid 60 guineas percentage premium for reinsuring her.

It is estimated that the underwriters have profited to the extent of $50,000 by the safe arrival of the craft.

The schooner Fred Gower, thirty days from Savannah, a trip that should have consumed not more than a week in moderate weather, reached port yesterday, with sails lost and spars damaged.

She came via the Long Island Sound. Capt. Sergent, her skipper, says that he was blown first to the southwest, then to the eastward, by the gales, and had to come in by way of Montauk Point, or not at all.

The missing vessels are, besides the Warren: The British steamer Kingdom, Capt. Jones, Hamburg, Dec. 18; Shields, 21, for Charleston, 40 men; schooner Angie L. Green, Jacksonville, Jan. 30, for Philadelphia, with 7 men; schooner Emma J. Meyer, Charleston, Jan. 24, for New-London, with 7 men; ship Emily G. Reed, Manilla, 176 days ago for this city, with 30 men; schooner Governor Ames, Salem, Feb. 5, in ballast, for Norfolk, Va., with 20 men; schooner George E. Dudley, New-Haven, Feb. 5, for Norfolk, with 12 men; schooner Rebecca J. Moulton, New-Orleans, Jan. 20, for this port, with 10 men; schooner John H. Cannon, Jacksonville, Feb. 1, for New-Haven, with 10 men; brig Stockton, Fink's Island, Jan. 18, for Boston, with 11 men; schooner Joel F. Sheppard, from Norfolk, Jan. 30, for Boston, with 7 men; schooner Mavooshen, from Philadelphia, Jan. 29, for Wiscasset, with 9 men; schooner Mary O'Neill, from Boston, Feb. 6, for Fernandina, with 10 men.

The Philadelphia schooner Mary C. Wickman was spoken Feb. 12 by the English ship Foyle, which arrived yesterday.

The crew of the bark Alice C. Dickerson have been reported from Hamburg, where they were taken by the steamer Secilia.

The fears for the safety of the schooner George L. Dickson, which left Clerk's Cove, Me., in January, with 960 tons of ice, for Norfolk, Va., are set at rest by the receipt of a telegram from Norfolk, Va., announcing the arrival of the schooner Fortuna there. The latter reports having seen the Dickson on Feb. 16. She was then engaged in rescuing the crew of the schooner John M. Moore. A sailor of the Dickson was drowned in the gale.

HISTORY OF NEW-YORK BANK CURRENCY

A Pamphlet by L. Carroll Root Issued by the Reform Club.

"New-York Bank Currency" is the title of the fifth number of the Reform Club's "Sound Currency" series. It is a pamphlet of twenty-four pages and is from the pen of L. Carroll Root.

The publication is of peculiar interest at present, as it details and contrasts the workings of the two great systems of bank-note circulation tested in this State since 1829. The first chapter covers the period of conservative banking, prior to 1829, the second that of the safety-fund system from 1829 to 1866, and the third that of the free-banking system from 1838 until all State bank circulation was suppressed by the Federal tax of 10 per cent. against other than national bank notes.

Single copies may be had by sending 5 cents to the Reform Club, 52 William Street, this city.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Ex-Senator Algernon S. Paddock of Nebraska is at the Park Avenue.

—Count Reventlow, Danish Minister at Washington, is at the Clarendon.

—Prince del Drago of Rome, ex-Congressman John Sanford of Amsterdam, N. Y.; Gen. George S. Field of Buffalo, and Martin W. Cooke of Rochester are at the Waldorf.

—Ex-Gov. Charles R. Ingersoll of Connecticut, L. J. Seargeant, General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, and D. W. Caldwell, President of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, are at the Windsor.

Dinner of Vegetarians.

The New-York Vegetarian Society dined last night at the Vegetarian Restaurant, in West Twenty-third Street. After dinner the society assembled at the house of Col. and Mrs. John Grigg Fay, 20 West Fifteenth Street, and listened to a paper by Dr. E. P. Miller.

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Rear Admiral Greer to be Placed on the Retired List.

HE CAPTURED MASON AND SLIDELL

Commanded Many Historic Vessels —Retirements and Promotions to be More Rapid in the Future.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The retirement of Rear Admiral James A. Greer to-morrow will promote Commodore Kirkland, now in command of the European station, to be a Rear Admiral, a rank which he has been enjoying as the commander of a station. There will be then three Rear Admirals afloat and three ashore. This is an excessive showing in favor of sea duty for Rear Admirals, who seem to be deterred by excessive rank or by love of shore duty

Rear Admiral Greer,
The officer who took Mason and Slidell from the Trent.

from exercising the experience on the sea that they have acquired by years of service.

Kirkland's promotion will bring to the top of the list of Commodores the name of Edward E. Potter, in command of the Naval Home at Philadelphia. Unless some casualty should occur in the list of Rear Admirals, Beardslee, now commanding the Pacific station, will take the next chance of promotion. That will come, in the natural order of events, in February, 1896, when Rear Admiral Carpenter, now in command of the Asiatic station, goes upon the retired list for age. Carpenter will be the only Rear Admiral to be retired in 1896.

In 1897 the retired list will be increased by the addition of a fine line of Rear Admirals. Brown, Walker, and Ramsay will follow each other into retirement at very short intervals, and it is not expected that either of these officers will again officially smell salt water, unless there should be an overturning of the navy which they could not prevent. By May, 1897, Rear Admiral Meade will be at the head of the Admiral list, and Commodore Sicard will be at the foot of it. Should the officers of the highest rank retain good health, Commodore Matthews will be at the head of the list of that rank in 1898, with the chance of being retired with the rank of Commodore in the same year that every Rear Admiral then on the list is entitled to go out.

With the going out of six Rear Admirals in 1898 there will be rapid promotions of Captains to Commodores, and these Commodores will scarcely have time to buy their new uniforms and break them in before they will become Rear Admirals. The prospect is that in 1899 the list of Rear Admirals will begin with Meade and end with Kautz, and before the end of that year Capt. Mahan, the celebrated author of "Sea Power," will be an Admiral and entitled to enjoy that high rank until 1902.

The changes, it will be seen, are to be kaleidoscopic. Rapid as they will be, they will seem slow to the officers who hope to reach command rank, but see no chance of attaining it unless accidents or an epidemic sweeps off the officers of the highest grades more rapidly than they can be extired by the operation of the law.

Rear Admiral Greer has witnessed many changes in naval affairs since his appointment as a midshipman to the old sloop-of-war Saratoga, Jan. 10, 1848. His career as an officer of the United States Navy has been an eventful one, and has been marked throughout by a steadfast devotion to duty and to the flag. He took an active part in the stirring scenes of the civil war, and is one of the few now living who served on board the San Jacinto when that vessel, through the action of Capt. Wilkes in firing upon the British steamship Trent, came so perilously near involving this country in a war with Great Britain.

The Trent, it will be remembered, had on board two Confederate Commissioners, John Slidell and James Murray Mason, when the San Jacinto, Capt. Charles Wilkes, met her on the morning of Nov. 8, 1861. The crew of the United States vessel was sent to quarters, the colors were hoisted, and shell was fired across the bow of the English steamship. The Trent hoisted her own colors and continued upon her course. Another shot was fired by the San Jacinto, and the Trent lay to and was boarded by an officer from the war vessel. The officer returned to the San Jacinto and reported to Capt. Wilkes that the Confederate agents declined to leave the merchantman unless forced to do so.

James A. Greer, then a Lieutenant, was accordingly directed to head an armed detachment, place the Commissioners under arrest, and remove them to the San Jacinto.

The act was wholly unjustifiable, and there is to this day a belief that the two Lieutenants charged with its execution realized, if their commander did not, what the inevitable result would be. At any rate, they managed it so that Capt. Moir of the Trent failed to do the very thing that the Confederates most wanted him to do, which was to throw his ship as a prize in the hands of the Union commander. Such a step, as Mr. Maclay in his excellent history of the affair says, would have undoubtedly involved the United States and Great Britain in war. As it was, the act of Capt. Wilkes was promptly disavowed, the Commissioners were released, and further complications were averted.

Greer was commissioned as a Lieutenant Commander shortly after that affair, and was ordered to the sloop-of-war St. Louis, a vessel which, under Ingraham, obtained a national fame by the Koszta affair. His next important service was with the Mississippi squadron, where he successively comanded the iron-clads Carondelet and Benton, and led a division of Admiral Porter's squadron at the passage of the Vicksburg batteries in the Benton, which was the flagship. The squadron got by without serious damage, but it was not so successful in the attack upon the batteries at Grand Gulf, which was made a few days later. The Benton, with Greer on board, again led the attacking forces, but after an action of five and a half hours was compelled to retire from the contest. One incident of the encounter was the killing and maiming of twenty-two of the Benton's crew by a Confederate shell. In all seven were killed and nineteen wounded on Greer's vessel during the battle.

The Benton, with Greer still in command, accompanied Gen. Banks's Red River expedition, and was frequently under fire. After a short period of shore duty, extending from August to September, during which time he was engaged in correcting abuses which existed at the Naval Recruiting Station in Cincinnati, Greer was again ordered to the front, and placed in command of the flag ship Mohawk, which was employed by Admiral Lee in the conversion of river steamers into gunboats. He was commissioned as a commander July 25, 1866, and was ordered to the command of the steamer Mohongo, then attached to the North Pacific Squadron. He remained four months off Acapulco, Mexico, protecting American interests at that port, which had been endangered by the downfall of the Mexican Imperial Government. He received the commendation of the State Department for the course pursued while engaged in that duty. He next commanded the Tuscarora, and then shore duty demanded his attention until 1873, when he was placed in command of the purchased steamship Tigress and sent in search of the men who had been making Arctic explorations on board the Polaris. One month and four days after sailing from New-York he found the wreck of the Polaris at Littleton Island, North Greenland. He

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The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—Madame Sans Gene.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Av-23d St—Day and Evening—American Water Color Society's Exhibition.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Rory of the Hill.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:15—A Country Sport.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st St—8:15—Madeleine.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Madame Sans Gene.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
CHICKERING HALL, 5th Av-18th St—3:00—American Symphony Orchestra.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Two Gentlemen of Verona.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Wax Works. Powell and Majilton
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:10—His Wife's Father.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Humanity.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Daughters of Eve.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-Herald Square—8:15—The Major.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—Trocadero Vaudevilles.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—The Foundling.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Eine Pallast-Revolution.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—The Case of Rebellious Susan. Matinée, 2:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN CONCERT HALL, Madison Av-26th St—2:30—Musical Recital.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-39th, 40th St—8:00—Siegfried.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—The Fatal Card.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead.
333 FOURTH AV—9 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.—Tiffany Chapel and Favrille Glassware.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	23	21	3:30 P. M.	31	48
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9 A. M.	24	24	9 P. M.	33	43
12 M.	30	31	12 P. M.	32	42

Average temperature yesterday.....34¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 28½
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....31
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Rain, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 13, Column 7.

SIXTEEN PAGES

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 28, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

A PRACTICAL SILVER POLICY.

It was in effect a sort of pantomime battle that was fought in the British House of Commons on Tuesday. Both sides went through a series of more or less emphatic gestures at a sa.e distance from each other, and shortly after midnight separated amicably. Two irate ladies of Baxter Street shaking their fists at each other from the third-story windows on opposite sides of the street enjoy their little hostilities with equal zest and harmlessness. Nevertheless, when the peaceful fight had closed and Sir William Harcourt had retired to his club to relieve himself of all the sarcasm and persiflage that he had restrained during the debate, the "Parliamentary Bimetallist Committee" hastened to telegraph to the "Bimetallist League" of Berlin to urge on Prince Hohenlohe the expediency of opening negotiations for a "conference" in Berlin. And the venerable Chancellor is now, we suppose, puzzling his aged brain for plausible excuses for delaying what he is perfectly sure will never amount to anything. In the meanwhile the American Senate, for the twentieth or fiftieth time, is preparing to direct the President as to what he shall do when poor Prince Hohenlohe finally yields and asks the various powers once again to confer on a question which none of them has ever yet been able precisely to define. It is all very amusing to a philosophic observer, but it is also very unbusinesslike and, in some of its consequences, very distressing.

No one doubts that the fall in the price of silver has had unfortunate effects, partly the same as the ill effects from the fall of any commodity of general use, and partly those due to the use of silver in large quantities in various parts of the world as money. The former class of bad effects cannot be avoided or wholly remedied. They will be, as time goes on, adjusted by the operation of natural forces, as like declines in the price of staple products have been adjusted. The latter class of bad effects, arising from the use of silver as money, cannot be remedied wholly, but they can in time be very much mitigated, and this can be done by political action taken in common by the more powerful financial nations. The mischief just now is that the men who are active in agitating the question are not willing seriously to investigate what can be done, and then accept it. They insist on action that will replace silver in a permanent uniform relation with gold and give it equal power to purchase commodities and pay debts. That is a scheme to which they have never been able to get a single great nation to accede, a scheme that is, so far as any one can clearly see, wildly impracticable, and one the insane pursuit of which blocks all really practical measures, to the great loss and distress of all concerned. The two classes that persist in this way of treating the question are, first, the theorists who are infatuated with certain vague ideas, born, for the most part, of captivating figures of speech, and, second, the men who believe in "cheap" money and who advocate the unlimited use of silver as money precisely because it is not, at present, fit for such use, but is worth less than money should be. The theorists resent any compromise as a betrayal of the sacred general "principles" with which they start out. The "cheap" money men follow and applaud the theorists because they know that compromise must be in the direction of valuable money, which will not at all serve their purpose.

It is extremely unfortunate that efforts toward relieving the world of the distress due to the fall in the price of silver should be balked by these two classes, as so far they have been. If, instead of trying to arrange for the extended or unlimited coinage of silver on a fixed ratio with gold for international currency, a conference of capable delegates should meet to inquire how far each nation represented would be able and willing to use silver in its domestic exchanges, some good might come, possibly a very great good. For this purpose it would be desirable, but by no means necessary, to adopt a common measure of weight and fineness in the coinage of the various countries. It is probable that a system could be agreed upon by which an automatic check on silver currency could be applied. If each Government would agree to take silver for dues to its Treasury and to cease the coinage of silver so soon as the silver began to accumulate in the Treasury, the amount in circulation in each country would be substantially that for which the actual needs of trade afforded use. This amount would be made greater by the suppression of coin or bills of small denominations where they now exist, and that also is a matter as to which there might profitably be an understanding. We are not prepared to say how great an increase could thus be brought about in the use of silver, but it is reasonably plain that the increase would be the greatest consistent with safety and honesty in currency legislation.

It is not likely that a plan of this nature can be adopted. The extremists will resist and scorn it and the advocates of simple gold monometallism are quite content to leave things as they are. But if this general idea cannot prevail we are confident that nothing can be done by international agreement or otherwise. There is a good deal of heated talk about bimetallism and the spread of its "principle." But we have seen no evidence that the class which in the long run will determine national and international action regarding it have the slightest intention of risking it. That class will accept what is obviously safe, and since much can be done to increase the use of silver in a manner that is obviously safe, it would be the part of common sense to try to do it.

THE CASE OF COL. BURT.

The nomination of Col. Silas W. Burt as a member of the New-York Civil Service Commission is "hung up" in the Senate. We do not pretend to know the motives for this delay, but we cannot imagine any that are sufficient, or even creditable. Col. Burt is a conspicuously fit man for the place. He not only has the character, general capacity, and intelligenee needed, but he is perfectly well known to have them. Then he has the special qualifications required. He believes entirely in the principle of the law he is nominated to carry out. He has aided greatly in the framing, enactment, and application of both the Federal and State law. He was the executive officer of the first State Commission. He applied the merit system in the Naval Office when there was no law requiring it. And he has shown, by the severest tests, in the Federal and State service, that he is a man of extraordinary administrative ability, of cool and sound judgment, of tact and skill, of industry and energy.

If Gov. Morton had searched the State he could hardly have found a man more sure to do the work of the commission faithfully and well. Can it be that that is the reason why the nomination is not confirmed? If that is not the reason, what other is there? It would be a betrayal of legislative trust for the Senate to refuse to give to the people of the State the service of a man so remarkably qualified. And it is an insult to the Governor to treat his nomination in the way that it is treated. The Senate, if it cares for the good opinion of all honest citizens, will promptly confirm Col. Burt's nomination.

THE CITY MAGISTRATES BILL.

Yesterday the Chamber of Commerce, at a meeting at which the attendance was unusually large, adopted a resolution unanimously, requesting the Legislature to pass without further delay the bill "in relation to the inferior courts of criminal jurisdiction in the City of New-York." This bill was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Lexow on the 14th of January, and in the Assembly by Mr. Lawson two days later, and since then it has been slumbering in the Judiciary Committees of the two houses without action.

It is one of the most important reform measures prepared for the Committee of Seventy, and it was carefully framed by a sub-committee consisting of some of the ablest and most experienced lawyers in this city. More than any other measure, except that relating to the reorganization of the Police Department, it was intended to remedy the flagrant evils exposed by the Lexow investigation. Every act relating to the judiciary ought to be dealt with in a spirit of absolute nonpartisanship, and nowhere is this more important than in dealing with the criminal courts of inferior jurisdiction, because that is precisely where partisan influence is liable to do the greatest harm and to work the most injustice, not only to individuals, but to the moral well-being of the community.

This measure was framed with no reference to politics, and was carefully devised for the sole purpose of improving the administration of justice where it affects the largest number of people and touches their personal rights most closely, and where it most widely affects the poor and helpless who have neither the knowledge nor the means to provide for their own defense. While in superseding the present system the bill would terminate the service of all the Police Justices now in office, and while that is one of its objects, there would be ample reason for passing it on other grounds, for it would work a reform in methods which has long been needed in our police courts.

There are now fifteen Justices in these courts, and nearly all of them are Tammany politicians of a low grade, who owe their appointment to that fact. By investigation and by numerous exposures it has been shown beyond question that they have habitually abused their judicial powers to serve or to protect political heelers, and have denied justice to those who had incurred the enmity or failed to secure the favor of petty politicians. The chief excuse of the police for years for failing to prevent violations of law or to enforce city ordinances has been the refusal of the magistrates to hold offenders. They have been the main protection of the classes of criminals who do most to debauch the morals of the community and have been the bulwark against which every effort at reform has beaten in vain.

The very first result of the overthrow of the corrupt Tammany power should be the regeneration of the police courts, without which no legislation for the purification of police administration can be effective. This bill is one to which there can be no opposition inspired by decent motives, and upon its merits it has met with no opposition. Among its most important provisions are those calculated to raise the character of the men appointed to the police bench and to hold them to a higher responsibility. There is no pretense that it would not accomplish this and no question that the present Mayor would appoint men of ability and high character.

The only motive that has been suggested for delaying action upon this bill is a desire to coerce Mayor Strong into doing something or to deter him from doing something with which it has no relation. No motive more unworthy of a legislator or more absolutely impossible to a man fit to be a legislator can be conceived. If the purpose is to induce the Mayor to make pledges regarding the new magistrates to be appointed, it is no better than if it is merely to coerce his action in regard to something else, and in either case it cannot accomplish its object unless Mr. Strong's pledges are as "false as dicers' oaths."

Opposition to this bill is not opposition to Mayor Strong or to any party or faction, but it is opposition to the well-being of New-York City and unqualified treachery to the cause of reform. The Chamber of Commerce in this matter does not represent the business interests of the city especially, but all that is enlightened and decent in the community. We are glad that its most outspoken members belong to the party which has control of legislation and to the class upon which that party relies largely for pecuniary support, for that may give more influence to its action, but the cause is the cause of the people, and especially of the humblest class of the people. The members of the Legislature should lay aside their wretched squabbles, their miserable seeking for petty spoils, and give their attention to the serious work that has been intrusted to them by the people of this State, and without further dallying they should pass this bill.

LABOR VS. LABOR.

The law requiring all stone for public works in this State to be dressed in the civil division of the State in which it is to be used is obviously a most absurd enactment, that never could have got into the statute book but that demagogues were in fear of "Labor." Only a small part of the building stone used in the State is quarried in the State. To require that it shall be dressed where it is used, and not where it is quarried, is necessarily to increase the cost of public works by making the people pay for the transportation of the gross weight instead of the net weight, and also by preventing the authorities from getting the work done in the cheapest market.

The bill that passed the Assembly yesterday modifying the requirement so that the stone shall be cut in the State is one degree only less absurd than the existing law. Paving stones were excepted yesterday from the operation of the act, but not because of any puerile objections the Legislature entertained to the waste of public money, for it entertained none. Only because "Labor" in turn demanded the exception. The pavlors, rammers, bridge and curb setters, and other craftsmen who have to do with laying granite pavement have found that the ridiculous law passed for the benefit of local granite cutters has greatly increased the cost of granite pavement. They say that it has increased it by "more than 70 per cent.," but this is doubtless an exaggeration. It may or may not be true, as these workingmen assert, that the framers of the existing law acted knowingly in the "interest of asphalt companies." The law was passed primarily to meet the demands of labor—stone-cutting labor—but there is nothing incredible in the suggestion that the statesman who had it in charge, if he was alive to his opportunities, incidentally "struck" the asphalt companies, and killed two birds with one stone, coming out at the end of the transaction with a good working reputation as a friend of Labor, while at the same time enjoying the spoils of capital. However that may be, the change from granite to asphalt had other motives than the enhancement of the cost of granite pavement. As regards this city, it is quite certain that granite will not be so extensively used in the future as it has been in the past, and that the industry of laying it will not employ so many men. Meanwhile, however, the exception of paving stones from the requirement of the law is a good thing, though the complete repeal of the law would be a much better.

FEBRUARY RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Railroad men will find in the reports of gross earnings for the latter part of this month much to compensate them for the disappointing figures of the first two weeks. Traffic has increased perceptibly within the last fortnight, and a large majority of the roads are now able to report increased earnings. Of thirty-five important railroad lines which have reported gross earnings for the third week in February, twenty-three show increases, while in the cases of the remaining twelve the figures denoting decrease in earnings are comparatively small.

One of the striking instances of improvement in the railroad transportation business is the report of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas lines for the third week of the current month. For that period the gross earnings were $214,577, as against $157,110 in the previous year, a gain of $57,467. The Missouri Pacific, which in the second week of the month reported a decrease in earnings of $28,590, shows an increase of $14,000 for the third week. The Texas and Pacific, which suffered a loss of $18,670 in the second week, reports for the third week a loss of only $4,428.

The Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern reported a decrease in earnings for the second week of February of $14,200. The same road reports an increase for the third week of $8,186. The New-York, Ontario and Western is able to show an increase for the third week of $13,283; the St. Louis Southwestern for the same period an increase of $6,900; the International and Great Northern an increase of $12,105; the Lake Erie and Western, $9,990; the Wheeling and Lake Erie, $6,073; the Norfolk and Western, $6,035; the Wabash, $4,621; the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf, $8,256; Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling, $3,388; Rio Grande Western, $1,700; Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago, $8,726; the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City, $6,460; Ohio Southern, $1,533; the Detroit, Lansing and Northern, $2,569; the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg, $4,797, and the Denver and Rio Grande, $700.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, which has suffered severely from the falling off in traffic this Winter, took a long stride ahead the third week of this month by bringing its earnings up to within about $23,000 of expenses. The loss in the second week of February amounted to $71,900.

BEGINNING TO ADMIT THE TRUTH.

With respect to no other product named in the tariff schedules have there been more partisan misrepresentation and downright lying than have characterized the arguments and assertions of the followers of McKinley concerning iron ore. The remarkable decline of the price of ore in this country during the last two or three years has caused suffering in the districts where the old deep mines are situated, and Congress and the public generally have been assured by the advocates of McKinley protection that all this suffering was due to the election of Mr. Cleveland and a revision of the tariff in the direction of lower duties. Hundreds of pages of The Congressional Record are covered with speeches in which this view of the question is set forth; many pathetic petitions—written by McKinley advocates and signed by misguided miners—asserting that all this depression was due to tariff revision or the promise of it are on file at Washington; and even the American Iron and Steel Association, with its statistics showing the natural effect of this reduction of the cost of raw material upon the prices of finished products, has published partisan arguments and appeals in which the real cause of this reduction was studiously ignored, while the election of a Democratic President and the revision of the tariff were held responsible for all the reverses of miners and mine owners.

Our readers will remember that for two years we have been pointing out in The Times the true cause of depression and low prices in the iron-ore mining region, as well as the very important effect of these low prices of raw material upon the American industry of manufacturing iron and steel. The discovery and utilization of the vast surface deposits of iron ore in the Mesaba district—ore that can be "mined" and placed upon railroad cars with steam shovels, just as sand and gravel are loaded from the side of a railway cut—could not fail to reduce greatly the selling price of ore and to depress the value of the old deposits from which ore must be procured by burrowing far beneath the surface, lifting through deep shafts, and all the other costly methods of ordinary mining. When ore in inexhaustible quantities could be obtained in the Mesaba district and sold profitably at lower lake ports for $2.75 per ton, what was the inevitable effect upon old deep mines the output of which had been sold at $6 or $5.50? Owners might continue to operate some of them, after sharply reducing wages, but others must be closed. The effect of these changes upon miners and mining communities in the old districts was deplorable, but it was not caused by the election of 1892, the revision of the tariff, or the prospect of that revision. The tariff on ore and on the finished products had nothing whatever to do with it.

At last this is admitted by prominent mine owners and Republican journals in the West—the very journals which have been foremost in making a partisan use of the depression and suffering in the old mining districts. The Chicago Inter Ocean and other Western Republican papers publish an interview with Solomon S. Curry, President of the Metropolitan Land and Iron Company, "the largest producer of iron ore in the world," who has just returned from a conference of owners of iron mines. Mr. Curry and his associates in that conference were greatly depressed in mind by an immense loss of values due to the opening of the Mesaba district. We quote the following from the report of his remarks:

"The meeting was like a funeral dirge. We sobbed at the sight of wealth as great as that of the Rothschilds vanishing into mist, all through the discovery of ore fields from which can be mined more ore than the whole world needs. This is all due to the development of the Mesaba Range, and the billions of tons of ore which can be placed on the cars there at a low price assure the world of an adequate supply of the mineral for a thousand years."

Not a word did Mr. Curry say about the tariff. We advise our McKinley contemporaries, the American Iron and Steel Association, Mr. Burrows of Michigan, and others who have deliberately misrepresented the cause of low prices and of the suffering in the old mining districts to study what Mr. Curry says.

There has been a great depreciation of the value of old mining properties, and there have been much suffering and destitution in the old mining districts, but there is also a bright side of this question in the prospective great development of the American iron industry, the reduction of the cost of iron products to consumers, and other benefits to which we have heretofore referred.

The Mayor's arraignment of Col. Waring yesterday was apparently based on rather vague information about the condition of the streets. Who can say with authority, and on producible evidence, that the Street-Cleaning Commissioner has not cleaned the streets as well as could have been done with the money at his disposal? Col. Waring has made one or two detailed statements that must be kept in mind when the average unobserving citizen talks loosely about the condition of the streets. The Mayor's recommendation that Col. Waring clean the tenement house streets first, and let the "boys" on Broadway wait for their street cleaning, must have been made in jest. Certainly the Street-Cleaning Commissioner would be very foolish if he followed it. Volume of traffic as well as degree of poverty is one of the factors to be considered in determining where snow and ice must be removed.

According to the Court of Appeals—a somewhat finicky body, indeed, and yet not without a certain standing—the words "in a state of transition" get stretched all out of shape when an effort is made to extend them over a period of thirty-one years. Some of Trinity's tenements, it seems, ceased to be ordinary dwelling houses away back in 1864, and ever since then their occupants have remained in a condition of dreadful uncertainty—and thirst—owing to the fact that at any moment lofty structures of stone and iron were likely to spring up among them. Successive Boards of Health, all strangely impatient, have suggested silly things like water-taps and whitewash; the newspapers, year after year, have contained pictures of foul hovels—usually with an undertaker's cart stationed before the doors—all labeled "A Trinity Tenement House," but never were the explanatory words "in a state of transition" added to the legend; and now the Court of Appeals has banded itself with these and other like disturbers of the peace—of Trustees—and has put down on paper and at great length its views on matters of sanitation, decency, and convenience, which any Trustee—of Trinity—would have told it were distinctively and exclusively subjects for private consideration and determination, interesting the public in no possibie way, and about which, therefore, there should be no discussion except at regular stated meetings of the corporation. This is all very painful; somebody has been doing wrong. Either the Trinity Trustees have persistently violated and obstinately defied a just and necessary law, or the Court of Appeals is lending the weight of its authority to an oppressive, unconstitutional, and iniquitous infringement of private rights. Which is it?

Constable McGee is grieved. He lives in the little Maine village of Unity, which is about as far away from anywhere else as even a Maine village can be. Nothing ever happened, or could happen, to anybody in Unity. Life there does not flow quietly along; it stands still. Not a river, however slow, but its own small lake, which has no current at all, serves the village and its people for model. The name of Unity Lake is China Pond. This is impossible, but it is true; so is the fact that something has happened to Constable McGee, who lives in a place where nothing ever happened to anybody, or could. He has been held in $500 to the Supreme Court. It seems that "he induced tramps to come within his Constabulary jurisdiction, and collected fees for arresting them." How he "induced" the tramps has not been revealed. Perhaps he told them that the name of Unity Lake is China Pond, and they came to argue the question of truth and possibility that is involved; perhaps he divided with them, when occasion served, the "collected fees." The latter implies guile, and therefore should be rejected; it is logical, and in consequence inapplicable to Unity. The other theory is a sufficient explanation. The phrase "held in $500" offers graver difficulties. It is a large sum. Once within it, a Maine Constable might wander about till the day of his death and never suspect that he was "held"—to the Supreme Court or anything else. Later advices on this remarkable series of events will be awaited with interest as deep as Unity Lake.

A member of the State Senate of Tennessee, a Democrat, though evidently not in harmony with the majority of that body, lately sent his resignation to the holdover Governor, Peter Turney, and the latter has replied that he deems it his duty "to decline to accept" the resignation. The reason stated by Senator Newsom for resigning was his disapproval of the extravagance of the Legislature, against which he had protested in vain, and the responsibility for which he was unwilling to share. It is also known that he was not in sympathy with the returning board proceedings for retaining Gov. Turney in office, in spite of the vote of the people, as officially returned. The Governor gives no reason for deeming it his duty not to accept the Senator's resignation, but his opponents declare that he is afraid to give the people of the district a chance to vote at a special election to fill the vacancy, lest they take occasion to condemn the action of the Legislature. It looks as though that might be the case, but whether it is or not, the Democrats of Tennessee have persisted in a serious mistake, which is sure to hurt their party whenever a popular verdict upon their conduct is possible. They have undertaken to reverse the verdict of the last election by arbitrary action in the Legislature, and that is something the people are not likely to tolerate, and ought not to tolerate.

AFTER THE FIRST EMPIRE STYLE

Dinner at the Waldorf in Honor of Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt by John W. Mackay, Jr.—Few Guests.

A dinner was given last evening at the Hotel Waldorf in honor of Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt by John W. Mackay, Jr.

Besides Miss Vanderbilt there were present Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Miss Mary Turnure, Frederick Baldwin, and C. H. Mackay.

The dinner was one of the most elaborate and perfect given in New-York this Winter. It was in the style of the First Empire, and this idea was carried out in all the furnishings and decorations of the room and table.

The dinner was served in a small First Empire room on the second floor of the hotel. The table linen and centre cloth had been made especially for the occasion. The walls of the room were mauve and gold, with curtains to match. Everything was historically correct.

Violets were used alone in the decoration of the table. There was a Napoleonic column three feet high in the centre of the table, surmounted by a crown made entirely of white and purple violets. At each lady's plate was a large bunch of purple violets. The boutonnières for the gentlemen were also of purple violets made in the shape of the Napoleonic crest. The name of each guest was inscribed on bay leaves in gold letters.

The centre cloth was of olive green, on which were embroidered the golden bees of France, with a large Napoleonic crest at each corner. The knives, forks, and spoons that were used were of gold. The light was furnished from golden candelabra surmounted by shades matching the centre cloth. The floral decorations were by Thorley.

Mr. Mackay complimented Mr. Boldt, manager of the Hotel Waldorf, for the skill that he had shown in carrying out the idea to make the dinner truly representative in the minutest details of the First Empire.

The dinner was served at 7:30 o'clock. The music was furnished by the Hungarian orchestra of the hotel.

The menu was as follows:

Huitres.
Consommé Talleyrand.
Terrapin à la Bertrand.
Dinde Brilliat-Savarin.
Carré d'Agneau du printemps.
Petits Pois à la Française.
Ortolans à la Sans Gêne.
Asperges froide, Vinaigrette.
Mousse de fraise fraiche. Petits fours.
Café.

It is becoming more fashionable in New-York to give dinners to a small number of guests, and to make the menus simpler than formerly.

MME. REJANE AT ABBEY'S

A Comic Actress of Great Skill and Strong Individuality.

"MME. SANS GENE" IN FRENCH

Scenery, Actors, and the Dresses They Wear from the Paris Vaudeville—Good Art and Long Waits.

The dramatic company of the famous Vaudeville Theatre in Paris, which has lately occupied the third place, in an artistic sense, among French theatres, and, perhaps, the first in a popular sense, appeared at Abbey's Theatre last evening, under the personal direction of Porel, their manager, whose wife, Mme. Rejane, heads the list of members, and is an acknowledged "star" out of Paris. The play was "Mme. Sans Gêne," an ingenious comedy from the firm of Sardou and Moreau, which is already well known here, and has been amply discussed. There is, happily, not a new word to say about it this morning.

Rejane's personality and the impression derived from her acting in the rôle of Catharine Hübscher, the Alsatian laundress who became a Duchess of the First Empire, would be the only subjects for consideration, if the transportation of an entire theatrical company from Paris, with all the scenery, costumes, and properties of its own stage, was not, in a way, a greater novelty. We have been accustomed to seeing here the finest actors and the best plays of France, but never with their proper surroundings. This is a new development of the prodigious scheme of impresarioship undertaken by Messrs. Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, and one that ought to be very successful.

As for Mme. Rejane herself, at first sight, and then only, she is positively disappointing. No "first entrance" contrived by skillful playwrights could be more effective than that of Catharine from the noisy street to her laundry. The new actress did not impede the progress of the play by effusively acknowledging her reception. She proceeded at once, volubly, with her narrative of her exciting experience, speaking with wonderful swiftness of utterance, but with clear enunciation and rich variety of expression.

She was revealed as a woman of medium height, lithe and graceful, certainly not young or handsome. Her small nose, round eyes, high brows, and large mouth impress the spectator grotesquely. As the action proceeds, however, this first impression is forgotten. Before the first act, or the prologue, as it is called, is finished, one is even inclined to call her pretty. Her facial play is inimitable and unique. Her motions are so swift that one can scarcely follow her as she moves about the shop, chattering with Fouché about Sergeant Lefebvre and the time she danced the fricassée, and that poor young Lieutenant Bonaparte whom she will not trouble about his bill.

She so managed all the elaborately-contrived fuss of the first scene that it seemed perfectly natural. She clear-starched and rinsed and ironed and fluted as one born to the business. All the while she talked, and her talk, in the tones of her voice, the expressions of her face, her gestures, her sudden pauses, the roguish laugh with which she emphasized her crude jests, revealed character. There was art in her hands and arms and in her twinkling feet. Her face she used as a canvas to picture countless shades of meaning, thoughts and half thoughts—but no one in the audience thought of art.

Her reception of the fugitive Neipperg was as simple as possible. Her momentary anger that a hated Austrian should invade her house was expressed vividly and quickly, and as quickly gave place to pity for a helpless, wounded man. So, also, the concealment of him when Lefébvre's voice was heard without, was performed naturally and easily, with no suggestion to the audience that here was a strong situation to be made much of. Yet the effect was secured. In that scene with Lefébvre, after their quarrel, when he tells her that the man hidden in her room is dead, and in their hasty reconciliation, her clear exposition of rapidly-changing emotions brought tears to the spectator's eyes. These tears came as if unbidden often in the performance, sometimes, strangely, in the climax of a broadly comic passage, as in the scene where the Duchess of Dantzig presents a washing bill to the Emperor of France and demands payment. The humor of this was all brilliantly expressed, but something more was expressed, too, as the conqueror and the woman of his court who had been badgered and browbeaten, but was now triumphant and not vainglorious, gazed at each other.

Tears and laughter, indeed, are very close together in the art of Rejane. But her performance of Mme. Sans Gêne can scarcely be called lachrymose. It is, indeed, the very essence of fun. She is broadly comic in her expression of the gaucheries of the Duchess. Every pose she takes would make a droll picture. Feeling, true, simple, if not profound, is not rare in the portrayal, however. Her motherly sympathy with the unfortunate Austrian is beautifully indicated. Her quick, choking reply to the Marshal when he talks of the Emperor's plan to find him a new wife, is full of passion; but the clouds give way to the brightest sunshine when she is left by him and considers whom the lucky woman may be—her fear being then dispelled.

The reception of Mme. Rejane and her associates was cordial but not extravagant. The French colony was strongly represented in the audience, which also included all the habitual "first nighters." There was no hint of the presence of a "claque." Mme. Rejane, with Duquesne, Cande, and Maury, three good actors in her company, was called to the front two or three times after each act. The play was beautifully set with the original Théâtre du Vaudeville scenery, which has been well copied, and even improved upon, in the American production of the play. The stage pictures were very handsome, but no handsomer than those at the Broadway Theatre, in a pictorial sense that presentation of "Mme. Sans Gêne" could not be excelled. But the French performance generally simulates actual life, while the other is aggressively theatrical. The "strong" scenes, such as Napoleon's quarrel with his sisters and the seizure and condemnation of Neipperg, are not treated by the French actors in a melodramatic manner. No point is forced by them.

Duquesne, whose admirable acting with Coquelin and with Sarah Bernhardt is well remembered here, is the new Napoleon. His resemblance to the accepted likenesses of the Emperor in 1811 is not very striking, but he plays with dignity, force, and humor. In the now famous scene of the unpaid laundry bill his acting was the perfection of comedy. Cande, the Lefebvre, and Maury, the Neipperg, are actors of good address and unusual skill, and all the other rôles are taken intelligently, while the ensemble scenes are well managed. The entr'actes last night were too long. The company that has been brought over is, of course, very, very numerous, and the following cast of the characters is copied verbatim from the playbill for the entertainment of the credulous:

Catherine	Mme. Rejane
Napoleon	M. M. Duquesne
Le Maréchal Lefebvre	Cande
Fouche	Gildes
De Neipperg	Maury
Despreaux	Numes
De St. Marsan	Rambert
Savary Duc de Rovigo	Rhode
Junot	Montcharmont
Roustan	Andrelys
De Brigode	Prevost
Vinalgre	Duvelleroy
Canouville	Kemm
Jasmin	Donnet
Leroy	Gaillard
Cop	Pello
Constant	Courcelles
Vaboutran	Darmand
De Lauristan	Chotard
Jolicoeur

PRINCE KUNG ON THE WAR

If Japan's Conditions Are Exorbitant China Will Fight.

LI HUNG CHANG SEEMS SATISFIED

Admiral Fremantle's Transfer Is to be Delayed in View of Critical Condition of Affairs in the East.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—A Central News dispatch from Pekin says that an interview was obtained with Prince Kung at the close of the meeting of the Privy Council in that city, his fellow-councillors remaining and acquiescing in what the Prince said.

Prince Kung remarked that Japan had seized Corea, and made the Corean trouble a pretext for war. The disputes, however, could easily have been settled peaceably.

He admitted that China had faults; that the war had been managed unwisely, and that some officers were unfit and incompetent. For these disadvantages China must suffer.

He expressed himself as ignorant of what Japan wanted or why she was fighting. Upon being told that Japan probably wanted possession of the territory she had conquered, together with 400,000,000 taels indemnity, Prince Kung said he questioned very seriously whether it would be possibly for her to make such a claim, adding:

"China stands upon principle and Japan upon power. China knows that she is weak from a military point of view, and has, therefore, concluded that her only option is to sue for peace. She has sent envoys for that purpose to consult with representatives of Japan, and to agree to pay indemnity. China's purpose is sincere. If Japan will meet her in a friendly spirit, the conclusion of peace will be possible. If her demands are exorbitant, China will continue to fight."

Replying to the suggestion that China must expect continued defeats, Prince Kung put these queries:

"Can Japan overrun all of our provinces? Will heaven permit it? Will the other nations acquiesce in it?"

"If China is wrong," he concluded, "she is willing to suffer."

The foregoing utterances of Prince Kung undoubtedly express the general sentiment of the Council.

It was the Dowager Empress and Prince Kung who nominated Li Hung Chang as peace envoy, the other members of the Council agreeing to the appointment.

A dispatch to The Times from Pekin says Li Hung Chang has had three audiences with the Emperor, at all of which he was received with the utmost cordiality.

He has definitely accepted the peace mission to Japan, which he was urged to do by the various foreign Ministers. The details of the mission of the meeting place of the envoys have not yet been decided.

A Central News dispatch from Pekin says that United States Minister Denby is greatly annoyed at the duplicity exhibited by the Tsung-li-Yamen in the matter of issuing credentials to the late peace envoys to Japan.

The term of Admiral Fremantle, in command of the British fleet in Chinese waters, will expire soon, but in view of the critical situation in the East his transfer may be delayed. His successor will be Admiral Buller.

LA LIBERTAD IS IN SAFETY.

Overdue Mexican War Ship in Good Condition at the Passes.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 27.—The Mexican war ship La Libertad, which yesterday had been given up as lost by the local Mexican Consul, is at the present moment safely anchored about twenty miles below the Passes.

Early this morning rumors were circulated in this city that the ship was aground forty miles below the Passes, but no definite news could be secured until 10 o'clock, when the Grand Isle train arrived in the city. On board were Second Engineer José Penedo and Quartermaster Bernado Lopez, who explained that the Libertad left Vera Cruz about a month ago to participate in the carnival festivities.

The voyage generally is made in three days, but continual gales and rough weather tossed the vessel until about forty miles from the bar, when the ship's coal gave out, Feb. 23. The sails had been lost during previous storms, and Capt. Pedro N. Salva, seeing his ship at the mercy of the elements, with no means of reaching the Passes, detailed Penedo, Lopez, and four sailors to attempt to reach land in an open boat.

Fortunately, the weather had calmed down, and, the ship being still a considerable distance west from the main Passes, a bee-line was made for Grand Isle. When land came in sight, by the help of sails and oars, the Southwest Pass Lighthouse was reached after one day and one night of hard work. Here some rest was taken by the men, who finally, three days after leaving the ship, reached the main Pass. Then Penedo and Lopez made their way to the Grand Isle Road and boarded the next train for the city.

Except the partial loss of sail and the giving out of the coal supply, no calamity was reported. During the severe gales no man was injured. The ship is amply stocked with provisions, and no immediate want is experienced at the present time by the men left on board the ship.

La Libertad is a steel ship, unarmored, of about 1,000 tons displacement and twelve feet draught. She was built in 1875 or 1876, in a yard near Liverpool, and went into commission immediately afterward. She is equipped with two masts, square-rigged, and relies to a large extent upon her sails in ordinary voyaging.

She has also been fitted with fine modern engines, and could develop a speed of about fifteen knots an hour. La Libertad's armament consists of seven guns, two of them heavy rifles; two rapid-firing guns, and the remainder of small calibre. Her crew consists of eighty men.

La Libertad has been frequently seen in New-Orleans, and her officers are well known here. Her last visit was paid during the second year of the Cotton Exposition, in 1886, when she remained some time.

A supply of coal will be obtained here by the Mexican Consul and sent down to the Libertad at once.

FRENCH DECREE ABOUT CATTLE

An Act Not Justified by the Character of Our Inspection System.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The attention of the Secretary of Agriculture was to-day called to the dispatch from Paris saying that the United States Embassy to France would protest against the decree adopted by the French Cabinet prohibiting the importation into France of American cattle on account of the prevalence of Texas fever and pleuro-pneumonia.

The Secretary said he had confined himself to advising the State Department as to the facts, which were that the condition of our cattle does not justify any action on the part of any country restricting imports of American cattle.

The condition of our cattle and the extent and character of our inspection system, he said, made the allegation that such restriction is required for sanitary reasons the merest pretense. We have better opportunities now than ever for knowing the condition of our cattle, for we are inspecting more than ever before—12,000,000 head last year.

Moreover, that Germany and France have confidence in the efficiency of our inspection, said the Secretary, was shown by the enormous increase in our exports of inspected pork to those countries. These have increased in the past few months more than 30 per cent. over the exports of the corresponding period a year ago, and this inspection was miscroscopic.

The protest which the American Embassy in Paris has been instructed to lodge with the French Government on account of the decree prohibiting American cattle products is identical with that filed in Germany at the time of the alleged discovery of Texas fever in our cattle exportations to that country, and represents that the Department of Agriculture is making redoubled efforts to stamp out veterinary diseases, and that the most vigorous measures of inspection and control of cattle and dressed meats intended for export are being practiced.

In conclusion, the hope is expressed that France will speedily revoke its prohibitory orders

AN IMPROBABLE COLON RUMOR.

Official Views of an Incident Attributed to Bluefields.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—No reliance is placed here on the vague report said to have been cabled from Colon that a British war ship had disabled an American vessel at Bluefields. The United States war ship Atlanta is the nearest American war vessel to Bluefields. She has been at Colon since Jan. 28, having visited the Mosquito coast about the 1st of the year, when Capt. Cromwell of the cruiser officially reported peaceful conditions.

State and navy officials pronounce the report highly improbable, and announce that no action will be taken upon the rumor. They do not believe that any British vessels are at Bluefields.

The war sloop Pelican touched there Jan. 18, soon after the Atlanta left. She is a little vessel of 1,130 tons, similar to the Castine and Machias. The only other British vessel in the neighborhood is the gunboat Partridge, which is smaller than the Naval Academy practice ship Bancroft. She was at Belize Jan. 25, and is probably still there.

If any American vessel has sunk at Bluefields, it must have been a fruit steamer or some smaller craft, and Washington officials are confident that the casualty could not have been intentionally caused by a British national vessel. If it subsequently appears that a state of disorder exists at Bluefields, the Atlanta can go there in two days.

COLOGNE AND DRIED APPLES.

A Prohibition Based on the Use in America of Zinc Netting.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Consul Waner reports to the State Department that an order has just been issued by the police administration of Cologne and published in the local papers warning the people against the eating of American dried apple slices.

It says that large quantities of such apple slices, chiefly of American origin, are offered for sale which contain a larger or smaller amount of zinc. Of thirteen samples, eleven contained zinc.

The order further says that the Americans dry their fruit on zinc netting instead of on wooden racks, as in Germany. Continuing, the Mayor's proclamation says:

"I therefore feel obliged to give strict warning against the sale and eating of American dried apple slices, and make notice to those offering such article for sale that they will be proceeded against in accordance with the imperial laws regulating the trade in food and food products."

According to German statistics there were imported from the United States in 1893, 2,068 tons, and in 1894, 2,133 tons of dried apples.

GERMAN HEBREW IMMIGRATION.

Social Democrats and National Liberals Oppose Exceptions.

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—Deputy Jacobskoetter, Conservative, opened in the Reichstag today the debate on his motion to restrict the immigration of Hebrews. He said that the recent influx of Hebrews from Russia and Austria had been so great as to amount to a national plague.

Deputy Vogtherr, Social Democrat, opposed the motion, also declaring that, as a party, the Social Democrats felt no interest in it. Deputy Dr. Paasche, National Liberal, said his party opposed all exceptional laws, and therefore would vote against the motion. The debate was adjournde.

THE ART OF MAKING ENEMIES.

James McN. Whistler Defends a Suit on Lady Eden's Portrait.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—A suit brought by Sir William Eden against James McN. Whistler, the painter, came to trial to-day. Sir William sued to force the artist to deliver Lady Eden's portrait, and to pay £40 damages for delaying the delivery.

The portrait was painted in 1894, and was exhibited in the Champ de Mars salon. There was a dispute as to the price, and, when the salon closed, Whistler refused to let Sir William have the picture.

Sir William's lawyer produced to-day Whistler's letter apparently accepting £100 or £150. Whistler contended that the letter was merely an ironical protest against Sir William's indelicate attempt to beat down his original price of £550. Whistler said he had effaced the head in the portrait. The court deferred judgment.

THE LOCH MAREE AT BELFAST.

An Abandoned Steamer Towed into Port with Cargo Uninjured.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The Lloyds have received a report that the steamer Loch Maree, before reported abandoned in latitude 52° north, longitude 12° west, has been recovered and towed to Belfast. The steamer was picked up by a tug fifty miles southwest of Iceland. Neither the vessel nor her cargo is injured.

The salvage is estimated at £80,000.

A dispatch from Barbados says the Italian bark Aurelia, Capt. Marini, from New-York Feb. 5 for Penang, for orders, has arrived there in a leaky condition.

TONQUIN NATIVES IN REVOLT.

Missionary Verbier Killed in an Attack on Tenqung Station.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—The Lyons offices of Catholic missions have received the news of an attack by natives on the Tenquag mission station, in the Thanhoa Province of Tonquin. The missionary, Verbier, was killed. Father Soubeyre escaped, and carried the news to the nearest military post.

Commercial Treaties Denounced.

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—The Imperial Deputies of the Economic Union met to-day in the Reichstag Building and passed a resolution denouncing the commercial treaty between Germany and Argentina as inimical to German interests. Count Herbert Bismarck, who presided, spoke with vehemence against all commercial treaties.

Lord Randolph Churchill's Estate.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The current number of Truth contains this paragraph: "Many have thought that Lord Randolph Churchill had virtually exhausted his resources, but his will proves otherwise, owing to fortunate investments under the generous advice of the Rothschilds and Col. North."

CUBAN REBELS PENITENT

Those Who Were Fierce in New-York Are Like Doves Elsewhere.

GOMEZ AND MARTI ARE INVISIBLE

The Romance of Chivalry Which Was Written in Advance Rests on Words Only—Sad Business Condition.

HAVANA, Feb. 27.—The report that Gens. Maximo Gomez and José Marti, the exiled revolutionary leaders, have landed in Cuba is absolutely untrue. Gen. Antonio Macco remains in Costa Rica, and the alleged revolutionary movements under the direction of the officers are wholly matters of fiction.

The bands of insurgents in the District of Santiago de Cuba have become thoroughly discouraged through lack of leaders. The authorities are taking prompt and energetic measures to suppress the revolt, and to this end martial law was declared in the Provinces of Matanzas and Santiago de Cuba to-day.

The only organized bands of insurgents are in these provinces, and eight days are given them in which to submit to the constituted authorities of the island.

The entire island condemns the revolt and overwhelmingly approves the attitude of the Government. The killing of the notorious bandit, Manuel Garcia, has excited general gratification in this district.

News received from Santiago de Cuba this evening shows that the insurgents wish to treat with the Government.

The rioters in Baire, Province of Santiago de Cuba, have signified, through their leader, Rubi, that they would like to arrange an interview between the Provincial Governor, Capriles, and delegates whom they would choose to define their attitude to the authorities.

They profess a desire to discuss the reforms for which they took up arms, but in reality probably wish to secure a promise of clemency in return for their immediate submission.

The insurgent bands from Vequita and Bueycito will march to Baire to act in concert with Rubi's men. The insurgents in Bayamo have made the same advances to Gov. Capriles as have those in Baire.

The Guantanamo insurgents are fleeing from the military. They have offered little or no resistance, and are now dispersing and seeking refuge from their pursuers.

The bands at Ybarra and Jaquey-Grande, Province of Matanzas, stood their ground. They have been attacked by the troops, but the results of the conflict have not been made known. The Regiment Maria Christina started to-day for Santiago de Cuba.

The home rule party here condemns unstintedly the action of the insurgents. It says the movement is ill timed, hopeless, and bound to defer the hopes of Cuba's best friends.

They regard those leaders who are not brigands as devoted, but hotheaded, patriots, who have taken desperate chances rather than wait for a favorable opportunity.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Secretary Gresham to-day received a cable from Consul General Williams, at Havana, saying that, owing to the continuance of the rebellion near Santiago de Cuba and Matanzas, which began Feb. 24, the Governor General has issued a proclamation declaring those provinces in a state of war, the civil authorities continuing in the exercise of their functions, and offering full pardon to all insurgents who submit to legal authorities within eight days; that the rest of the island is tranquil, and that all recognized political parties have given support to the Government.

Reports by mail received at the State Department to-day from Consuls in Cuba show a deplorable state of affairs there. Consul General Williams sends a copy of a cablegram addressed by the provincial deputation of Matanzas on Feb. 16 to the representatives of that province in the Cortes at Madrid, as follows:

"Matanzas deputation esteems sugar crisis most grave. Believes it impossible to finish crop. The suspension of all taxes on Cuban sugar with its free admission into Peninsular markets for one year is therefore urgently necessary."

Consul General Williams adds: "This telegram expresses the apprehension that the Cuban sugar planters, from the low prices of sugar consequent upon its overproduction, may not be able to finish their present crop, and asks for the suspension of all taxes on the manufacture of sugar and for its free admission into the Spanish market for one year."

A report from Consul Baker at Sagua La Grande says bankruptcy appears inevitable for nine-tenths of the growers in his district, and the mills may not finish their grinding. He predicts that a long continuance of present conditions will see "a direful and disastrous" state of affairs, even with the most prosperous planters. The impoverished condition of the people is verified by the almost daily suspension of well-known firms.

An Italian Anti-Anarchist Missing.

MILAN, Feb. 27.—Deputy Antonio Comandini, Director of The Morning Courier, a Government daily, has been missing for two weeks. He was hated bitterly by the Anarchists, and it is feared that they have killed him. The police of the whole kingdom are searching for him.

A Bomb Explosion in Catania.

CATANIA, Sicily, Feb. 27.—A bomb was exploded in a hall in this city during the progress of a festival last evening. The explosion created a panic, but fortunately no one was seriously hurt. The building was not damaged.

Dictatorial Powers Rescinded.

BERLIN, Feb 27.—The Reichstag during the debate on the budget to-day adopted the proposal expunging the paragraph conferring dictatorial powers upon the Governor of Alsace-Lorraine.

Severe Snowstorm in Switzerland.

BERNE, Feb. 27.—In the German cantons of Switzerland a snowstorm has prevailed for thirty-six hours without cessation. Two feet of snow have fallen and the storm continues.

Cape Colony's New Governor.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 27.—The Right Hon. Sir Hercules Robinson has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Cape Colony to succeed Sir H. B. Loch.

Catholic Propaganda in the East.

ROME, Feb. 27.—The Congregation of the Propaganda Fide has granted 500,000 lire to Catholic missions in the East. The Pope previously had set aside the same sum.

Petition for Better Car Service.

The Board of Aldermen's Committee on Railroads will give a public hearing this afternoon at 2 o'clock in the City Hall to persons wishing to be heard concerning better accommodation on the Fourteenth Street railroad cars.

A petition signed by over 200 persons will be presented to the committee asking for better service from the railroad company between the hours of 3:30 A. M. and 8 A. M., and that the company be compelled to maintain a waiting room for passengers at Union Square.

MONEY FOR CUBAN FREEDOM

Revolutionists Raise $3,000 at a Meeting—Plans for an Expedition to be Made Next Week.

Hardman Hall, Nineteenth Street, near Fifth Avenue, was the scene last night of a gathering of enthusiastic Cubans and Spanish-Americans, who are engaged in an effort to free Cuba from Spanish rule. There were many ladies among the audience and several Americans who are in sympathy with the cause.

The speaker's table, which did service as a contribution box, was piled high with greenbacks and checks, representing the gifts of those present who, all during the meeting, kept adding to the pile. The amount exceeded $3,000.

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Juan Fraga, who briefly outlined its object and encouraged his auditors with the statements that success in the present revolution seemed almost assured, and that now was the time of all times to contribute liberally to the cause.

Another speaker was Gonzalo de Quesada, Secretary of the revolutionary party for the United States, or the "Junta," as it is known. Señor Quesada explained that, in order that this revolution be successful, immediate and concerted action was necessary. "The rebels must have arms," said he, "and arms cost money and cannot be acquired without the help and money of the sympathizers and those interested in the "cause."

The other speakers were Thomas E. Palma, who was the last President of the Cuban republic; Enrique Trujillo, editor of El Provenus, and J. Teneforte, one of the veterans of the last Cuban war. The last speaker said that plans would be made next week to fit out an expedition to Puerto Rico.

One of the revolutionists present mounted the platform and announced that, if necessary, he was willing and ready to sacrifice his life to free Cuba.

It was stated that a number of young men were ready to start on an expedition next week, but it could not be learned whether any exhibition will be in readiness by that time.

The Cuban Cigar Makers' Association sent a communication stating that the members will each donate a day's pay for the good of the cause. The reading of this communication was received with deafening applause, and resulted in additional contributions to the fund by some West Indians who filled the gallery.

The flags of Cuba and Puerto Rico were hung at the back of the platform, and the Stare and Stripes were conspicuous only by their absence.

It was learned that the leaders in this city held a secret meeting last evening at their headquarters, 120 Front Street, to determine upon further plans of action, but no details of the course adopted, if any, could be learned.

Among the revolutionists present were Dr. Zayas Bazan, Emilio Agramonte, both of whom are prominent factors in the present movement; Dr. Miranda, Castellano Companioni, Dr. Alvarez, Dr. Portuordo, L. R. Miranda, Mrs. Mantella, Diego Cocanas, and Mrs. Perez, all of whom are enthusiastic adherents to the cause.

CISSY FITZGERALD'S LOST GOLD

A Bag with 15 Sovereigns and 35 Five-Dollar Pieces Left on a Car Seat—Was to be Made into a Girdle.

Cissy Fitzgerald, who takes the part of tricky little Maybud in "The Foundling," at Hoyt's Theatre, is poorer by $250 in gold than she was. Miss Fitzgerald has been making a collection of five-dollar gold pieces and English sovereigns for the last two years. When she came to this country to dance in "The Gaiety Girl," at Daly's Theatre, she had fifteen English sovereigns, on each of which was the monogram of the one who presented it to her.

Miss Fitzgerald continued to collect the yellow coins after her arrival here. Her great popularity made it easy for her to acquire thirty-five of the American five-dollar gold pieces. She had determined that when she got fifty she would have them made into a girdle. Monday the fiftieth coin, with the monogram of the giver, became hers, and yesterday she started for Tiffany's to leave the coins, with an order to make them into a girdle.

Miss Fitzgerald and another young woman yesterday afternoon boarded a Broadway car at Forty-second Street on the way to the jeweler's. The coins were in a bag, which she thoughtlessly placed beside her. The young women got off the car at Fifteenth Street, leaving the bag in the seat. They chatted gayly as they walked to Tiffany's, and never thought of the bag containing the fifty gold pieces until they approached the counter to give the order for the girdle. Then the loss was discovered. Miss Fitzgerald was very much discomfited. She reported the loss to the management of the Broadway cable road immediately, but no trace of the missing property was found. On some of the sovereigns were the following initials: C. P., C. C., G. E., H. F. T., and R. C. On the American pieces were A. C., C. G., F. R., H. R. H., W. M. S., G. M., G. F. H., and J. W. H.

These are all the monograms Miss Fitzgerald could remember. She offers a reward of $200 for the return of the bag and its contents to Hoyt's Theatre.

THE RAPID TRANSIT PROBLEM

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

From a real estate owner's standpoint, the rapid transit problem seems to have been handled on the part of existing corporations with the most short-sighted policy, and by the two Rapid-Transit Commissions with an ignorance of the situation and its proper solution that is fearfully expensive.

In the first place, if the existing commission has not the powers it needs, it can get them, provided it shows they will be put to good use.

The streets of New-York were given up to the elevated railroad for transit that would be rapid, and the city has a right to insist upon this or upon a cancellation of the charters. That being the case, the present commission should utilize the existing roads to the fullest possible extent and demand from them the fullest measure of rapid transit in their power, giving them such additional trackage and short routes as they need. This will build up the northerly part of the island, and will not in any way interfere with the bidding for the new routes. Any bidder for them would be glad to feel that the territory he would not reach in three years was being built up for him in the interval. There will be enough business for all. But no one wants to build an expensive tunnel into a territory the improvement of which has not even commenced.

Then the commission should grant the right to the New-York Central to build an elevated road over its existing lines from Spuyten Duyvil south, connecting at Thirtieth Street with the Ninth Avenue Road by a spur, and continuing the elevated structure down to St. John's Park, using the tracks at night for freight after 12 o'clock, as passenger trains would then be needed infrequently.

The whole country north of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street west of the Boulevard is not to-day as accessible as it was thirty years ago from the old Thirtieth Street and Ninth Avenue station of the Hudson River Railroad Company.

By the above plan and the construction of passenger stations where required, the most beautiful and now the most inaccessible part of the island will be put at once within a reasonable time from down town.

The point of the above is this: Give the commission power to utilize the existing routes, and to add to them so that we will have at least decent rapid transit, and consequent improvement of property during the time we are waiting for the present Rapid-Transit Commission and its slow evolution of a route, which is yet to be proved feasible and bid for. It is unquestionably so that five years after the completion of the new routes, or, say ten years from now, the increased taxable valuation of the property will more than make up to the city the loss, if any, of interest on the bonds, even should the city be obliged in the end to build the road itself.

It seems inexpressibly dense that the present systems should not ad interim be compelled to give us the best service possible.

NEW-YORK.

NEWTOWN CREEK'S CANAL

Advocated Before the House Ways and Means Committee.

PETER COOPER'S OLD PLAN REVIVED

Kings and Queens County Manufacturers Interested—Prospect of a Great Centre of Industry.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—There was a spirited hearing before the Assembly Ways and Means Committee this afternoon on the bill of Fred Schulz for the construction of a canal between Flushing Bay and Newtown Creek, in Queens County.

Charles L. Sicardi and J. P. Sloane of Brooklyn favored the bill, for the sake of the health of the citizens of Queens County. Secretary Barnes of the State Health Board also favored the bill, but several of the committeemen thought that the canal should be a local charge.

A letter was received from Louis Windmuller of New-York City, in which he said:

As I am unable personally to attend the hearing which you were good enough to grant, I ask the privilege of submitting herewith reasons why the long-contemplated project of connecting Flushing Bay with Newtown Creek by a ship canal should be carried into effect, and to enumerate some advantages which the State would derive from it.

The waterway, five miles long, projected in this bill would pass through meadow land, the greater part of which is marshy and all of which can now be acquired for a reasonable compensation, probably not exceeding $50 per acre on an average. This land will doubtless be enhanced in value tenfold, when the bridge over Blackwell's Island is completed. Material and labor are now obtainable at extremely low figures.

Our commerce would derive from it the chief advantage; all the efforts made in the past to remove the obstructions of Hell Gate have failed to make it a safe channel, as the disasters which continue to occur on those treacherous rocks sufficiently prove. The canal would not only obviate this danger, but a considerable delay as well, to which vessels are now subjected, especially in dark or foggy weather. If, in a case of war, New-York Harbor should ever be blockaded, this waterway would offer a safe passage to seagoing craft.

The other advantage would chiefly affect the inhabitants of New-York and Brooklyn; as it concerns the health and lives of several millions of people who pay the greatest part of the taxes of this State, I trust you will give it the consideration it deserves. The flow of water through the canal would cleanse Newtown Creek and clear away all stenches which emanate from that breeder of pestilence; during the warm season the air invariably becomes pregnated with these foul effluvia, making life in the metropolis intolerable and breeding disease wherever the wind carries them, over many miles of populated territory.

PETER COOPER'S OLD PLAN.

Benefits That Would Accrue from the Canal's Construction.

The project of constructing a ship canal through Long Island, connecting Newtown Creek and Flushing Bay, has engaged the active interest of every member of the Manufacturers' Association of Kings and Queens Counties. Many of the members are interested in factories and other enterprises on Newtown Creek, and they are convinced that enormous advantages would accrue to individuals and to the two counties from the eight miles of new water front it would open up, the vast amount of shipping which would be accommodated, the increased value of adjacent property, and the large population which would quickly flock to the vicinity.

"The idea of the ship canal is not new," said William H. Nichols, Vice President of the association, to a reporter for The New-York Times last evening. "Peter Cooper was the first who saw its possibilities thirty years ago, but it was never seriously urged until now. People sneer at Newtown Creek, but they should not, for it is now one of the most important shipping centres in the country. Col. Gillespie, several years ago, reported that 29,000 vessels entered the creek every year, and I believe that fully 40,000 vessels entered it last year. I remember when one tugboat handled all the towing in the creek, but there are now twenty that ply on the waters of the creek exclusively. There is more tonnage on Newtown Creek than on the Erie Canal.

"The great difficulty Brooklyn has had to contend with in the creek is that it is not so much a creek as a sewer. I know the creek smells offensively often, but that is not the fault of the factories. It is the fault of the city. One per cent. of the blame may safely be laid upon the manufacturers, but the 99 per cent. is certainly due to the city, for the creek is the depository of all the sewage of that section of Brooklyn. What the creek needs is purifying, and the best way to purify it is to cut a canal from the creek a mile above Penny Bridge across to Flushing Bay. The water of Flushing Bay is higher than that of Newtown Creek, and the result of the connection would be to drive all the foul water from the creek and make it as pure as the East River.

"Mayor Schieren believes in this scheme, for he says it would save the city from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000 which otherwise must be expended for proper sewerage in that part of Brooklyn.

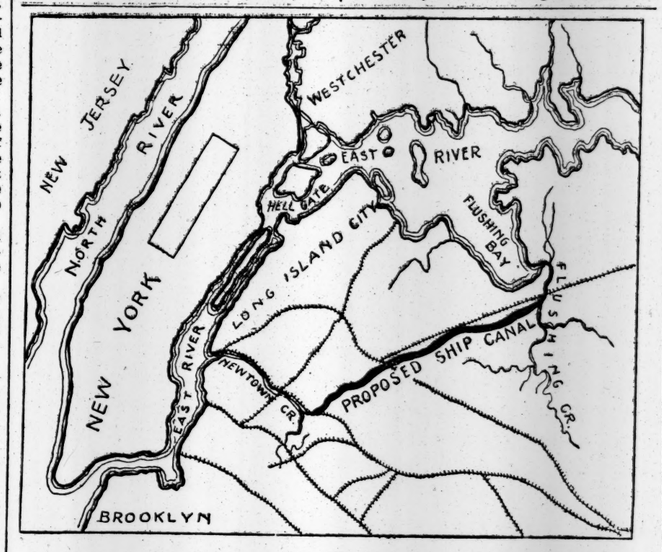
"If a trench can be dug from the creep to Flushing Bay it can just as well be made wide and deep enough for a canal in which the larger ships may enter. It would be four miles in length, giving eight miles of new water front, making it the greatest manufacturing centre in the United States. The Brooklyn and New-York water fronts are so limited now that there is no room for new men to get any of them. The only place for manufacturers to go for a water front is the New-Jersey shore, which is of no benefit to Brooklyn. There is no place in Brooklyn or New-York where a man may load or discharge a boat without paying well for the privilege, and this canal would open up new dock property, some of which could be appropriated for general public use.

"The canal would be four miles long, 150 feet wide, and 20 feet deep, so that vessels of every kind could navigate it in either direction. It would immediately open up the adjoining land, and manufacturers and every sort of thing could be attracted to the canal, for it would afford them shipping facilities of which they are now deprived. The land from Newtown Creek to Flushing Bay is flat, and can easily be cut through, so that the cost would be comparatively little.

"It would pay any person or syndicate to buy up all the land along the line of the proposed improvement and cut the canal. Much of the land is of no use whatever in its present condition. But I would prefer to have the State do this and reap the benefit of the work.

"I think it would have been better to have cut this canal instead of blowing up Hell Gate. The canal could have been dug big enough for Sound steamers. Vessels could have used it and avoided Hell Gate, and every interest would have been much more largely benefited.

"The canal is likely to become a great railroad centre. The Long Island Railroad bridge over the East River and Blackwell's Island will come out to the centre of the manufacturing district along Newtown Creek, and a scheme is on foot to bring all the Brooklyn and Long Island railroad lines to a focus there. Fifty-three per cent. of Brooklyn railroad freight comes from the Eastern District. That section of the city embraces the sugar refining and oil industries. The new East River Bridge will give direct connection with the Grand Central Station, while west-bound freight will go out by other roads. There is a wonderful future for Newtown Creek and Brooklyn and Queens County if the canal is constructed. If it is not done, our descendants will think us fools."



The Proposed Ship Canal from Flushing Bay to Newtown Creek.

Postal Clerks' Bill Has No Chance.

Postmaster Dayton returned from Washington yesterday.

While at the capital he had a long conference with Postmaster General Bissell and other officials interested in the Classification bill for grading first and second-class Post Office clerks.

Mr. Dayton said he was informed that the bill involved far too large an appropriation to have any chance of consideration by the present Congress. Several members have, however, promised to support it in the next session of Congress.

City Hall Police Squad to Remain.

The report that the City Hall police squad is to be abolished was declared at Police Headquarters yesterday to be absolutely false. There is not the slightest foundation for the story.

Inspector Williams called the roll yesterday at the City Hall Station, which is at present under the command of Acting Capt. Linden, and under Superintendent Byrnes's order, he made a few changes in the assignments of duty of the men in the squad.

When baby was sick we gave her **Castoria.**
When she was a child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had children she gave them Castoria.
—Advertisement.

The Bottom of the Sea

yields no pearl that can exceed in beauty teeth whitened and cleansed with that incomparable dentrifice, the fragrant SOZODONT. Nor is coral rosier than the gums in which such teeth are set. So say the ladies, who are the best judges in such matters.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

Has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN while TEETHING with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. Sold by all druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

When the hair is thin and gray, PARKER'S Hair Balsam renews the growth and color. HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns, 15c.

"Laugh and Grow Fat" at "Laughlin's." Quick Lunch & Grill Rooms, 140 Nassau St.

"Chacaqua." E. & W. "Chacaqua."
A NEW COLLAR.

DIED.

DIXON.—At Schraalenburg, N. J., on Feb. 26, 1895, Mary Clark, formerly of Fortenscale, England, wife of the late Isaac Dixon.

Funeral from her late residence, Thursday, Feb. 28, at 7:30 P. M. Interment in Greenwood.

Cumberland County (England) papers please copy.

GILBERT.—At Rutherford, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 27, Henry Varick Gilbert, son of the late Richard V. and Jane R. Gilbert.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

KISSAM.—On Wednesday morning, Feb. 27, 1895, Philip Kissam of Arden.

Funeral services Friday, March 1, 1895, at 10 A. M., at Trinity Chapel, New-York. Interment at Arden, Orange County, N. Y., at the convenience of the family.

LYON.—At New-Rochelle, N. Y., Feb. 27, 1895, Dr. Charles C. Lyon, formerly of New-Orleans, aged 81.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of his son, Wm. S. Lyon, Colighi Av., New-Rochelle, at 7:45 o'clock this (Thursday) evening. Friends leaving 42d St. depot on 6:30 or 7 o'clock trains will find carriages in waiting at North St. exit. Returning, train leaves New-Rochelle at 8:05. Interment at Woodlawn Friday morning.

MATHEWS.—On Feb. 26, John H. Mathews, aged 65.

Funeral from Mount Kisco Presbyterian Church, Thursday, 28th inst., at 1:30 P. M.

MIDGLEY.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 26, 1895, at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, Mary Willis Jackson, wife of William Edward Midgley.

Funeral services from Chapel of Holy Trinity Church, Montague St., corner Clinton St., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 28, 1895, at 2:30 P. M. Interment in family plot at Greenwood.

MORRISON.—Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1895, Robert Field, only son of William Alexander and Sarah A. Field Morrison, and grandson of the late Robert M. Field.

Funeral services at the residence of his parents, 139 East 45th St., on Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

PEASE.—Suddenly, of apoplexy, Monday morning, Feb. 25, 1895, George L. Pease, aged 59 years.

Funeral services at his late residence, 325 Clinton Av., Brooklyn, Thursday afternoon, the 28th inst., at 5 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

PEISSNER.—On Sunday, Feb. 24, at Schenectady, N. Y., of pneumonia, Tayler Lewis Peissner, son of the late Col. Elias Peissner, and grandson of the late Dr. Tayler Lewis of Union College, aged 33 years.

WALDRON.—At No. 61 Van Voorhis St., Brooklyn, on Feb. 27, 1895, Aletta Waldron, daughter of the late Samuel and Ann Waldron, aged 84 years.

Funeral services will be held at the Reformed Church, Newtown, L. I., on Saturday, March 2, at 2 o'clock. Trains leave Long Island City at 1:40.

WYMAN.—On Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1895, Katharine P. Wyman, in the 70th year of her age.

Funeral services at her late residence, 436 West 22d St., on Thursday, Feb. 28, at 12:30 o'clock.

MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY.
Mount Hope, Westchester County.
Office, 320 6th Av., N. Y. Telephone, 960-18th St.

NEBRASKA WILL AID HER DESTITUTE

Money to be Appropriated from the State Treasury to Buy Seed.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 27.—The Legislative Committee of the Nebraska Legislature, which has had referred to it the question of appropriating State moneys for the purpose of aiding the many destitute settlers in this State, who have had their crops ruined to such an extent that they are unable to supply themselves with seed for planting this Spring, has fully considered the widespread necessity for State aid, and to-day made a report in which it recommends an appropriation of $200,000 to be expended immediately for seed, that the needy may at once prepare for this year's crops.

The committee's recommendation has met with much favor, and but little opposition, and it is said here to-night that the appropriation will surely be made.

The bill carrying the appropriation will probably be rushed through, that the settlers may know what to expect before beginning their Spring plowing.

Special Notices.

FIFTH AVENUE ART GALLERIES
366 FIFTH AVENUE,
Near 34th Street.

SALE THIS EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.

OIL PAINTINGS AND WATER COLORS
BELONGING TO
Mr. A. WOLFF, Jr.,
with the addition of others belonging to the estates of the late
Mr. John McKesson
and
Mr. Augustus Kountze.

TO BE SOLD BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS.

Artists Represented:

Bouguereau,	Mauve,
Berne-Bellecour,	Mattoni,
Breton, Jules,	Millet,
Boldini,	Pasini,
De Neuville,	Plassan,
Detaille,	Pickneil,
De Penne,	Piot,
Escosura,	Riefsthal,
Ferrier,	Robbe,
Gérome,	Sanchez-Perrier,
Inness,	Schreyer,
Jacque,	Van Marcke,
Jacquet,	Von Bremen,
Johnson, E.,	Vautier,
Kaemmerer,	Vibert,
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ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer. ORTGIES & CO., Managers.

HOLLAND ART GALLERIES,
A. Preyer & Co.,
329 Fifth Av., New-York.
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FINE EXAMPLES OF
THE LEADING MODERN DUTCH MASTERS:
ISRAELS, MAUVE, J. MARIS, W. MARIS, BOSBOOM, MESDAG, ROELOFS, GABRIEL NEUHUYS, KEVER, BLOMMERS, POGGENBECK, AND OTHERS.

Cod Liver Oil.—Caswell, Massey & Co.'s EMULSION with PEPSIN and QUININE. Prescribed by nearly all physicians in preference to others; send for circular. 1,121 B'way, 578 5th Av.

Desks and Office Furniture in great variety manufactured by T. G. SELLEW, 111 Fulton St.

New Publications.

SECOND EDITION.

THE WOMAN WHO DID.

By GRANT ALLEN. Keynote Series. American copyright edition. 16mo. Cloth. $1.00.

The story is a strong one, very strong, and teaches a lesson that no one has a right to step aside from the moral path laid out by religion, the law, and society.
—Boston Times.

"Interesting, and at times intense and powerful."—Buffalo Commercial.

"No one can doubt the sincerity of the author."—Woman's Journal.

"A very remarkable story, which in a coarser hand than its refined and gifted author could never have been effectively told, for such a hand could not have sustained the purity of motive, nor have portrayed the noble, irreproachable character of Hermina Barton."—Boston Home Journal.

At all bookstores. Postpaid on receipt of price.

ROBERTS BROTH

BARGAINS IN TROTTERS

Low Prices Prevailed at the Madison Square Garden Sale.

MONBARS FETCHES ONLY $3,500

Pixley Bought by a Philadelphia Horse Fancier for $3,000—Horses Better Than 2:30 Secured for Modest Sums.

Speed is always an attraction for horsemen whether on the track or in the sale ring, and the attractions were of the sort to draw the multitude at Madison Square Garden yesterday. It was the beginning of the big combination sale under the management of the Tattersalls Company, and the crowd of local fanciers was augmented by hundreds from all parts of the country.

Business did not get underway till noon, owing to the failure of the employes at the Garden to have everything ready in time. The spectators waited patiently, and at last the arrangements were completed, so that the horses could be shown. Bidding was none too brisk at the start, and plenty of good-looking trotters, with records below 2:30 were to be had for a modest sum.

Corinne, a well-bred mare in a lot from Rushville, Ind., went to John McGuire, a local dealer, for $400, and it was not till Sister Lou was driven down in front of the auctioneer's pulpit that the bids got above $500. This trim-looking black filly, who is eligible to the 2:30, fetched $650. She goes to East Orange.

A second consignment from Indiana was disposed of for moderate prices, Florence Sultan leading her companions at $500, paid by Carll S. Burr, Jr., who acts as commissioner for wealthy New-Yorkers. About 4 o'clock the two crack trotters, Monbars and Pixley, came up for competition. Monbars was offered first, and his price soon mounted up in the thousands. Finally, at $3,500, Peter Duryea, a well-known local fancier, secured the black horse. As Don J. Leathers and his former partner, W. H. Richfield, were offered $50,000 for this trotter when he was a crack two-year-old, his value has shrunk materially. In 1893 Monbars was sold by the Tattersalls Company to close a partnership, and was bid in by Mr. Leathers for $13,500. Despite the praises bestowed on him by Monroe Salisbury and other experts, Monbars is not considered a probable turf winner at six years, and his value as fixed yesterday is for breeding purposes.

Pixley, whose record of 2:08¼ makes her one of the fastest mares in training, showed all the snap and fire that have enabled her to win fame and fortune in races. Mr. Leathers brought his trainer, W. H. Decker, here to drive his two fliers, and Pixley made a good impression from her first trip about the ring. She started at $1,000, went up to $2,500, and was hanging there when William Easton, who was standing near the auctioneer, suggested that the mare have another turn. The result was a fresh start in the bidding, till at $3,500 everybody was through. The winning bid was made by John Mackin of Philadelphia for William Disston, a millionaire manufacturer of the Quaker City. Mr. Disston is a member of Belmont Driving Club, and a keen sportsmen, who has driven his own trotters in amateur contests.

Nettie Wilkes, who scored 2:17½ last season in her four-year-old form, was the next one to get above four figures. She was sent about the ring many times, until at $1,250 George M. Robinson of Elmira carried her off. Another rare bargain was Flossie McGregor, as $430 was by no means her value. George Starr, who trains a public stable at Terre Haute, had driven this mare in 2:20½, and spoke highly of her. Gen. Jacob Baiz, Vice President of the Driving Club of New-York, inspected Flossie McGregor on Monday, and thought she would do to go with Lady Hartford, but he got up town a few minutes too late to secure this bargain.

The night sale began briskly when Ethel Mack, sent by Joshua Gregg of this city, brought $685. It is said that Mr. Gregg would have taken $250 at private sale for this mare. Dumont, Arpansa, and Marie B. also got up in the hundreds, but there was no special attraction for the evening. Fred Dietz, a member of the Driving Club of New-York, secured Arpansa at the suggestion of W. R. Janvier. She will be sent to Ticonderoga and bred to Director's Jug, a stallion owned by Mr. Dietz and leased to Mr. Janvier.

W. B. Fasig announced that St. Vincent, the fast stallion from New-Castle, Penn., will be put up at 10:30 this forenoon. Delegate, a brother to Belle Hamlin, will be sold soon after. He has a mark of 2:21¼ and is looked on as a likely campaigner this season. There are some nimble pacers up for competition to-day, including Weed Wilkes and Maud P. They are in the consignment of Frank T. Carroll, a prominent turfman of Elmira. He also sells Juddina, two years old, a filly that showed phenomenal speed as a yearling. James W. Hanley of Providence sells five of his string, all but one with records. Sterling, a pacer, has scored 2:11½, and Gratz has 2:17¼ to his credit trotting.

Evangeline and Lunette, the Hon. Charles M. Reed's crack pair, will probably be sold this afternoon, and Eli Ager of Scranton offers fifteen, one of the largest lots consigned this week.

The summary of horses that brought $100 or over is as follows:

CONSIGNMENT OF CAMPBELL BROTHERS, RUSHVILLE, IND.

Corinne, 2:24½, b m., (1889,) by Ambassador-Lucy Lincoln, by Masterlode; J. McGuire, city..... $400
Woodside Prince, 2:24¾, b. g., (1890,) by Haw Patch-Jenny, by Jupiter; F. Uhlman, city..... 360
Harada, b. f., (1891,) by Haw Patch-Lucy Lincoln, by Masterlode; F. W. Hesser, Brooklyn..... 160
Sister Lou, 2:29¼, blk. f., by Durango-Venie, by Haw Patch; J. C. Peck, East Orange, N. J..... 650
Sacha, br. f., (1892,) by Simmons-Venie, by Haw Patch; S. S. Dandreff, Jersey City.. 100
Mira, 2:36, b. m., (1884,) by Ajax-Tinnie P., by Legal Tender, Jr.; L. A. Bullard, Newark, N. J..... 225
Sebla, b. f., (1891,) by Haw Patch-Mira, by Ajax; E. R. Wickham, Hoboken, N. J.. 130

OTHER CONSIGNMENTS.

Florence Sultan, 2:20¼, b. m., (1888,) by Sultan-Florence M., by Blue Bull; Carll S. Burr, Jr., Commac, L. I..... 500
Dixie, ch. m., (1888,) by Edict-Mila Thomas, by Blue Bull; J. McLaughlyn; Brooklyn. 110
Robenia, b. f., (1891,) by Arrowwood-Annie McNamer, by Blue Bull; Chapman & Dift, city..... 215
Mary Stamps, b. m., (1887,) by Happy Medium-Torahayda, by American Clay; F. Mack, city..... 110
Ariactoria, b. f., (1892,) by Anteeo-Nutiema, by Nutwood; G. A. Huber, city..... 160
Crescent, ch. m., (1890,) by Warlock-Josie Wilkes, by George Wilkes; F. Schrader, Woodlawn, N. Y..... 165
Printania, ch. f., (1891,) by Kentucky Prince-Pearl, by Mambrino King; S. Kraus, city..... 100
Monbars, 2:11¾, blk. s., (1889,) by Eagle Bird-Lady Maud, 2:18¾, by General Knox; Peter Duryea, city..... 3,500
Pixley, 2:08¼, br. m., (1885,) by Jay Gould-Loto, by General Washington; William Disston, Philadelphia..... 3,000
Flossie McGregor, b. m., (1887,) by Bonny McGregor-Aggie B., by Anthony Wayne; J. Manning, city..... 430
Nettie Wilkes, 2:17½, b. m., (1890,) by Young Wilkes-Nettie Hawkins, by Belvidere; George M. Robinson, Elmira, N. Y.. 1,250
Ethel Mack, 2:24½, ch. m., 1887, by Antell-Lou Milton, by Milton Medium; W. Maxwell, city..... 685
Onmont, br. g., 1890, by Onset-Greta, by Almont Star; G. H. Leavitt, Flushing, L. I..... 310
Angelus, br. s., by St. Bel-La Oscalotte, by Dictator; J. H. Fitzsimmons, city..... 220
Pine Wilkes, b. c., 1891, by Nutpine-Fly Wilkes, by Young Jim; J. A. Brown, Mattatuck, N. J..... 100
——, br. c., 1893, by Quartermaster-Columbia, by Kenyon's Columbus; J. A. Bogert, Englewood, N. J..... 145
Miss Nutbourne, g. m., 1886, by Nutbourne-Arabelle, by Aristos; J. A. Brown..... 170
Arpansa, 2:23¼, ch. m., 1888, by Pancoast-Arabelle, by Aristos; Fred Dietz, city..... 385

Why do so many intelligent and practical housekeepers, who for years used other baking powders (which they considered the best), now use **Cleveland's** baking powder? It is the best that money can buy, **that's why.**

Marie B., 2:30, b. m., by Oberlin-Ida Foster, by Ohio; F. A. Rankin, Providence, R. I..... 215

Total for 52 head..... $15,040
Average per head..... 289

Mr. De Cernea Buys Helen Leyburn.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 27.—P. P. Parish of Midway, Ky., has sold Ed De Cernea of New-York, for $5,500, the race mare Helen Leyburn, five years old, by Onward, dam Mamie.

Helen Leyburn proved herself a high-class race mare last season, and at the Nashville meeting in October won a clever victory over Break o' Day and other good ones. Her second heat in 2:14 is her present record. Mamie, the dam of this fleet young mare, was a great producer, and all of her foals have taken fast records. Cut Davis of Harrodsburg, Ky., handled Helen Leyburn in 1894, and expected her to be a sensation this year. She probably will be sent abroad with other cracks recently purchased by this same commissioner.

Trotting Men Go to Albany.

As there is to be another hearing of the Gray Racing bill at Albany to-day, a delegation of horsemen will leave the Grand Central Station this morning in order to be present when the Committee on Codes takes up the proposed measure. They represent the light-harness interest, and Col. Lawrence Kip is in charge of the party. Most of the men who signed the application for a corporation, to be known as the State Trotting Board, will make the journey to the capital, and urge an amendment to the Gray bill that will give the new body the same power in trotting circles that The Jockey Club is to exercise over running.

Dobbins Will Not Stand Training.

It is unlikely that Dobbins will take part in any of the English races for which he is entered. Hardy Campbell has written to Mr. Croker that Dobbins will not stand training. Dobbins, after a short season in the stud in England, will be returned to this country and taken to Belle Meade Farm.

Jockey Simms sailed on the Majestic yesterday for England to ride Mr. Croker's and Mr. Dwyer's horses in the races in which they are entered. Simms expects to win with Harry Reed and Stonenell.

WILL HOLD TWO SHOWS.

Cycle Board of Trade Will Exhibit in the West as Well as East.

A meeting of the National Cycle Board of Trade was held at the Hardware Club, this city, yesterday, President A. G. Spalding in the chair. The following gentlemen attended: Messrs. W. J. Bruff of New-York City, R. Philip Gormully of Chicago, Joseph McKee, of New-York City, E. C. Stearns of Syracuse, C. W. Dickinson and George Pope of Boston, W. A. Redding of New-York City, George H. Day of Hartford, F. K. Stimpson, and A. Kennedy Child of Hartford.

Reports were received from the Press Committee, giving a tabulated statement regarding the various trade publications, copies of which will be forwarded to the members of the board. Reports were read from various committees, and considerable routine work was transacted. The Executive Committee, Messrs. A. G. Spalding, R. Philip Gormully, George Pope, R. L. Coleman, Joseph McKee, W. F. Wilson, and W. A. Redding was instructed to confer with the recently-appointed committee of the League of American Wheelmen, and a meeting will be arranged for an early date.

Considerable time was spent discussing the show question. The reports received by the Secretary from the members of the board and from the trade generally indicated that the majority were in favor of two shows to be held after Jan. 1, one in the West and one in the East. It was therefore resolved that the National Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers should hold two shows, one in the West and one in the East, in the month of January, 1896. The exact dates and details will be arranged by the Executive Committee later.

A full discussion ensued on changes in the by-laws, and several important amendments were adopted which will be published in full in the annual handbook of the Board of Trade. Several communications were read from members of the board, all of which were referred to the proper committees.

The Executive Committee presented a report or agreement signed by ninety manufacturers, showing that the cycle manufacturers are decidedly in favor of having future shows in this country held under the sanction of the National Board of Trade. The agreement is as follows: "We, the undersigned, active and associate members of the National Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers, do hereby mutually agree to and with each other, that no firm, corporation, or agent controlled by any of us at any time, and neither of us individually, shall apply for, rent, or equip any space, location, or exhibit any bicycles or parts of articles to be used therewith, or in any way patronize or take part in any national, sectional, or local cycle show, anywhere within the United States at any time between Jan. 25, 1895, and May 1, 1896, which shall not have been approved by and given under the auspices or sanction of the Board of Directors of the said Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 25th day of January, 1895:

Pope Manufacturing Company, Gormully & Jeffery Manufacturing Co., E. C. Stearns & Co., A. G. Spalding & Brothers, Western Wheel Works, John P. Lovell Arms Company, H. A. Lozier & Co., McKee & Harrington, Keating Wheel Company, Eagle Bicycle Manufacturing Company, Grand Rapids Cycle Company, Sterling Cycle Works, Warwiack Cycle Company, Liberty Cycle Company, Huber & Co., American Limited, Indiana Bicycle Company, Eclipse Bicycle Company, Garford Manufacturing Company, Peerless Manufacturing Company, Union Cycle Manufacturing Company, Hill Cycle Manufacturing Company, Hartford Rubber Works Company, George N. Pierce & Co., Monarch Cycle Company, Buffalo Cycle Company, Pratt & Whitney Company, American Dunlop Tire Company, John S. Long's Son & Co., Bridgeport Gun Implement Company, Brown Brothers Manufacturing Company, Armstrong Cork Company, H. L. Young, I. A. Weston, Black Manufacturing Company, James Cycle Importing Company, E. J. Lobdell, Cullman Wheel Company, Empire Bicycle Manufacturing Company, Anglo-American Iron and Metal Company, Remington Arms Company, Bicycle Chain Lightning Company, R. H. Wolff & Co., Limited; A. M. Scheeffey & Co., the George Fearcle Company, Queen Cycle Company, Eugene Arnstein, St Louis Ref. & W. G. Co., Schoverling, Daly & Gales, Hunt Manufacturing Company, Cushman & Denison, Dauntless Bicycle Company, Struley & Foote, W. W. Whitten Cycle Manufacturing Company, Newton Rubber Works, Hoffman Bicycle Company, Starr Cycle Company, Demorest Manufacturing Company, H. G. Shepherd & Sons, Acme Manufacturing Company, Rockford Tool and Sundry Manufacturing Company, the Yost Manufacturing Company, United States Tire Company, Speirs Manufacturing Company, Elkhart Cycle Company, Bridgeport Brass Company, Excelsior Needle Company, Gendron Iron Wheel Works, Central Cycle Manufacturing Company, the Braddock Hose Supporter Company, the Gilbert and Chester Company, Butler & Ward, the Wilcox & Howe Company, E. B. Preston & Co., Simonds Rolling Machine Company, Century Cycle Manufacturing Company, Lindsay Brothers, Lodge & Davis Machine Tool Company, Niagara Cycle Fittings Company, Elmore Manufacturing Company, the Mechanical Rubber Company, George Barnard & Co., Capitol Manufacturing Company, the Garvin Machine Company, J. H. Williams & Co., Premier Cycle Manufacturing Company, Edwin Oliver & Co., Burtis & Zimmerman, Marion Cycle Company, Fox Machine Company, Telegram Cycle Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Gromully presented a model set of by-laws for local boards of trade, which were referred to the Executive Committee, it being the unanimous opinion of the board that it was desirable to foster and urge the formation of local boards of trade throughout the different cities in the country.

Letters were read from Chicago, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Washington, Buffalo, and Cleveland, asking that one of the National Cycle Shows be held in that city the coming year. The whole matter was referred to the Executive Committee.

It was unanimously decided to open permanent offices in the City of New-York, and the Executive Committee was instructed to at once secure suitable offices and to employ the necessary clerical assistance to conduct the growing business of the board. Mr. Ernest R. Franks of New-York City was elected Assistant Secretary, and he will devote the whole of his time to the business of the organization.

BROOKLYNS LEAD BY A POINT.

Close Play in the Pool Tourney with the Kings County Wheelmen.

The Brooklyn Bicycle Club and the Kings County Wheelmen have begun their annual pool tournament. The contest arouses much interest among the members of the two cycling clubs, and the players are keyed up to their best work. The first series was played Tuesday night, the contestants being George Hobby and W. E. Fuller of the Brooklyns, and D. C. Sexton and Henry Peters of the Kings County Wheelmen.

The scores by innings were:

FIRST GAME.
Hobby, B. B. C.—18, 19, 24, 30, 37, 37, 37.
Sexton, K. C. W.—1, 10, 19, 26, 34, 49, 50.

SECOND GAME.
Fuller, B. B. C.—5, 9, 22, 27, 40, 50.
Peters, K. C. W.—7, 14, 15, 24, 24, 25.

THIRD GAME.
Fuller, B. B. C.—8, 5, 15, 27, 41, 44, 45.
Sexton, K. C. W.—12, 24, 26, 32, 33, 45, 50.

FOURTH GAME.
Peters, K. C. W.—3, 14, 22, 30, 39, 49, 50.
Hobby, B. B. C.—12, 15, 22, 29, 35, 40, 44.
Umpire—Mr. George F. Corby.

The grand total resulted: Brooklyns, 176 points; Kings County Wheelmen, 175. The second set of games will be played to-morrow night, at the Brooklyn Bicycle Clubhouse, on Hanson Place.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—A plan is being considered of holding a special intercollegiate bicycle champion race meet. The idea is to drop the single bicycle event in the Intercollegiate Association's list of events and instead hold a number of races at various distances on one of the fast tracks.

—Eighteen members of the Century Wheelmen of Philadelphia have signified their intention of going on the proposed European tour of the club next Summer.

—William T. Sanger, a brother of Walter, will probably ride for a Canadian bicycle firm this season.

—"Nat" Butler of Cambridgeport will try for a new hour record this Spring.

CUP DEFENDER'S PLATES.

Will Probably Be Aluminium Bronze —Advantages of the New Material.

BRISTOL, R. I., Feb. 27.—There are strong indications that the new cup defender now building at the Herreshoff works will not be plated with Tobin bronze. One of these is that the bronze is to come from the Pittsburg Reduction Company, and not from the Ansonia Company, the only company in the country which has hitherto turned out Tobin bronze. The metal construction of the boat is absolutely settled by the certainty that the plates for the stem and stern posts are for metal instead of wood, as in composite construction. Now, aluminium bronze, instead of Tobin bronze, seems the most likely. Aluminium bronze is a metal not as yet widely known in the arts, and certainly has never been applied to the plating of yachts or ships, but it can be worked as easily as Tobin bronze and possesses all of the latter's good qualities.

It is known that the Herreshoffs have experimented with it, and that the experiments have shown the metal to be all that was expected of it. The principal advantage in the use of aluminium bronze would not be because of its lightness, but because of its greater tensile strength and the consequent allowable use of thinner plates and a resultant saving in weight by reason of having to use less material.

Aluminium bronze has in it only a small percentage of aluminium, perhaps 4 to 6 per cent., so that its weight would not differ materially from Tobin bronze of the same thickness. Its great advantage over the latter metal becomes apparent, however, when it is known that aluminium bronze has been produced with a tensile strength of 120,000 pounds to the square inch, where Tobin bronze will stand a strain of only 74,0000 pounds to the square inch before breaking. In the case of plating of sufficient strength for the new cup defender, the difference in strength between aluminium bronze and Tobin bronze would allow of the use of plates of the former three-sixteenths of an inch in thickness instead of quarter-inch plates of the latter, as used on the Vigilant. This would mean a difference of nearly five tons in weight in the entire plating of the boat in favor of the aluminium bronze, and would represent the saving to be obtained by the use of the new instead of the old metal.

A saving of five tons in the weight of a racing boat is something which no designer could afford to overlook, and, taken in conection with the Herreshoff experiments on aluminium bronze and the other facts in the matter, points very strongly to the use of the new metal in plating the cup defender.

In considering aluminium bronze as a material for plating a sailing yacht it should not be confounded with plain aluminium, which by itself corrodes badly in sea water. Aluminium bronze has been shown under careful experiments to have the non-corroding property of Tobin bronze in salt water. It also has all the good qualities of that metal as used in the Vigilant. If it is used in the new cup defender, as now seems probable, the boat will have just as smooth a bottom as the Vigilant and one with as little liability to foul.

Considers Forty a Sufficient Crew.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Lord Dunraven has not yet decided what action he will take in reference to the regulations prescribed by the New-York Yacht Club in regard to the number of men comprising the racing crews of yachts competing for the America's Cup. He considers forty men a sufficient number to work a boat of the size of the Valkyrie, and may possibly object to the cup defender having more.

Nat Herreshoff Ill.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 27.—Mr. Nat Herreshoff of Bristol has been confined to his house for the last three days by illness. Dr. Miller of this city visited Bristol to-day, and said that his patient was very sick, but whether or not he had the grip he should have to wait until to-morrow to determine.

Yale-Princeton Gymnastics.

NEW-HAVEN, Feb. 27.—The first Yale-Princeton gymnastic exhibition took place in the Yale gymnasium to-night and was witnessed by about 600 spectators. It was a thorough success, the feats of the rival teams far excelling the expectations of the spectators. The best showing was made by Yale in the club swinging and the side horse, and by Princeton in the flying trapeze and pyramids. The long drill of both teams was attested in the excellence of each event.

The programme was as follows: Yale—Single horizontal bar, side horse, flying rings, parallel bars, club swinging, and pyramids.

Princeton—Double horizontal bars, balancing trapeze, balancing ladder, flying trapeze, l'echelle, double trapeze, tumbling, and pyramids.

None of the events were competitive. The Yale team consisted of nineteen and the Princeton team of eight men. The team work of Yale was the most commendable feature of her representatives, and the individual trapeze exhibition of Princeton was the excelling feature of that college.

BANK FOR SAVINGS WIN

Are Now Champions of the Bank Clerks' Bowling League.

WON THEIR LAST TWO GAMES

The Contest with Merchants' National Team Was Very Exciting at the Start—The Savings Boys Steadier.

Bank for Savings bowlers won the championship in the Bank Clerks' League, rolled at the Academy alleys, East Fourteenth Street, last night. The Bank for Savings, Mount Morris, and Mechanics' Bank bowlers tried conclusions in their final games.

The first game brought together Mount Morris and Mechanics' National Bank fives. The former players took the lead in the first frame by eighteen pins, gaining with each frame, and finally winning, with 183 pins to spare. The second game between Bank for Savings and Mechanics' National Bank teams was full of excitement throughout, each side alternating in the lead for the first five frames, after which the Bank for Savings boys gained some advantage on bad breaks by their opponents, and carried off the honors by the score of 791 to 706.

Bank for Savings did not have as easy a time as expected in the third game, as the Mount Morris Bank team gave them a hot fight for nine frames, but the former team bowled a more even game, winning by 60 pins.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.
MOUNT MORRIS BANK.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Spencer	3	5	8	161
C. McKeever	3	2	6	135
Benedict	0	6	4	145
Benjiman	2	5	8	155
Gross	4	3	4	168
Total	10	20	20	764

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Langdon	1	4	5	131
Harbison	0	2	8	107
Raggie	0	1	9	89
Walker	0	3	7	106
Knowles	1	6	3	148
Total	2	16	32	581

FRAMES.
Mt. M. B....80 145 239 322 406 463 551 621 680 764
M. N. B....82 124 171 241 303 364 422 484 533 581

Averages—Mount Morris Bank, 152 4-5; Mechanics' National Bank, 116 1-5. Scorers—J. B. Gallagher and John Hooper. Umpire—A. Emerson.

SECOND GAME.
BANK FOR SAVINGS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Harper	0	8	2	191
De Lesser	2	3	5	148
Gibson	2	3	5	142
Harriot	1	5	4	146
Gallagher	4	2	4	164
Total	14	16	20	791

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Langdon	2	4	4	146
Harbison	2	3	5	133
Raggie	2	1	7	111
Walker	1	4	5	135
Knowles	3	5	2	181
Total	10	17	23	706

FRAMES.
Bk. for Sav..75 135 222 298 365 455 514 620 713 791
M. N. B....95 166 222 311 387 443 511 599 656 706

Averages—Bank for Savings, 158 1-5; Mechanics' National Bank, 141 1-5. Scorers—E. A. Lahm and J. Gross. Umpire—A. Emerson.

THIRD GAME.
BANK FOR SAVINGS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Harper	3	6	1	183
De Lisser	3	2	5	146
Gibson	1	4	5	140
Harriot	1	5	4	149
Gallagher	5	3	2	201
Total	13	20	17	819

MOUNT MORRIS BANK.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Spencer	2	1	7	117
C. McKever	4	3	3	163
Benedict	3	4	3	154
Benjiman	3	4	3	160
Gross	2	5	3	155
Total	14	17	19	759

FRAMES.
B'k for S'v'gs.76 180 265 331 400 478 560 636 730 819
Mount Morris.88 164 248 304 390 473 548 617 686 759

Averages—Bank for Savings, 163 4-5; Mount Morris Bank, 151 4-5. Scorers—E. A. Lahm and George B. Browne, Jr. Umpire—A. Emerson.

New-York and Boston Bowlers to Meet.

The return game between the Boston Athletic Association bowling team and the New-York Bowling Club will be played in this city March 9. There will be six men on each team, three strings of ten frames being rolled. Total number of pins will count in deciding the contest. The games will be played at 2,235 Eighth Avenue.

GEORGIE WON THE PENNANT.

Defeated the Vixen in Ice-Yacht Contests on the Shrewsbury.

RED BANK, N. J., Feb. 27.—Charles Irwin's Georgie, the crack lateen yacht of the North Shrewsbury Ice Yacht Club carried off the honors to-day in the race with the Burlington yacht Vixen. At the start it looked like a Vixen win, but the Georgie hauled away from her opponent, and, when the race was finished, was 1 minute 25 seconds in the lead, her time being 1:04:40. The distance was twenty miles, and the wind was very unsteady.

The result leaves the pennant in the possession of the Shrewsbury Club, the Georgie having won two races straight for the trophy. The second-class boats raced afterward for the club challenge pennant, the distance being twelve and a half miles. The entries were William McMahon's Get There, Charles Allen's Edna M., and James B. Weaver's Kittie. The boats sailed five times over the course. The Edna M. kept the lead during the first round, but was passed on the second round by the Get There. The latter retained her leading position, and finished 36 minutes 50 seconds after the start. The Edna M.'s time was 37:50, and that of the Kittie 40:35.

The afternoon races were sailed in a fresh westerly wind, but the warm sun had softened the ice considerably. The first race on was that for the third-class boats, the prize being the club pennant. These yachts started: Thomas Riddle's Baby Ruth, Edward Asay's Daisy, and Charles Burd's Zip. The Baby Ruth was the first yacht to round the stake in Guion's Cove, the Zip being second. On the last of the third round the Daisy was rapidly overhauling the Zip, when the former's sail lashings broke, and she was in danger of breaking her boom. The Daisy was withdrawn. The Baby Ruth continued to open the gap between herself and the Zip, and crossed the line a winner, her time being 28:32. The Zip's time was 31:30.

The last race brought out the Get There and Edna M. of the second-class and the Baby Ruth, the latter sailing as a second-class yacht. The Get There had not gone ten yards from the starting line when her throat halyards gave way and the boat dropped out. By this time the wind had increased to a gale, and the yachtsmen were having interesting experiences down the river. When a certain place was reached near Guion's Cove the yachts were hit by a hard puff which swung them around and headed them for shore. Several seconds elapsed before they could be put about on their course. The wind became too heavy for the Baby Ruth, which carried her full lateen sail, and the yacht was withdrawn after the third of the four rounds had been sailed.

Capt. Allen sailed the race in 23:50, which was good time considering the condition of the ice. None of the second-class yachts, however, have this season equaled the record made by the Kittie over the same course, which is 31:00 for twenty miles.

CRICKETERS' UNCERTAIN STATE.

The Metropolitan League Asked to Disband—Its Future Uncertain.

The Executive Committee of the Metropolitan District Cricket League, which has had the government o fcricket in New-York in its hands for the last twelve months, met for the last time last night, at the Cricketers' Club. There was a good representation present, the following clubs sending delegates: Staten Island Cricket Club, R. St. G. Walker; New-Jersey Athletic Club, C. H. Ellis; Manhattan, H. G. King; Morris Park, Jerome Flannery; Paterson, J. W. McKee; Marlem, W. Fenwick; New-York, E. A. Smith; Columbia, J. L. Evans; Kings County, A. W. Barnes; St. George's Athletic Club, F. J. Davidson.

Although the business transacted was merely in respect to details, after the adjournment took place, a discussion was held regarding the future plans of the organization and of cricket in New-York in general. A. A. Adams of the Brooklyn Club pointed out where the league had benefited cricket in New-York and had not outlived its usefulness, as F. J. Davidson of the St. George's Athletic Club wished to prove. The latter proposed that at the annual meeting the league should disband, and the clubs which were not already members of the New-York Cricket Association could then form another league on a smaller scale. There is a small balance in the treasury of the league, and the clubs in the second section which have intimated their intention of resigning, appear very anxious to receive a portion of this. Of course, the only way they would be entitled to it would be by the league disbanding. The meeting brought out the fact that the Harlem, Columbia, Kings County, St. George, and St. George's Athletic Club will not be members of the league next season, while it is scarcely probable, if the New-York Club is in existence, that it will retain its membership either. Nothing was decided by the discussion, and matters are in a very uncertain state as to the future plans of the league.

ANNUAL REDUCTION SALE.

Bargains in Silver, Porcelains, Diamonds, Clocks, &c.

WE WISH TO CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO A NUMBER OF SPECIAL BARGAINS THAT YOU CAN SECURE ONLY WHILE THIS SALE LASTS.

Clock Sets,

Several of Sevres and Ormolu, slightly damaged; former price, $125.....now $35.00

Silver Tea Sets,

Five pieces, very handsome, former price $450.....now $270.

Silver Tete-a-Tete Sets,

English designs, former price $75.00; now $42.50

A special lot of **SPOONS** and **FORKS** closing out at.....90c. per ounce

A number of **MIRRORS, BRUSHES,** and other **TOILET ARTICLES,** odd pieces— at 60 per cent. discount.

A special room reserved for this collection, and filled with choice bargains in Cut Glass, Canes, Umbrellas, Rare Pieces of Doulton Ware, Tables, Cabinets, Bronzes, and Silver— from 50 to 75 per cent. below cost.

J. H. Johnston & Co.,
17 Union Square.
Established 1844.

Cornell's Boxing Bouts.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 27.—The Winter games of the Cornell Athletic Club were held in the armory here to-night before an audience of about 500 students. The contests were confined to boxing and wrestling events. The other events will be given next week. Most of the events were well contested, and there was much enthusiasm in the boxing events. The bouts were two of three minutes and one of four minutes.

In the middleweight wrestling, Taussig, '97, won first by default; Davis, '96, second; Emerson, '98, third. The featherweight boxing was won by O. P. Ward, '96. Second went to Dauchey, '96. The lightweight boxing was not awarded, nor was the heavyweight, owing to the non-appearance of contestants.

A special weight class was made up for men of 125 pounds. This was won by H. Ward, '96, over Morrison, '98. The welterweight boxing was won by Bassford, '98, Weader, '98, being second. The officials in charge of the meet were H. J. Hughes of the Syracuse Athletic Club, G. C. Hamilton, '95, timekeeper, and F. C. Woodward, L. S., announcer.

TWELFTH REGIMENT SHOOTING.

Company B Had to Break a Record to Win the Jones Challenge Trophy.

The final competition for the Jones Challenge Trophy this season in the Twelfth Regiment was decided at the armory late last Tuesday night. It was open to all teams of ten men from each company and the field staff and non-commissioned staff, seven shots per man at each distance. It was won by Company B by the record-breaking score of 593 points.

The scores of the winning team in detail, with aggregates of the others, are below:

COMPANY B.

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Lieut. Stebbins	30	33	63
Lieut. Johnson	27	30	57
First Sergt. Smith	28	31	59
First Sergt. Ahrens	26	31	57
First Sergt. Wisschusen	30	30	60
Corp. Walkley	28	33	61
Corp. Wimmer	28	30	58
Private Van Heusen	28	34	62
Private Traut	24	34	58
Private Coughlan	26	32	58
Total	275	318	593
Company A	248	252	500
Company C	275	294	569
Company D	244	274	518
Company G	192	236	428
Company H	239	229	468
Company K	267	212	479
Field staff and n.-c. staff	280	307	587

The old record of 586 points, also made by Company B, was broken by the team from the field staff and non-commissioned staff, which made 587, and held by them for twenty-two minutes, as Company B was the next team to shoot, and they regained their old position by a second shattering score of 593.

Yale and Harvard Whist Battle.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 27.—The challenge of the Harvard Whist Club for a match with the Yale Club has been accepted by Yale, and the match will take place in a few days. None of the details of the contest are yet decided, except that duplicate whist will be played, and each college will be represented by three couples.

Roberts and Desheys Winners.

NICE, Feb. 27.—The Grand Hotel prize was contested to-day in the international meeting of marksmen at Monte Carlo. Roberts and Desheys divided the first and second prizes, each getting 10 birds out of 10. Delaselle secured third with 10 birds out of 11.

National Regatta Again at Saratoga.

The Regatta Committee of the National Association has decided to hold its next regatta on Wednesday and Thursday, July 17 and 18, 1895, on Saratoga Lake, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Any information pertaining to the coming regatta can be obtained by addressing the Secretary, F. R. Fortmeyer, Box 740, New-York City.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

THURSDAY, FEB. 28.
Bowling.—Harlem Republican Club League.

FRIDAY, MARCH 1.
Bowling.—Harlem Republican League; Bank Clerks' League; Brooklyn Bicycle Club vs. Columbia, at Acme Hall, Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street, Brooklyn.
Meeting Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs, at the Columbia, East Fourteenth Street, 8 P. M.

SATURDAY, MARCH 2.
Bowling.—Drug Clerks' League.
Cake walk, Madison Square Garden, 8 P. M.
Handicap foil competition, at New-York Fencing Club, 37 West Twenty-second Street.
Berkeley School annual games, at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, at 2 P. M.

MONDAY, MARCH 4.
Boxing tournament at the Seaside Athletic Club.
Meeting of the Excelsior Cycle Club, at 1,286 Broadway.

TUESDAY, MARCH 5.
Bowling.—Brooklyn interclub tourney.
New-Rochelle Yacht Club meeting.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6.
Bowling.—Bank Clerks' League, Academy Alleys, East Fourteenth Street.
Meeting League of American Wheelmen Executive Committee, at Grand Union Hotel.

TESTIFYING FOR DOHERTY

Inspector Williams Heard in Behalf of the Ex-Captain.

LONG LINE OF POLICEMEN ALSO

One Witness Says Mrs. Thorow Was at Home the Night She Alleges She Paid Bribe Money to Doherty.

Michael Doherty, an ex-Captain of Police, began yesterday, before Justice Ingraham, in the Court of Over and Terminer, his attempt to refute the testimony of Mrs. Augusta Thurow, who swore Tuesday that she had paid money to him in consideration of his allowing her to conduct a disorderly house at 23 Second Avenue.

Some of the ex-Captain's witnesses were in uniform, several were ex-members of the force, who are under indictment, and one who gave testimony was Inspector Alexander S. Williams.

As the evidence was produced the lines of Doherty's defense became well defined. Williams testified to the high standing of the Captain before he got into trouble. Then there were ex-Sergeants, Roundsmen, patrolmen, and a Central Office detective, who told how Doherty, when he was Captain, issued frequently orders for the suppression of disorderly houses and gave particular instructions as to the suppression of the place run by Mrs. Thurow.

Next in the army of defense came a woman, who had been an inmate of Mrs. Thurow's house, at the time when, it is alleged, Doherty accepted bribes. She not only swore that Mrs. Thurow was not in condition to leave home on the night she swore she

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Legality of the Toledo and Ann Arbor Consolidated Bonds Questioned.

GRAVE ACCUSATIONS IN COURT

The Ashley Management Charged with Irregular and Illegal Actions—Petition from Stockholders' Committee.

Charges of irregularity, illegality, and general financial looseness have been formally presented in court against the Ashley management of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railroad.

These charges were formulated by the General Reorganization Committee appointed by a number of the company's stockholders, and they are based upon the result of an examination of the books and accounts by a firm of expert accountants.

A petition was filed with Judge Taft in the United States Court for the Southern District of Ohio, in Toledo, yesterday, praying that the execution of the decree of foreclosure against the company's property be suspended, and asking that the committee be allowed to become part defendant in the suit, in the interest of the stockholders. The signers of the petition were George W. Murray, Thomas A. McIntyre, Joseph Richardson, Edmund C. Stedman, and James P. Clews. The petitioners claim to represent more than a majority of the stock, which is now deposited with the Atlantic Trust Company.

The main allegations in the petition are to the effect that during the period of the Ashley management, prior to the present receivership, funds belonging to the company, and a large amount of the consolidated bonds, were diverted from their proper purposes. J. M. Ashley, Jr., who was Vice President and financial agent, is accused of borrowing about $155,000, through a New-York notebroker, for his own and the company's account, on notes indorsed by himself and secured by the consolidated bonds. The books of the company, the experts say, fail to show for what purposes this money was used.

Vice President Ashley, it appears, had the power, under a resolution of the Board of Directors, to dispose of consolidated bonds at not less than 80, and use the proceeds in meeting certain obligations of the company, including the car trusts. The books of the company, it is alleged, do not show what became of the proceeds of the bonds thus disposed of. There is one entry of $785 paid on account of the car-trust obligations. Of $950,000 of the company's consolidated bonds which passed through Vice President Ashley's hands between April 15, 1891, and January, 1893, the expert accountants were unable to find any explanation, except one entry in the books, under date of April 27, 1893, (when the receivers were appointed.) This one entry purported to give details of loans outstanding, &c., aggregating $692,000.

One startling feature of the experts' work is their allegation that the consolidated mortgage dated Jan. 15, 1890, and covering an issue of $10,000,000 of bonds, was never authorized at any meeting of the stockholders called for that purpose, either in Ohio or Michigan. No record of the meeting said to have been held Jan. 15, 1890, appears on the company's minute books. The expert examiners further declare that important financial transactions of the company for the years 1891 and 1892 were not entered upon the books before April, 1893.

The consolidation of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan with the Toledo, Ann Arbor and Cadillac Railroad is pronounced by the experts to have been an irregular proceeding and consequently illegal.

It is also alleged in the petition that the policy of the present Directors of the company is inimical to the stockholders, and that the bondholders' reorganization plan does not secure fair treatment for the stockholders.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN.

The Directors Issue a Statement Explaining the Company's Condition.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.—The Directors of the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company this afternoon issued a statement of the condition of the company, and wherein is set forth the causes that led to the recent appointment of receivers for the road. The statement is addressed to the shareholders and holders of securities of the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company, and was formally approved by the Board of Directors at a meeting held for that purpose to-day. The statement shows the gross earnings for 1894 to have been $10,340,452, an increase over the previous year of $307,835. The operating expenses and taxes were $7,693,905, an increase of $494,445, leaving as net earnings $2,646,547, a decrease of $186,940. Other income of $135,585 made the total income for the year $2,782,182. Against the latter amount were paid interest and other charges aggregating $3,400,524, leaving a deficit for the year of $618,392. In addition, the company was compelled to borrow additional sums with which to meet maturing payments on car trusts and other capital accounts, so that on Jan. 31 last the floating debt of the railroad, including that of the Roanoke Machine Company, (the entire stocks and bonds to which are owned by the railroad,) amounted to $1,008,448.

The statement shows that in 1893 the deficiency amounted to $277,333. It is further stated that the business depression retarded the earning capacity of new lines and even of the older portions of the system. The earnings were thus seriously decreased and the payments which matured from month to month drew seriously upon the company's resources.

Continuing, the report says: "Exclusive of the sinking fund of the equipment mortgage loan of 1888, which amounts to about $150,000 annually, the payment on account of principal of car trusts during the next eight years amount to nearly $3,500,000. The interest charges, rentals, car-trust payments, and sinking funds payable during the year 1895 aggregate about $1,000,000 more than the net earnings of 1894, and the company's credit was so impaired and the market prices of its securities so much affected that the management of the company was unable to make the necessary financial provisions. Under these circumstances, and after consultation with those who had large interests in the company's securities, the Board of Directors determined that the interests of all concerned would be promoted by the appointment of a receiver to take charge of the company's property until some arrangement could be made with its creditors and its financial embarrassments removed."

ATCHISON MATTERS.

Outlines of the Reorganization Plan Stated Unofficially.

Although there has been no official announcement concerning the scope and details of the Atchison reorganization plan, the following outline is vouched for by persons who are in a position to know what is going on. The new plan, it is expected, will provide for the following securities: Common stock, $102,000,000, (as at present;) preferred stock, $75,000,000; prior lien bonds, $25,000,000; general mortgage 4s, $150,000,000; adjustment 5 per cent. bonds, $50,000,000.

An assessment of 10 per cent. will be levied on the common stock, and 4 per cent. on the second mortgage bonds, for which assessments an equivalent will be given in preferred stock. For the present general mortgage bonds there will be given 75 per cent. in new bonds and 40 per cent. in preferred stock. Preferred stock to the amount of 115 per cent. will be exchanged for the second bonds "A," and preferred stock to the amount of 120 per cent. will be given for second bonds "B."

It is expected that the Colorado Midland, the Atlantic and Pacific, and the St. Louis and San Francisco defaulted bonds will be taken up with new bonds and preferred stock at rates ranging from 25 to 90 per cent., according to the bonds.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL INNOVATION

A Corps of Uniformed Attendants to Meet Incoming Trains.

Incoming passengers on the New-York Central Railroad will find their introduction to the noisy bustle and confusion of this great city much more agreeable than heretofore on and after to-morrow. Twelve jaunty scarlet caps on the heads of twelve neatly-uniformed attendants will hereafter be in evidence in the Central's great receiving train shed in Forty-second Street. They will insure to each passenger polite and safe escort from the incoming trains to the street, the street cars, and to the elevated station connected with the Grand Central Station.

Third Vice President H. Walter Webb and General Passenger Agent George H. Daniels have been considering for some time measures to insure greater comfort and safety in the landing of passengers at the Forty-second Street terminal. Frequently strangers, invalids, and old persons and children find themselves practically helpless in the confusing din that assails their ears upon leaving the cars. They are thus liable to become the victims of various impositions. Instances have been known where unscrupulous hackmen have exacted 50 cents or a dollar from strangers for driving them by a circuitous route to hotels within a block or two of the station.

The duties of the new attendants do not require them to act as porters or baggagemen. They will simply devote their attention and energies to helping such of the passengers as may need their aid. They will carry satchels and small parcels for women, if need be, and will supply each inquiring passenger with all the information necessary to enable the said passenger to start properly for any part of the city.

A small circular explaining the character and purpose of these new Grand Central attendants will be distributed through the incoming trains for the next few weeks. Each attendant will wear a dark-blue uniform lightly trimmed with scarlet cord. On the left breast will be a gilded badge containing a number, and on the round, peakless cap will be the words, in gilt letters:

GRAND CENTRAL STATION
Attendant.

If the experiment proves to be a success here it will be tried in other cities.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY WAGES.

An Amicable Agreement Signed by the Company and the Men.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—After a conference, lasting three days, between Third Vice President Baldwin of the Southern Railway Company and the Federated Board of the various organizations that are mainly interested in the new schedule of rates proposed by the Southern Railway, an agreement was reached this afternoon after a very harmonious discussion of the schedule in all its phases.

This schedule was signed by the men to-night at the office of Mr. Baldwin, and it practically remains as it was first offered, with some modifications of the rules in instances where it was pointed out to Mr. Baldwin that the men thought they should be differently prescribed. The schedule will go into effect May 1 on all lines of the Southern Railway, and in case either side should wish to make a change in the future, sixty days' notice to the other party will be required.

All the members of the board expressed themselves as pleased with the courteous manner in which they were treated by Mr. Baldwin, and the ready acquiescence with which he looked into every objection made by them to the rules of the schedule that, in their opinion, were not just to them. Many of the men left late to-night for their homes.

Pennsylvania's Coming Report.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Directors, at their regular meeting to-day, spent two hours in a careful review of the report of the last year's operations. This will be given to the public early next week, so that shareholders will have a week to digest it prior to attending the annual meeting on the 12th of March. The report will show a gross decrease of over $12,000,000 for the year ending Dec. 31, 1894, and a net shrinkage of about $2,500,000, showing that the management, economies, counterbalanced more than three-quarters of the gross decrease.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The Dexter and Brownsville Street Railway Company was incorporated with the Secretary of State, in Albany, yesterday to build and operate a street surface electric railway in Jefferson County, to connect the villages of Dexter, Brownsville, and Sackett's Harbor. The capital is $40,000, and the Directors are Byron B. Taggart, Hiram F. Inglehart, Joseph Mullin, George H. Walker, B. B. Taggart, Jr., Chester C. Inglehart, and N. P. Wardwell of Watertown; J. A. Lebkeucher, and J. Krementz of Newark, N. J. The company's principal office will be in Watertown.

—The Connecticut Senate yesterday passed the bill incorporating the purchasers of the New-York and New-England Railroad, after an explanation by Senator Webster, Chairman of the Committee on Incorporations. The bill will now go to Gov. Coffin for signature.

—Charles F. Smith, for many years secretary to General Manager Toucey of the New-York Central, has been promoted to be chief clerk in the office of the Superintendent of the Western Division, in Buffalo.

—James McNaught, formerly general counsel to the Northern Pacific Company and now associate counsel to the receivers, will soon move his office from New-York to some point in the West.

—A hearing in behalf of the bondholders of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern, for the appointment of a co-receiver, will, it is expected, be held in Portland on March 5.

—William C. Dacey of New-York is President of the Pittsburg, Monongahela and Wheeling Railroad, recently chartered in Pennsylvania.

—George F. Wilcoxson has resigned as General Eastern Agent of the Mexican National Railroad, to take effect March 1.

—President Caldwell of the Lake Shore Road was in New-York yesterday.

GRAUER TRIAL NOT YET ENDED

Witnesses Testify as to the Defendant's Character—Rosenbaum Says He Discovered a Plot Against His Life.

The trial of Max H. Grauer, the insurance adjuster, for arson in the first degree, that has been going on for a week in Part III. of the Court of General Sessions, was not completed yesterday, as it was thought it would be. This was owing to the fact that Assistant District Attorney Davis was granted permission to introduce more witnesses.

Mrs. Annie Waldron identified Rothman, the self-confessed incendiary, as the man to whom she had rented rooms in 1893. He then went under the name of D. Albert. She said that while Albert was in her house a fire occurred in his room.

Eugene D. Lantourette, an adjuster of the Home Insurance Company, took the stand to tell about a loss he had adjusted in Brooklyn for a man named Rose. The court would not permit him to finish his story. It was supposed he was going to identify Rothman as the man Rose.

Fire Marshal Mitchel told about finding the bottle of naphtha and bezine in the clothing store at 178 Canal Street.

A. Raymond, a clothing merchant, at Nassau and Fulton Streets, said he had made a close examination of the stock and fixtures in the store and found their actual value to be about $3,088.88.

Thomas F. Watts, an adjuster of the Phoenix Insurance Company, said that he knew the defendant, and that in September of last year he had been introduced to a man by the name of D. Albert by the defendant. They afterward settled the loss on Albert's house at 823 Park Avenue, Brooklyn. The convict, Rothman, was again brought forward by State Detective Jackson, and the witness identified him as the man introduced to him by the defendant.

Mr. Grossman opened the case for the defense. He called attention to the character of the witnesses who had testified against Grauer. He said that Grauer's character had hitherto been unquestioned. The defense called eleven witnesses, each of whom stated that he knew Grauer well and spoke highly of his character. One of them was a rabbi, who said that he had known the defendant in Poland.

The defense stated that it had ten more witnesses to testify as to the defendant's character. Judge Martine held that it was unnecessary for them to testify.

Mr. House then summed up for the defense. He said that he did not believe the witnesses could be credited. He scored Rosenbaum in particular. Mr. House maintained that the witness had sworn against Grauer in the hope of saving themselves.

Mr. Davis will sum up for the prosecution this morning.

The witness Rosenbaum, who has acted the spy on the gang of firebugs for a year past, claimed yesterday he had discovered a plot to kill him by the friends of the men he had betrayed.

Rosenbaum reported the matter to Assistant District Attorney Davis and asked for police protection. Mr. Davis, however, said that he placed no credence in Mr. Rosenbaum's alleged discovery. He has, Mr. Davis said, no proof that such is the case.

Her Missing Husband a Suicide.

George S. Miller, forty-nine years old, who lived with his wife and two children at 341 President Street, Brooklyn, committed suicide by shooting himself at Mueller's Hotel, Alabama Avenue and Fulton Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. Miller had been ill for some time with an incurable disease. He left his home two weeks ago, and his wife had been looking for him. She heard yesterday that he had been seen in East New-York, and while she was talking with Capt. Gorman word of his suicide was brought to the station.

WATER FOR ALL THE TENANTS

THE BOARD OF HEALTH WILL NOW ENFORCE ITS ORDERS.

Trinity Corporation, Dr. Edson Believes, Will Readily Comply with Them, Having Lost Their Case.

The decision of the Court of Appeals compelling Trinity Church Corporation to comply with the law and the orders of the Board of Health requiring it to provide every floor of its tenement houses with water was received with a good deal of satisfaction by the health officials in this city. It was a distinct victory for them.

"We shall immediately take measures to enforce our orders," said Dr. Cyrus Edson yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times. "We were brought to a standstill when the Trinity Corporation began its fight against us two years ago, and since that time we have been inactive because we do not wish to appear as persecutors of the corporation. I am certain we shall have no further trouble from that source, because Col. Cruger assured me some time ago that if Trinity Corporation lost the case it would promptly accede to our demands.

"I believe Trinity Corporation fought against our orders because it really believed its contention was right, and now that the decision is against it I believe it will act in the proper spirit. Our Inspectors will be detailed very shortly to report to this board every violation of the statute, whether by Trinity Corporation or any other landlord, and they will be notified to comply with the law or stand suit.

"The good effect of the decision cannot be overestimated. It must result in a general improvement of the condition of tenements throughout the city, for every effort will be made by this department to have water introduced in every floor of every such building, so that it will be accessible to every tenant."

Henry Steinert, counsel to the Board of Health, told the reporter that the fines due from Trinity Church Corporation to the city for violating the law regarding water in tenements amounted to only $200, and the costs of the action in the courts would amount to $250 additional.

"As soon as I receive official notice of the decision from the Court of Appeals I will file it in the Court of Common Pleas," he said, "and then I will issue new orders to Trinity Church Corporation to have water put on every floor of the buildings to which its attention was originally called. It will then be required to introduce water into every other tenement it owns."

Following is a list of tenements owned by Trinity Church Corporation, in which the Board of Health ordered that "proper and suitable appliances to receive and distribute a supply of water for domestic use be provided on every floor of each house occupied by a family," and the dates of the original orders, which Trinity Church Corporation did not obey:

Morton Street, 97; Nov. 12, 1890.
Grove Street, 10½; Sept. 10 and 15, 1890.
Clarkson Street, 10 and 12, rear houses; Dec. 15, 1890.
Charlton Street; 57, 77, 84, and 86; March 20, 1891.
Vandam Street, 68; April 2, 1891.
Greenwich Street, 577; April 21, 1891.
Greenwich Street, 642, 644, 646, and 650; April 24, 1891.
Greenwich Street, 633 and 635; April 29, 1891.
Dominick Street, 1 and 3; April 29, 1891.
Spring Street, 267 and 269; May 15, 1891.
Spring Street, 233; June 16, 1891.

The fight in the courts was based on the refusal of Trinity Church Corporation to comply with the orders of the Health Board in the cases of 59, 77, 84, and 86 Charlton Street. These buildings had also been reported by the Building Inspectors as in need of repairs.

No. 59 Charlton Street was reported by the Inspectors as a two-story basement and attic building occupied by six families. The Inspectors said it required a fire escape of iron balconies on the front, taking in the two westerly windows at the second story and one window at the attic story; also on the rear taking in the centre window at the second and attic stories, with connecting stairs and drop ladder to the ground.

No. 1 Dominick Street, a two-story and attic building, was reported by the Building Department Inspectors as follows:

"The chimney above the roof is in an unsafe and dangerous condition. The building must be taken down or made safe by taking down the chimney to the roof and rebuilding it in a lawful manner."

No. 10 Clarkson Street, occupied by four families, has frequently been complained of. Four deaths have occurred there within three years. This building, said the Building Inspectors, required fire escapes front and rear.

No. 12 Clarkson Street has a record of six deaths in three years. It has been frequently reported to the Board of Health.

Nos. 633 and 635 Greenwich Street were condemned by the Board of Health last December, as they were then declared to be falling to pieces.

These buildings were also visited last December by reporters for The New-York Times, who found that neither the Health nor the Building Inspectors had exaggerated their dilapidated and dangerous condition.

BOHEMANN TAKEN TO BROOKLYN

Alleged Murderer of Two Hoboken Boys to Appear in Court To-day.

John Bohemann, indicted for the murder of Henry Knoop and John Seims, the two Hoboken boys who were asphyxiated in Miller's Hotel, 15 and 17 Broadway, Brooklyn, Sunday, Feb. 17, was taken to Brooklyn yesterday.

Capt. Martin Short of the Bedford Avenue Precinct went to Albany Tuesday and secured the signature of Gov. Morton to the extradition papers, and yesterday went to Trenton, N. J., where Gov. Werts issued the necessary papers.

The Captain and Detective Campbell went to Hoboken, secured Bohemann, and took him to Police Headquarters, Brooklyn. From there he was transferred to the Eastern District, where he was locked up in a cell in the Fifth Precinct Station House in Bedford Avenue.

He will be arraigned in a police court to-day and will then be committed to Raymond Street Jail, to await trial in the Kings County Court of Sessions.

TO EXPLORE ANTARCTIC REGIONS

A Swedish Expedition Is Being Fitted Out in Stockholm.

The Dagens Nyheter (The Daily News) of Stockholm announces that a Swedish antarctic expedition is being organized in that city. Dr. Otto Nordenskiold, a near relative of Dr. Otto Nordenskiold, will be the leader of the party, which will include also Dr. Axel Ohlin of the University of Lund, a member of the Peary auxiliary expedition of last Summer, and especially charged by Baron Nordenskiold with the search for the lost Swedes, Bjorling and Kallstenius.

The expedition will leave Stockholm in July, proceeding directly by the regular passenger lines to Buenos Ayres, Argentina, which will be made a base of operations. A steamer will be chartered and fitted for Southern ice service. The intention of the party is to spend the entire Summer season, from November to March, in research in the remote and unknown South, returning in the Spring of 1896.

REPAIRS FOR THE BROOKLYN CITY HALL

Mayor Schieren Will Be Home To-day and Some Action May Be Taken.

Mayor Schieren will return from his trip to Baltimore to his office in the Brooklyn City Hall to-day, and action will be taken concerning the repairing of the municipal building.

A number of the Aldermen met Acting Mayor Wallace yesterday and talked over the matter. Some were in favor of putting an additional story on the old building, and having elevators placed in the hall. The charges, it was estimated, would cost between $50,000 and $250,000.

The débris of the cupola fire has been removed, and the interior was protected last night by heavy tarpaulins that were placed over the roof.

The old bell that fell through the roof to the second floor, weighed 3,200 pounds.

Fire Marshal Brymer, who estimates the damage at $25,000, believed the fire was due to a cigar or cigarette carelessly thrown into one of the closets.

Changed His Name from Helle to Hill.

Abraham O. Helle applied to Chief Judge Clement, in the Brooklyn City Court, yesterday, for permission to change his name to Abraham O. Hill. He is a Norwegian and lives at 314 Carroll Street.

His name has caused him much annoyance. His application was granted.

A GREAT HEBREW CHARITY

YOUNG PEOPLE'S GOOD WORK FOR THE MONTEFIORE HOME.

Brilliant Reception Last Night at Carnegie Hall, at Which Dr. Joseph Silverman Discusses "Charity."

The third reception for the season of the Young Ladies' and Gentlemen's League of the Montefiore Home took place last evening at Carnegie Hall. It was attended by a large number of young people prominent in Hebrew society, and their elders, who are interested in the success of the Montefiore home for Chronic Invalids.

Among those present were Jacob H. Schiff, with his daughter, Freda; Maurice Power, Lyman G. Bloomingdale, Julius J. Lyons, Leon Hirsch, Adolph Florsheim, Joseph Hirsch, Isaac Stern, Simon Schaefer, Sigmund Neustadt, Leonard Lewisohn, Louis Gans, Henry S. Herrman, Andrew Saks, Benjamin J. Ludwig, Kaufman Mandell, Y. Henry Rothschild, James Loeb, M. J. Ludwig, A. Wineburgh, Gustave Dreyfus, J. Major Heyman, Falk Younker, A. S. Solomons, S. Myers of Jacksonville, Fla.; Mr. and Mrs. Philip Lasky, Mr. and Mrs. Selmar Hess, Nathan Oettinger, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Salmon, Dr. Carleton Simon, Miss Amelia Simon, Miss Gertrude Hess, Miss Helen Viola Hess, Miss Helen Hellbron, Misses Flora and Carrie Metzler, Miss Josie Liebenstein, Miss Helen Steinam, Miss Ida Weinberg, Miss Bertha Simon, Miss Elsa Carr, Miss Estelle Cohn, Miss Nettie Mendel, Miss Klee, Miss Baum, Miss De Wolfe, Miss Fanny Oettinger, Mrs. G. W. Levy, Mr. and Mrs. G. Siegel, and Miss Einshelmer.

Lucien L. Bonheur welcomed the guests and then read a letter from Jacob H. Schiff, President of the Montefiore Home, acknowledging the receipt of $10,063.19, the net proceeds of the ball given recently to the league for the benefit of the home, and $2,000 in addition from the dues of members.

The Rev. Joseph Silverman of the Temple Emanu-El then delivered an address, taking for his subject, "Charity." He said that the language of charity was universal, and no words were needed to express its doings. It was the language of the heart, and all creation was endowed with the faculty of understanding it. Charity was the very poetry of religion; theology was its prose. Nations fought for religious ideas, but the Sisters of Charity appeared on the bloodstained battlefields and bound up the wounds of the victims of religious wars.

"It was a trite saying," continued Dr. Silverman, "that in necessary things there should be unity, in unessential things there should be freedom, but in all things there should be charity. The Jewish sages of old had said that the world existed on three pillars—education, religion, and charity. Some might be willing to strike off education, others would be willing to strike off religion, and even some would go so far as to strike off both religion and education, but where is the man who would be willing to strike off the pillar of charity? There are two kinds of charity—utilitarian and emotional. The former is based on self-love, and the latter comes from the heart. Some people go about doing charity with a view of procuring a ticket of admission to Paradise. Charity covers a multitude of sins, not our own sins, but those of our neighbors. Bear in mind the saying of our sage, Hillel, 'Whatever would hurt thee do to no man,' and couple with it the words of Moses, our prophet and law-giver, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself.' This is the golden age of charity, which now rules the world."

In conclusion, Dr. Silverman congratulated the members of the league on the practical work of charity in which they were engaged, for by their actions they refuted the charge that had been made that the young people of the Jewish community took no interest in the charitable institutions or the communal affairs of their people.

A vaudeville performance, in which a number of professionals who had volunteered for the occasion took part, followed, and then there was a dance.

The officers of the league under whose auspices the entertainment was given are Lucien L. Bonheur, President; Miss Gertrude Hess, Vice President; James Loeb, Treasurer, and Miss Amelia Simon, Secretary.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Levi Hetfield.

Levi Hetfield, one of the oldest and best-known citizens of Plainfield, N. J., died yesterday in that city, at the age of seventy-seven years. Death was due to paralysis. Mr. Hetfield was a native of Westfield, but had been a resident of Plainfield for fifty years past. He was one of the charter members of the Dime Savings Institution, a Director of the Plainfield Street Railway Company, and also a Director in the American Mutual Life Insurance Company, and the Bound Brook Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He retired from active business in 1870. In politics Mr. Hetfield was a Democrat. He was twice a member of the Common Council. Last year he was a candidate for Lay Judge of Union County, but failed to receive the appointment. Mr. Hetfield was the father of John M. Hetfield, Postmaster of Plainfield, and Walter L. Hetfield, who with two daughters, Mrs. Serrell, and Mrs. Andrew Manning, survive him.

Perry T. Cumberson.

Perry T. Cumberson, Assistant Appraiser of the Port of New-York, died in his home, 277 Palisade Avenue, Jersey City, Tuesday evening, of heart failure superinduced by dropsy.

Mr. Cumberson was born in New-York City Dec. 2, 1834. In early life he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and in 1858 removed to Jersey City Heights, then Hudson City, his last place of residence. He became prominent in politics, although he never held any office but that of Alderman.

He was appointed Assistant Appraiser last Spring. He leaves a wife and one son. The funeral services will be held in St. Mary's Episcopal Church Friday morning, and the interment will be at Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark.

Gen. Mason Brayman.

Mason Brayman, Brigadier General during the Civil War, ex-Governor for the Territory of Idaho, one of Lincoln's intimate friends, and a secret agent of President Grant, died yesterday in Kansas City, Mo.

He was a native of New-York State, and during the early years of his life edited the Buffalo Journal, the Buffalo Bulletin, Monroe (Mich.) Times, and Louisville (Ky.) Advertiser.

He was the special State prosecutor for Illinois in the famous Nauvoo troubles of the Mormons and conducted the negotiations which eventually led to their leaving for the West. Brigham Young is said to have attempted to take his life. He was eighty-two years old.

Charles L. Eaton.

Adjt. Gen. Charles L. Eaton of Michigan dropped dead at the residence of the late Greene Pack, in Detroit, yesterday, while attending the funeral services over the remains of Mr. Pack, who died in New-York a few days ago. The cause of death was apoplexy.

Mr. Eaton was born in Orleans County, N. Y., April 2, 1846. He served during the war of the rebellion and went to Michigan in 1867, where he engaged in various enterprises. He was a member of the Legislature during 1889-90. In 1892 he was appointed Adjutant General of the State Military Board, which position he held at the time of his death.

Ex-Congressman Ward.

Ex-Congressman William Ward died in Chester, Penn., yesterday, after an illness of some weeks. He was fifty-five years old. He was educated at Girard College, Philadelphia; learned the art of printing, then studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1859. He held a number of positions of public trust, and was elected a member of the Forty-fifth Congress from the Sixth District of Pennsylvania in 1875, and successively to the Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Congresses, after which he yielded to State Senator James B. Everhard of Chester County. He built the Chester Creek Railroad, and was its first President. He leaves a wife and several children.

Ex-Chief Justice Brigham.

Lincoln F. Brigham, ex-Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, died yesterday in Salem. He was born in Cambridge, Oct. 4, 1819, was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1842, and from the Dane Law School in 1844, and was admitted to the bar in 1845.

He was appointed District Attorney of the Southern Massachusetts District in 1854, was appointed by Gov. Banks to the Superior Court bench, and was made Chief Justice in 1869, retiring some four years ago.

Bishop Manogue.

Bishop Manogue of the Northern Catholic Diocese of California and Nevada died in Sacramento yesterday morning.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—George D. Boyden, one of the heaviest operators and best-known members of the Chicago Board of Trade, died in his apartments at the Union League Club, in that city, Tuesday night, of quinsy. He was on 'Change, Saturday, apparently in good health.

—State Senator Edward M. Franks, from the Eighth District, President pro tem. of the North Carolina Senate, died in Raleigh yesterday of pneumonia. He was thirty-eight years old.

AMENDMENT TO THE COVERT BILL

Proposed Change That Is Acceptable to National Copyright Leagues and Art Publishers.

Copies of a substitute adopted at a conference of representatives of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, the American Publishers' Copyright League, and the American (Authors') Copyright League, held in New-York Feb. 21, for the proviso of the Covert bill, have been sent to members of the Senate and House of Representatives. The substitute reads as follows:

Provided, however, that, in case of any such infringement of the copyright of a photograph made from any object not a work of the fine arts, the sum to be recovered in any action brought under the provisions of this section shall be not less than $100, nor more than $5,000; and,

Provided, further, that in case of any such infringement of the copyright of a painting, drawing, statue, engraving, etching, print, or model or design for a work of the fine arts, or in case of any such infringement of the copyright of a work of the fine arts, the sum to be recovered in any such action shall be not less than $250, and not more than $10,000.

In the circular letter containing the substitute the Secretaries of the three organizations named state that "this substitute is acceptable also to leading art publishers and photographers," and that "it will relieve the newspapers of excessive penalties without endangering the security of copyright property."

Members of both houses of Congress are requested to pass the bill with this amendment at the present session by unanimous consent.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—A Board of Officers, composed of Col. Charles T. Alexander, Assistant Surgeon General; Capt. Stanhope E. Blunt, Ordnance Department; William H. Corbusier, Assistant Surgeon; Charles W. Whipple, Ordnance Department, and Ira MacNutt, Ordnance Department, will meet at the Army Building, New-York City, April 2, for the examination of Lieutenants for transfer to the Ordnance Department.

—A Board of Survey, to consist of Lieut. Col. James Gilliss, Deputy Quartermaster General; Capt. Henry G. Sharpe, Commissary of Subsistence, and First Lieut. James B. Hughes, Tenth Cavalry, will meet at St. Louis, March 1, to fix the responsibility of certain clothing and equipment received at that place.

—Leaves of absence—James A. Buchanan, Eleventh Infantry, one month.

Navy.

—Medical Inspector J. B. Parker has been detached from duty, in connection with the investigation into the Ford's Theatre disaster, and ordered to Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard. Medical Inspector Daniel McMurtrie succeeds him in the investigation.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Scranton, Penn., Feb. 27.—Alexander's Hotel and the residence of George Firstine, in Hyde Park, were burned this morning, and two other dwellings damaged. Loss, $8,000; insurance, $5,500.

Peabody, Kan., Feb. 27.—Wilson Brothers' flour mill, east of this city, was destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is $100,000; insurance, $70,000.

Winsted, Conn., Feb. 27.—Allen's grist mill at Canton Centre, was burned this morning. Loss estimated at $15,000; insurance small.

Proposals.

SALE OF UNITED STATES NAVAL OBSERVATORY Lands.—Navy Department, Washington, Feb. 11, 1895.—Under authority conferred by the joint resolution of Congress, entitled "Joint resolution to establish an observatory circle as a provision for guarding the delicate astronomical instruments at the United States Naval Observatory against smoke or currents of heated air in their neighborhood and undue vibrations from traffic upon the extension of public thoroughfares in the vicinity, and for other purposes," approved Aug. 1, 1894, sealed proposals are hereby invited and will be received at this department until 12 o'clock noon on Monday, March 18, 1895, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of attending bidders, for the purchase of two certain parcels of land now forming a part of the United States Naval Observatory grounds, in the suburbs of Washington, District of Columbia. One of the tracts to be sold contains 14.45 acres, situated north and east of Observatory Circle, and has been appraised at $141,454.57, or a fraction less than 22½ cents per square foot. This tract has been sub-divided into lots as follows: Subdivision A, area 10.20 acres; sub-division B, area 1.51 acres; sub-division C, area 0.59 acre; sub-division D, area 0.48 acre; sub-division E, area 0.39 acre; sub-division F, area 0.32 acre; sub-division G, area 0.28 acre; sub-division H, area 0.26 acre; sub-division I, area 0.21 acre; sub-division K, area 0.21 acre. The purpose of the department is to obtain the highest possible price for all the tracts offered, and such bid or bids as may be most advantageous to the Government will be accepted, whether for the whole or for any one or more of the sub-divisions. Bidders are therefore requested to indicate clearly whether or not their proposals are to be understood as offers to purchase any one or more of the plats or subdivisions named therein in case they shall fail to secure all of those covered by their proposals. The above-named plats all front on Massachusetts Avenue extended, and the plats marked B to K are situated directly opposite to Observatory Circle and separated therefrom by the avenue only. The other tract to be sold, named "L," upon the plat of survey, is a triangular lot containing 1.218 acres, fronting upon Massachusetts Avenue extended on the north and abutting directly upon Observatory Circle on the west. This tract, which has not been sub-divided, is appraised at $18,569.63. Under provisions contained in the joint resolution authorizing the sale of the tracts of land herein mentioned, neither of said tracts can be sold at less than the appraised price. Proposals will be received for the purchase of any one of the lots into which the first of the abovementioned tracts has been sub-divided; for the purchase of any two or more of them, or for the purchase of the entire tract. If sold as an entirety no offer naming a less sum than the appraised price (22.473011 cents per square foot) can be accepted. Offers to purchase any one or more of the sub-divisions will, however, be considered, and any such offers may be accepted if they prove to be the highest received, provided the price therein named, in connection with the accepted bids covering the remainder of the tract, aggregates an average of at least 22.473011 cents per square foot, the appraised price. All payments must be made and the sale concluded within twenty days from the date on which the proposals are opened. Each proposal must be accompanied by a satisfactory certified check, payable to the order of the Secretary of the Navy, and checks so deposited by successful bidders shall become the property of the United States in case such bidders shall fail to complete the purchase within the time specified. The amount of such check accompanying each bid must be at least 5 per cent. of the amount of the bid. All checks of bidders whose proposals shall not be accepted will be returned as soon as the proposals of the successful bidders shall have been accepted. Checks of successful bidders will be returned upon completion of the purchase, or retained as part payment, as may be desired. The necessary deeds of conveyance will be drawn and executed by the department without cost to the purchaser. Forms of proposal prepared by the department for the use of bidders in submitting their bids may be had on application to the Judge Advocate General of the Navy, Navy Department. No formality will, however, be required, and bidders may submit their proposals without using the department's forms, the only requirements being that the bids be intelligible and binding. Bids should be inclosed in sealed envelopes addressed to the "Secretary of the Navy, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.," and marked "Proposals for the purchase of Naval Observatory lands." The Secretary of the Navy reserves the right to reject any or all bids as in his judgment the interests of the Government may require. Further information and particulars respecting the sale of the lands herein advertised may be obtained upon application to the Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C. H. A. HERBERT, Secretary of the Navy.

PROPOSALS FOR TOBACCO FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard.—Feb. 20, 1895.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Tobacco for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened March 30, 1895," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, March 30, 1895, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New-York Navy Yard 120,000 pounds of navy tobacco. The tobacco must conform to the navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank forms of proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York, or to the bureau. Samples of the standard tobacco will be furnished upon application to the bureau. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. The bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL ST., NEW-York City, Feb. 7, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, March 2, 1895, and then opened, for supplying about 20,000 gallons of mineral oil, as per specifications and schedule, which will be furnished on application to the undersigned. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign production or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked, "Proposals for Mineral Oil," and addressed to JAS. M. MOORE, A. Q. M. Gen'l, U. S. A.

For Sale.

ROLL TOP DESKS from $14.00 to $100.00, in oak, cherry, and mahogany. E. B. SEYES & SONS, 45 John Street, near Nassau.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

24 EAST 54th ST.—Handsomely-furnished large and hall sunny rooms, together or separate; references.

50th ST., 61 WEST.—Front, sunny room, fourth floor, with board; terms reasonable.

331 WEST 85th ST.—Third floor front room; also hallroom; private family; references.

ELEGANTLY-APPOINTED SUITE IN REfined family for select party; corner West End Av.; only those willing to pay for such need answer. Address C. R., Box 286 Times, Up Town.

Furnished Rooms.

22 GRAMERCY PARK.—Gentlemen; handsomely furnished second floor rooms, en suite or separate; private bath; breakfast.

44th ST., 141 EAST.—Large room; suitable for two; private house; central location; gentlemen only.

242 EAST 49th ST.—Sunny back parlor; private house; all conveniences; for two persons; reference.

Unfurnished Rooms

19th ST., 322 EAST.—Floor in private house; 6 large, light rooms; improv

SIXTEEN HOUSES BURNED

Business Centre of Bath Beach, Long Island, in Ruins.

TWENTY-FIVE FAMILIES HOMELESS

Gravesend Firemen Said to Have Hindered Work of the Brooklyn Men—Damage Estimated at Over $100,000.

Nothing but two great heaps of ruins remain to mark what has heretofore been the business centre of Bath Beach, L. I.

A fire that started at 12:25 A. M. yesterday consumed sixteen dwelling houses and places of business, rendered twenty-five families homeless, and caused damage exceeding $100,000, not more than half of which is covered by insurance.

The people of Bath Beach were yesterday indignant over the action of the Gravesend Fire Department, an institution founded by John Y. McKane, and in which he took the liveliest interest prior to his enforced retirement at Sing Sing. It was asserted that it was not the fault of the Gravesend firemen that the entire Bath Beach settlement was not wiped out.

When the fire had raged for nearly two hours an appeal was sent to Brooklyn for aid. When modern apparatus from that city arrived, Assistant Fire Chief Murray, who had taken out Engine Company No. 1 from Fourth Avenue and Fifty-second street, requested the Gravesenders to give up the position of advantage they had assumed, and allow him to fight the flames with his big engine. John Y. McKane's former friends in language more forcible than polite declined to give way, and insisted upon their right to combat the fire with their antiquated and well-nigh useless machine.

There was a wordy dispute, which resulted in the Brooklyn firemen being sent to a hydrant 1,200 feet away, where their usefulness was much diminished. Chief Murray says that, had it not been for the action of the Gravesend firemen, he could have stopped the fire in fifteen minutes. As it was, the flames were not under control for an hour or more after the Brooklyn men arrived.

The fire was discovered by a policeman, who saw smoke coming from the cellar of Druggist Thomas McNichol's store, Bath Avenue and Eighteenth Avenue, and gave the alarm.

The ringing of the gong awoke two-thirds of the inhabitants of Bath Beach, and "Old Liberty No. 1" was quickly run out of its house by the volunteer firemen.

A stream was got upon the flames, and the fire apparently had been subdued. The firemen were preparing to return to their quarters when there was a terrific explosion. Two firemen, standing in the doorway of the drug store, were blown across the street, but sustained no serious injury. A solid sheet of flame seemed to shoot out from the side of the drug store, and a minute later the entire building was in flames.

S. Porray, the owner of the building, lived on the third floor, and McNichol lived over his drug store. Both families escaped in their night clothes, but lost almost all their household effects.

The adjoining house, also a frame structure, was soon ablaze, and then house after house of the entire block became a prey to the flames. They were all frame dwellings, with stores on the ground floor, and burned like so much tinder.

The unfortunate tenants made a rush to the street, and then collected their friends to save as many of their household goods as possible. The lawns for half a dozen blocks were covered with bedding and odds and ends of furniture.

The burning of the block from Eighteenth Avenue to Bay Nineteenth Street did not end the destruction. The flames leaped across the street and attacked the Mitchell House, a three-story hotel and restaurant. The fire had been unexpected in this quarter, and the occupants of the hotel had a narrow escape. In the excitement a baby was forgotten, and was rescued by Roundsman Frank. The same policeman, with Patrolman Keenan, also rescued Mrs. George Burns and her child, who lived on the top floor of a flathouse owned by the Simonson estate, two doors from McNichol's drug store.

Mrs. Burns did not realize her danger until the building filled with smoke and the exterior woodwork was ablaze. Then she and her child were carried down stairs and to a place of safety by the two policemen.

After two houses had caught fire, the local firemen sent an alarm to Fort Hamilton and Gravesend for aid. This brought out all the local fire companies, including the Hamiltons of Fort Hamilton, Bay Ridge and Neptune of Bay Ridge, Chemical of Blythebourne, Old Jackson of Bath Junction, and Union of Unionville.

The fire continued to gain headway, despite the efforts of the men, and then an appeal was sent to Brooklyn for aid. The fireboat David A. Boody, which was on the Eastern District waterfront when the alarm was sounded, was dispatched to Bath Beach, and after an hour and three minutes' steaming reached the fire only a few minutes later than Engine No. 1.

The Boody was delayed in getting a stream into play, her propeller becoming entangled by an anchor rope. The tide was low and she was unable to get near enough to the pier at the foot of Bay Nineteenth Street to make a landing. Finally a hose was carried ashore and stretched 1,400 feet. Ten minutes later the fire was under control.

After crossing Bay Nineteenth Street, the flames consumed Mitchell's Hotel, the real estate office of E. A. Benson, the hardware store of Charles Diettle, and the Morrissey Building.

The flames repeatedly crossed Bath Avenue and attacked the big corner building occupied by William Zaas as a meat market, the other stories being flats. The plate-glass windows were cracked by the heat, and the entire front of the building blackened and scorched by the flames. Only the most determined efforts on the part of the firemen prevented this building from being destroyed. The same was true of "The Grange," a big boarding house on Eighteenth Avenue, which caught fire several times, but was eventually saved.

A strong breeze was blowing inshore from Gravesend Bay, and the sparks were carried as far as Bensonhurst. Many persons had to soak blankets in water and spread them over the roofs of their houses to prevent them catching fire. This worked well except in the case of the Avon Beach stables, on Nineteenth Avenue, where the flames became so threatening that an engine had to be withdrawn from the big conflagation to subdue them.

An estimate of the loss is as follows:

Porray, building and household effects	$15,000
McNichol, drugs, stock, and furniture	4,000
Abraham Troper, dry goods stock, building and furniture	1,800
Simonson estate, building, also stock and furniture of the occupants	8,000
Michael Mologuney, stores and flats, with the stock and furniture of eight tenants	38,000
Mrs. Richman, house and store	7,000
Robert Mitchell, hotel and one other building	8,000
Abram Twever, delicatessen	2,000
Frederick Blumenthal, building and bakery	5,000
Remsen's express	400
Dietle, frame building	6,000
William G. Morrissey, two flat buildings, including tenants' furniture	10,000
Alice R. Mack, damage to hotel	3,000
Stehlin estate, damage to building	500
Hicks, damage to building	100
Total	$107,800

The insufance carried is estimated to be between $55,000 and $75,000.

CANDY GIRLS HURT IN A PANIC

A Two-Hundred-and-Fifty-Thousand Dollar Fire in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—Four girls were hurt, one of them seriously; property valued at $265,000 was destroyed, and six lines of street cars were tied up for over three hours by a fire that originated on the top floor of Charles Kaesther's building this morning.

The girls hurt were employes of the Lancaster caramel manufactory, situated several houses away from the Kaesther building, and never at any time in danger from the flames. Somebody shouted "Fire!" and a panic was the immediate result, the frightened candymakers tumbling over each other in their haste to get down the stairs and thence into the street.

Ethel Goldman was taken to the County Hospital, and it is feared she was seriously injured internally. Emma Cusic was badly bruised, as were two of her companions, whose names are not known.

The building of the Crane Elevator Company was saved with difficulty. The loss on this building will amount to $15,000. Besides this, the entire stock of the wire department of the company, which was in the Kaesther building adjacent, was destroyed.

Others in the Kaesther building who suffered were the Charles Kaesther Company, milling and engineering machinery; Worthington Pump Company, Andrews & Johnson, sheet iron workers, and Friedlander, Brady & Co., knit goods.

The aggregate losses of the firms were $250,000; all were fully insured.

The falling of a wall of the Kaesther building created a panic in the big crowd of spectators, and several were slightly hurt by falling bricks.

THE HOTEL WAS NOT ON FIRE

But a Blaze in a Chimney Accidentally Started by a Cleaner Caused Some Alarm in the Metropole.

One of the large chimneys which extend from the cellar to the roof of the Hotel Metropole, at 1,459 Broadway, was burned out at 3:25 o'clock yesterday morning, by a cleaner, and the operation caused such a quantity of smoke and sparks that it was thought at one time that the hotel was on fire.

All the guests, over 200 in number, were aroused by orders of the night clerk, and a panic was averted.

It was decided on Tuesday that the chimneys of the hotel needed cleaning. The building is seven stories high. The chimney cleaner put in his appearance early Wednesday morning.

He had a block and fall, which he rigged over each chimney blower, and raised the brushes and their attendant weights.

It was not until 3:20 o'clock that he tackled one of the dirtiest chimneys of the lot. It was on the north side of the hotel. One of the porters was directed by the chimney cleaner to light a piece of newspaper at the cellar opening of the flue, so that he could see from the roof the condition of the chimney.

The accumulated carbon in the chimney soon caught fire, and smoke and sparks poured from the top, much to the surprise of the cleaner. Two men in the street saw the smoke and sparks, and rushed in to the night clerk and said that the hotel was on fire.

The clerk explained that the chimneys were being cleaned, but the men insisted that sparks were coming from windows on the top floor. A policeman also announced that the hotel was ablaze.

The clerk then alarmed the guests, and stationed a man on each floor to prevent a panic. As there was no smoke in the building, the guests were not thrown into disorder.

Firemen soon responded to an alarm, but a few pails of water put out the fire in the chimney.

Biggest Shipment of Cottonseed Meal.

The steamer Chalmette, from New-Orleans, arrived yesterday with 540 tons of cottonseed meal, (11,200 bags,) in transit from New-Orleans to Hamburg. It is the largest single shipment of the product ever made. The buyers intend to use it for cattle feed, of which there is a shortage this season in Europe. Should it serve the purpose as well as expected, it will lead to large purchases of the meal by Europe.

Could Not Meet His Contracts.

C. E. Seitz of 90 Pine Street announced his inability to meet his contracts at the Consolidated Exchange yesterday. He was short 118,000 bushels of May wheat and of 350 shares of Jersey Central and Rock Island.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Historic and Modern Harlem.—Readings on "Historic Harlem" and "Fin de Siècle Harlem" will be given by Mrs. Janvier Le Duc and the Rev. C. W. De Lyon Nichols, for the benefit of the New-York Home for Convalescents, at the home of Mrs. Jordan L. Mott, Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, on the afternoon of March 11, at 3:30 o'clock. Miss Alice Mandelick and Mrs. Edward Lauterbach will sing, and Mrs. Clermont L. Best will play a piano solo, with 'cello accompaniment. The patronesses and patrons of the readings are Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Paran Stevens, Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. J. Jarratt Blodgett, Miss Helen M. Gould, Mrs. P. J. Lewis Searing, Mrs. Vernon M. Davis, Mrs. J. W. Rhinelander, Miss Helen Desmond Nelson, Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mrs. George Taylor Stewart, Mrs. Beekman de Peyster, Miss Van Buren Vanderpoel, Mrs. Clermont L. Best, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mayor Strong, the Rev. Brockholst Morgan, Peyton Van Rensselaer, the Rev. Gouverneur Morris Wilkins, Alexander M. Hadden, the Rev. Philip Schuyler, Millard J. Bloomer, William C. Whitney, Francis Durando Nichols, Cortlandt Schuyler Van Rensselaer, Vernon M. Davis, and Chauncey M. Depew.

—Lecture at Mr. and Mrs. Barber's.—Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Barber will hold the second of their series of "Afternoon and Evening Talks" at their home, 871 Fifth Avenue, this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The Swami Vivekananda of India will talk on "The Vedanta Philosophy: Soul." The remaining lectures will be: "The Conversational Voice and Its Possibilities," by Mrs. Milward Adams of Chicago, on March 4; "The Vedanta Philosophy: God," by the Swami Vivekananda of India, on March 7; "Art as Related to Religion," by Ernest F. Fenollosa of the Art Museum, Boston, on March 9. Tickets for the course may be had of Miss Emma Thursby of 34 Gramercy Park.

—Reception by Artists.—The artists having studios in the Young Men's Christian Association Building at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street have sent out cards for receptions from 2 until 5 o'clock on March 28 and 29. The artists interested in the receptions are J. B. Bristol, J. R. Brevoort, F. E. Bartlett, Percival De Luce, Harry Eaton, D. W. C. Falls, A. C. Howland, C. N. Hoar, John A. MacDougall, George H. McCord, Clinton Ogilvie, Arthur Parton, Orin Sheldon Parsons, Walter Satterlee, W. Granville, G. Smith, W. Louis Sontag, Jr., Carleton Wiggins, and H. B. Wechsler.

—Social Happenings Yesterday.—Mrs. Charles Wood gave a reception at her home on Washington Square yesterday. Dr. and Mrs. Theodore Weston celebrated the fifth anniversary of their wedding, receiving friends at their home, 226 Central Park West, from 4 to 6 o'clock P. M. and from 8 to 10 P. M.

Tip-Top—our best (not our costliest) umbrella—$5; 28-inch $5.50.

Most silk is loaded with iron-dust (think of it!) in the dyeing. The silk in *Tip-top* isn't.

Handle is plain and handsome; stick strong and light; frame works like a charm—so does price, $5.

We sell more mackintoshes than we used to—guess they must be better.

All rubbers at cost, 65 cents.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. } Prince, Warren, 32d St.

WILL NOT GO TO WALES

Community of the Brothers of the Church to Stay Here.

BROTHER HUGH FOUNDED THE ORDER

Had Planned To Go Abroad, But Were Dissuaded by Bishop Potter and Dean Hoffman—Work of the Order.

The opening day of the Lenten season was to some extent full of excitement for the inmates of the priory of the Community of the Brothers of the Church, in West Thirty-fifth Street. The brothers, in addition to their other duties, devoted part of yesterday to bringing order out of the domestic chaos which for several days has reigned in their home.

The Community of the Brothers of the Church is the lay order of the Protestant Episcopal Church, established last September by Brother Hugh, who was professed by Bishop Potter.

The establishing of an order of the kind, which resembles in many details the monastic orders of the Middle Ages, aroused some opposition among members of the Church. However, the order increased its influence and did excellent work in reclaiming men and boys of the west side.

Notwithstanding this, the brothers became discouraged and announced suddenly a few days ago that they were about to abandon the mission and leave for Wales, where they would all enter a monastery in the mountains and live the life of ascetics. This announcement was a great surprise to the members of the General Theological Seminary, to Dean E. A. Hoffman, and to Bishop Potter. It was through the efforts of the Bishop in great part that the order received certain recognition from the Church in this city.

At the profession of Brother Hugh, the Bishop said he felt that the establishment of the new order was a special answer to his prayers, and he has all along furthered the work of the brothers. It was through Dean Hoffmann that a house was secured to serve for a priory. The surprise of these churchmen was unbounded when they were suddenly informed that the West Side Mission, with its 200 youthful converts and future possibilities, was to be abandoned.

They set to work at once to dissuade the Brothers from carrying out their plan. By noon yesterday they had succeeded, and when a reporter for The New-York Times called at the priory later, he found the brothers engaged in unpacking their trunks. Brother Hugh, when questioned, said:

"You can state positively that we will not go to Wales. We have decided to remain here, at least for a while, with the expectation that more support will be offered us than has been heretofore."

He had nothing to say as to why they had so suddenly changed their minds. It is probable, however, that some arrangements have been made whereby the brothers may be assured more funds. The poverty of the order was one of the reasons given for disbanding it. The only means of support the brothers have is furnished by charitable contributions. About six weeks ago the order began to get in debt, and its members became discouraged. It was about this time that Brother Cuthbert, a young Englishman, was professed as the fourth member of the order.

Brother Cuthbert had been with Father Ignatius, at Llanthony Abbey, in Wales, and he described so graphically the beauty and quiet of the mountain fastness for a retreat from the world that he soon persuaded his three co-workers to accompany him across the ocean.

It would probably be thought by the casual visitor to the Priory, at 371 West Thirty-fifth Street, that enough asceticism was followed there without going to a monastry abroad. At 6 A. M. the four brothers rise and immediately go through the first of their services, Lauds, which in the old monasteries was held at 3 o'clock in the morning. Directly after that comes the celebration of the Holy Communion, followed by breakfast. Prime and Terce, followed by silence and study, and the fourth service of the day; Sext, last until 1 o'clock, when dinner is served. The afternoon includes other services, and a light supper. Four hours of the evening are devoted to work among the boys of the west side.

To gather from the streets boys and young men, and to provide a home where better ideas and desires may be awakened is the object of this order. At present the Brothers have 200 boys, ranging from six to twenty-one, who gather in the evening in the recreation or reading room of the Priory, instead of running about the streets.

The brothers' outer dress consists of a long brown cassock, on the breast of which is a cross. They wear a soft, black felt hat. The inner furnishings of the Priory are of the simplest kind. The cells or dormitories on the third floor contain only a bed and wash stand. No napkins or table cloths are used at the table. The cooking, which is plain, is done by the one servant of the house, an old colored man.

Brother Hugh, the originator of the order, was formerly Russell Whitcomb, a Boston business man. He spent a year at Oxford and one at the General Theological Seminary in this city, devoting special attention to the study of the old monastic orders, with a view to founding an order. Two weeks after he had taken the three vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, Brother Aidon, also a young Bostonian, joined the order. The next one to join was a theological student, named Bichtel of Philadelphia. He was a Harvard man. He is known as Brother Edmund. Then came Brother Cuthbert, who had been with Father Ignatius, in Wales.

Registered Trade Mark.

French Organdies.

Among the many desirable and popular wash fabrics for Summer Gowns which we now display, none are more attractive than the French Organdies which are shown in exquisitely tinted Dresden patterns, vine-like stripes of the tiniest flowers, garlands after the favorite Empire style. Beautiful Persian effects, &c., both on white and tinted grounds.

Our line of wash fabrics for gowns is displayed on the third floor of our building, which floor is entirely given up to them. Those who appreciate the advantage of shopping in a roomy, well-lighted, comfortable show-room are cordially invited to visit our wash goods department.

James McCutcheon & Co.,
THE LINEN STORE,
14 West 23d St.

SUES HER BROTHER-IN-LAW

MRS. COWPERTHWAIT'S CHARGES AGAINST J. H. COWPERTHWAIT.

Money She Should Receive from Her Husband's Interest in B. M. Cowperthwait & Co. Held Back, She Says.

Josephine Cowperthwait, of 239 Lexington Avenue, widow of Bernard M. Cowperthwait, who died suddenly Jan. 27, 1893, while possessing interests, equities and property that should put her in control of money amounting to about $150,000, beside yielding her an income of from $35,000 to $40,000 a year, claims, as a litigant, that she is almost without means.

Mrs. Cowperthwait is now plaintiff in two actions brought in the Supreme Court and nine in the City Court against her husband's brother, John H. Cowperthwait, who was his surviving partner in the furniture trade at 193 to 205 Park Row. One action is for an accounting and to recover $127,000 due to her. This was brought in the Supreme Court, but was sent recently to ex-Judge Charles H. Truax as Referee. The other suits are to recover rent on the premises where John H. Cowperthwait now carries on the business which was owned by B. M. Cowperthwait, at the rate of $20,000 a year. Nine of the rent suits are in the City Court. The other, for two months' rent, went to the Supreme Court because there was an omission to sue for one month's rent in the City Court. These suits may be tried in a couple of months.

Bernard M. Cowperthwait died intestate and his widow received letters of administration in Kings County. The accounting suit is brought by Mrs. Cowperthwait as administratrix, and the other ten suits as individually and as general guardian of her children, Frederick N. and Ruth Cowperthwait.

In the suit which was sent to Referee Truax, Mrs. Cowperthwait tells of her husband's remarkably successful business career on a small capital. His brother, who became his partner and is the defendant to all the suits, had been in the drug business in Pine Street and has to-day a fortune estimated at half a million dollars. Their first partnership was arranged in 1885. By the agreement Bernard put in all the capital invested in the business, which was inventoried at $48,000. John agreed to contribute $20,000, but paid in, it is asserted, about $10,000. The business was to pay the rent of the premises independently of the grading of the profit and loss, which was in the proportion of 65 per cent. to Bernard and 35 per cent. to John. Without the consent of the other, Bernard could not take in any year more than $6,500 for his personal use, and John not more than $3,500.

The copartnership agreement was drawn up with remarkable care, and provided for every contingency, as did a new act drawn up in 1888, to take effect March 1, 1889. The chief of the new one's provisions was that the partners were to share alike in the profits. In case of the death of either of the partners, the survivor was to take 60 per cent. and the estate of the decedent 40 per cent. to the end of the partnership year. Three years for settlement by the survivor were provided for.

Mrs. Cowperthwait, through her lawyer, Morris P. Ferris, claims that the administration of John H. Cowperthwait has been arbitrary, extravagant, and ignorant, and that since Feb. 1, 1894, he has failed to pay any sum on account of firm or rent or to carry out the partnership agreement. Mrs. Cowperthwait asserts that the business is making profit amounting to at least $45,000 a year, of which she should receive 40 per cent.; that the accounts show a balance due to her of $127,000 to March 1, 1894, which should have been paid to her in twelve promissory notes bearing 6 per cent. interest, and that she is virtually without means, as her money is required for taxes and to hold mortgages.

Her prayer in the suit was for an accounting, the delivery of the promissory notes, a receiver of the assets of the firm, and an injunction to restrain the surviving partner from interfering with the assets during the pendency of the action. The answer of the defendant was a general denial in part and an acknowledgment of the truth of the statements as to the existence of a partnership between him and Bernard M. Cowperthwait, but he claimed that since March 1, 1894, he has been the sole owner of the business, books, and papers and assets, subject to his compliance with the terms of sale set forth in the act of partnership.

The suits for rent were brought on the claim that the rent was payable every month, in advance, as had been the custom, while the defendant contended that such rent was payable yearly and at the end of the year. The defendant, whose nine suits for rent had been brought in the City Court, moved Feb. 6 in Supreme Court, Chambers, for an order removing each City Court action to the Supreme Court, and to consolidate all the actions into one, and that plaintiff should be stayed from bringing further action for rent until the litigation in the consolidated actions should be determined. This motion was denied. The defendant's answer to all these rent suits was a practical admission of the allegations of the plaintiff, except that he denied that the rent was to be paid monthly and in advance.

Mrs. Cowperthwait claims that her brother-in-law offered to settle the claim of $127,000 for $75,000, and that, knowing that her income was not more than enough to pay taxes and interest on mortgages, the defendant deprived her of what was due to her to induce her to accept his terms, which she characterizes as being coupled with such provisions in his favor as to make it impossible to accept them. For a year after her husband's death she received the income she was entitled to, and the rent monthly, in advance. Then no more money was paid, she says.

The defendant, in addition to what he set forth in his legal answers, says that since his brother's death he has paid his widow more than $78,000, and that she sued him to annoy him and saddle him with the costs of litigation.

SPRING HATS
—1895.—

Leaders of Fashion.

Opening Day
Friday, March 1st.

THE CASTELLANE-GOULD WEDDING

Mayor Strong Says He Has Not Been Requested to Perform a Civil Ceremony —Gifts for the Bride.

Count de Castellane, who is to marry Miss Anna Gould, spent but little time yesterday at the Hotel Waldorf, where he is staying. He was out driving during the afternoon in Central Park, it was said. He returned to the hotel toward evening, but went out again almost immediately.

Count de Castellane has a rather striking figure. He is tall and well-proportioned, and he has a sprightly way that manifests itself in his walk and gestures. His complexion is clear and fair. His hair about approaches the tint called "golden." His face has a very young look. Altogether, he appears to be a young man in perfect health, who thoroughly enjoys life and has never had much to worry him. He dresses in excellent taste.

Those who once see him do not forget him, and that is one reason why he has attracted so much attention since his engagement to Miss Gould was announced.

The guests who attended the dinner party on Tuesday night at the Hotel Waldorf pronounced it a most enjoyable affair. Just before the dinner party adjourned to the music room the Count dipped roses in champagne and flung one to each of the guests. No formal toasts were drunk.

Mayor Strong announced yesterday that he had heard nothing about being requested to perform the civil marriage ceremony. It was also reported that the idea of having a civil ceremony had been abandoned, but some persons familiar with French customs were still inclined to believe that there will be a civil ceremony.

The religious ceremony is to be performed by Archbishop Corrigan, assisted by several priests from St. Patrick's Cathedral. The music at the wedding is to be a marked feature of the occasion.

The floral decorations are to be especially elaborate. The apartment in which the ceremony is to be performed, it was said, is to be decorated entirely with lilies of the valley. The florists have been told to carry out the decorations regardless of cost.

Among the presents that Miss Gould has received is a superb pearl necklace, the gift of the Marquise de Castellane; a bonbon spoon, presented by Sir Roderick Cameron; a diamond collarette, from Dr. and Mrs. Shrady, the parents of Mrs. Edwin Gould, and a string of pearls from Mrs. Edwin Gould.

HAD COUNTERFEIT BILLS IN JAIL

Salvatore Clemente Detected by a Ludlow Street Jail Keeper While Trying to Pass Them to a Visitor.

Salvatore Clemente, one of the ten Italian prisoners arrested at the time of the raid on alleged counterfeiters at 307 East Seventieth Street on Feb. 16, was discovered in the visitors' room of Ludlow Street Jail on Tuesday trying to pass twenty counterfeit two-dollar bills to a stranger to take away.

It was visitors' day, and the room was crowded. Keeper John F. McCabe detected Clemente's attempt and seized the money and locked the prisoner up in his cell.

The information of McCabe's discovery was a great surprise to the Secret Service agents, who at the time of the raid found only ten and twenty-five cent pieces in counterfeit money on the prisoners.

Clemente was taken before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday on a charge of having counterfeit money in his possession.

Clemente was held in $5,000 bail for examination on March 6. All the prisoners captured in the raid are awaiting examination on the original charge of making counterfeit coin.

BOYS WHO THREW STONES AT CARS

The Youngest Nine Years Old—Only One of Fourteen Held.

Fourteen boys, the oldest of whom was thirteen years, were arraigned before Police Justice Watson in the Ewen Street Police Court yesterday. They were charged with throwing stones at trolley cars during the recent strike. The youngest culprit was Heimar Eiseman, nine years old. He was charged with endangering the lives of passengers by hurling a dangerous missile through the car window.

The boys were George Love, eleven; Daniel McCue, twelve; Thomas Dolan, twelve; Herman Eiseman, nine; Frank Slattery, eleven; Frank Schneider, eleven; John Levy, eleven; Christopher Fisher, ten; George Chichester, thirteen; Joseph Reitner, thirteen; William Little, twelve; David Wolf, thirteen, and Samuel Zeigler, eleven

Sentence in each of the above cases was suspended.

Otto Eiseman, seventeen years old, was held for the Grand Jury.

FINE DISPLAY OF FURNITURE

Exhibition for Summer Homes by the George C. Flint Company.

It is a truly remarkable exhibition of furniture that may be seen at the establishment of the George C. Flint Company at 43 West Twenty-third Street.

The company has just arranged an unusually attractive display of samples of light wood furniture that is designed for Summer homes in the country.

It is prepared to manufacture at once duplicates of these samples now shown.

The cabinetmakers who were employed by the George C. Flint Company on the woodwork of the Presbyterian Mission Building were thrown out of work in that building by the strike. Rather than discharge these men the company determined to keep them in its employ and to set them at work making up a supply of the Spring styles of furniture. For this reason this furniture may be ordered now to be delivered whenever the buyer desires. The rates are very low.

The storerooms are so large that every piece of furniture stands by itself, so that it may be examined conveniently.

All the latest designs in dark wood furniture are also on exhibition. Each of the floors of the company's building contains examples of handsomest designs and most skillful workmanship.

Bargains in
Oriental Rugs.

100 Karabagh and Daghestan,
$4.50 to $6.00.
100 Shirvan Antiques,
$7.00 to $9.00.
100 Cabistan and Kazak,
(fine quality),
$12.00 to $15.00,
and 100
Turkey and Persian Carpets
at about the price of domestic goods.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—Dr. Donlin, Coroners' physician, after holding an autopsy yesterday on the body of Charles Fogarty of 2,156 Fifth Avenue, who came home on the evening of Feb. 11 in a dazed condition and died Tuesday last, said that he had discovered a lateral fracture of the skull. There was also a wound in the jaw that might have been caused by a blow. Both wound and fracture, on the other hand, he said, might have been caused by a fall. The police are still working on the case.

—Rudolph Keppler was elected a member of the Stock Exchange Governing Committee yesterday. F. W. Gilley, who had been a member of the committee, recently became ex-officio member by reason of his election to the office of Treasurer, after the death of De Witt C. Hays. Yesterday's election filled the committee again.

—Among the passengers sailing on the Majestic yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. Louis Stern and their four children, accompanied by a tutor, governess, and several maids, who intend to make an extended trip through the East and remain abroad nearly a year.

—The deficiency judgment noticed in The New-York Times of Tuesday was not entered against John W. Greene, the commission merchant of 88 Wall Street, but against another person of the same name.

—The February Grand Jury visited the Tombs Prison yesterday on a tour of inspection.

Brooklyn.

—The application made to the Attorney General to commence an action against the Treasurer of the Scandinavian Temperance and Benevolent Society, No. 1, of Brooklyn, to recover $350 paid for an anniversary celebration, was denied yesterday. The society was not an incorporated body, and the Attorney General could not act in any event.

—A petition for the probate of the will of Nathaniel Frothingham was filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday. The estate is valued at $145,000. It is bequeathed to his brothers, John S. and Benjamin T. Frothingham and his sister, Mary T. F. Low. Mr. Frothingham died Jan. 15. The will has not been filed.

—The charge of assault against Police Captain Ennis of the Stagg Street Precinct, preferred by Capt. C. Christensen, was dismissed by Justice Goetting yesterday, as the evidence showed that the Police Captain was only performing his duty.

—District Attorney Ridgway has dismissed Morton Morris from his position as County Detective. Morris was one of John Y. McKane's henchmen who was convicted of election frauds at Gravesend.

Yonkers.

—The Young Men's Catholic Association of the Church of the Sacred Heart celebrated the first anniversary of the association on Tuesday evening in their rooms in the monastery. A gold chain and locket in the shape of a heart, and set with a diamond, was presented to Emma Van Wart, the twelve-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Van Wart, who had played her part in the entertainments of the association with much grace.

—Surrogate Silkman heard further arguments yesterday in the matter of the contest over the will of Samuel Ettinger, who bequeathed his estate of $1,000 to the Home for the Aged and Infirm in Riverdale Avenue, of which he had been an inmate for years. His children and grandchildren contest its validity on the ground of undue influence and incapacity.

—The Minuet Circle held its reception in Odd Fellows' Hall Tuesday evening. The affair was one of pleasure to a large number, and the costumes worn by the young ladies were pretty. The committee consisted of J. Louis Du Bois, Mark Walsh, Frederick Bruce, and William Garrabrandt.

—At a special meeting of the Yonkers Historical and Library Association, to be held this evening in the Common Council Chamber, the Rev. Henry M. Baird will read a paper entitled "The Recovery of Religious Liberty by the Huguenots." The public is invited to attend.

—The Epworth League will give an entertainment this evening in the German Methodist Church. There will be singing by the League Choir and the Westminster Gospel Quartet.

—The will of Rudolf Eickemeyer was provey yesterday before Surrogate Silkman in Yonkers, and letters testamentary were granted to the testator's son, Rudolf Eickmeyer.

—A convention of Yonkers Encampment of the order of St. John and Malta was held last night in Forester's Hall.

—Ash Wednesday was observed in the Protestant Episcopal and Roman Catholic Churches with special services.

—There was a "cake walk" last evening in Odd Fellows' Hall.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—For Radcliffe's Family.—At the Herald Square Theatre on next Sunday evening a benefit will be given for the family of the late James B. Radcliffe, the comedian who died suddenly last Saturday night. Among those who have already consented to appear are Edward Harrigan, Mrs. Yeamans, John Wild, Emma Pollock, Peter F. Dailey, Andrew Mack, Ada Lewis, Maggie Cline, J. W. Kelly, John W. Wilson, Bertha Waring, Matthews and Bulger, George C. Boniface, Jr., Marie Dressler, William Pruette, R. F. Carroll, William McLoughlin, James Thornton, Hugh Dougherty, and others.

—Mr. Crane's New Play.—"His Wife's Father," at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, is a substantial success, and the play is not only likely to have a long and profitable run now, but to remain permanently in Mr. Crane's repertory. Mr. Crane has had no part better adapted to his personal manner and his talent since he acted Old Nick Van Alstyne, than Buchanan Billings, and the play is the best he has had since "The Senator" and is truer to nature than that, if not as brilliantly effective.

—Novelties at Proctor's.—Willis P. Sweatnam will appear at Proctor's next week with Bruet-Reviere, Mlle. Petrescu, Aurelia Bethon Sandon, Dalazy and Durand, and Susanna Shaffer.

—American Theatre.—The panoramic production of "Shenandoah," with its troop of cavalry, will be presented at Mr. French's west-side theatre next week.

COMING EVENTS.

—Knickerbocker Democratic Club annual ball, Harlem Lyceum, Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street, to-night.

—Mass meeting to favor municipal ownership of street railways, Criterion Theatre, Brooklyn, this evening.

—Charity concert, Grace Reformed Church, Fifty-fourth Street and Seventh Avenue, this evening.

—West Side Republican Club "smoker," 102 West Eighty-second Street, to-night.

—Good Government Club Z conference at 256 Seventh Street to-night.

O'NEILL'S
6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

HER MAJESTY'S CORSET.

The most perfect Stay manufactured. Prevents round shoulders; will not change its shape, break over the hips, or injure the health. It will mold the figure into exquisite contour, produce a long and slender waist, and, in fact, create a faultless figure.

We are the Only House in New-York City

carrying a complete line of these Corsets and offering the services of an EXPERIENCED FITTER to our patrons.

Readers of The Times who fail to find a copy on any news stand, or on any railroad train or boat where New-York papers are sold will

Confer a Favor

by notifying this office, stating where the paper could not be obtained and the hour . . . .

ENGINEER C. H. GRAHAM RESIGNS

Had Charge of the Speedway Work—Park Board Suggests a Supervising Body—Mr. Graham May Reconsider.

Charles H. Graham, engineer in charge of the speedway, resigned yesterday and asked that his resignation be accepted immediately. The letter was read at a meeting of the new Park Board and created some surprise, as Mr. Graham is an engineer of standing, and has been connected with the Park Department since 1879.

The resignation is made under circumstances that, it is alleged, indicate strained relations between Landscape Architect Vaux and the engineer. The letter of Mr. Graham is as follows:

To the Park Board: Being in full and responsible charge of the Harlem River Driveway, I cannot acquiesce in the desire of your board that my work be considered as a subsidiary matter, or that I hold myself as a subordinate to the landscape architect and his self-appointed coadjutor, the Superintendent of Parks. I therefore hereby tender my resignation from the Department, requesting the immediate acceptance. The resignation to take effect March 1. Regretting the necessity of compelling my action, I have the honor to be,

CHARLES H. GRAHAM.

A letter was received from the men employed on the construction of the speedway in which it was stated that Contractor J. C. Rogers was responsible for a system that they characterized as most unjust. The letter said that their money was held back nearly a month, and if they wanted it when the month was up, they received an order on a man who took 25 cents on each dollar that was advanced, or 15 cents if the men bought groceries where he directed.

The men wrote that the other contractors on the speedway paid every two weeks, and did not practice any imposition. President King said that the matter called for an investigation, and referred the letter to the Corporation Counsel.

A resolution was passed asking the park engineers to estimate how much it would cost and how much more time it would take to finish the uncompleted wall around Central Park.

The time for the completion of Corlears Hook Park was extended to October 1. The Commissioners expressed themselves in favor of completing the walks in Central Park and laying asphalt on all of them.

The board late in the afternoon held an executive session and passed the following:

Resolved, That the landscape and architectural features of the Harlem River Driveway be put in charge of the landscape architect, subject to the supervision and approval of the following gentlemen, who will be asked to serve on an Advisory Committee: Frederick Law Olmsted, Stanford White, Augustus St. Gaudens, George B. Post, R. M. Hunt, William Stiles, and Charles W. Clinton.

The Commissioners hope by this resolution to adjust any difference of opinion between the landscape architect and the engineer. Engineer Graham, when the resolution was read to him, said that it might possibly cause him to reconsider his resignation. He would not make any positive statement beyond the fact that he would think it over. It is thought that President King will now ask the engineer to reconsider his resignation and work in harmony with Mr. Vaux.

Horse's Hoofs Crushed Her Arm.

EAST ISLIP, L. I., Feb. 27.—Miss Edna Weeks, daughter of Mrs. Edward Weeks, a wealthy resident of this village, was thrown from her horse this afternoon and so seriously injured that her recovery is doubtful.

The horse shied. As Miss Weeks was falling her habit caught on the pommel of the saddle. The horse started off at a gallop, with Miss Weeks's head dragging close to his hind hoofs. She was released by the tearing of her dress, but not before an arm had been crushed by the horse's hoofs and other injuries had been inflicted.

Thursday
Feb. 28-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

DETECTIVES IN CUSTODY

The Parkhurst Society Causes the Arrest of Jacobs and McMannus.

ACCUSED OF CONSPIRING TO ROB

A Bench Warrant Issued by Recorder Goff and Served by Superintendent Byrnes — The Case Against the Men.

The Parkhurst society yesterday secured the arrest of Detective Sergeant Charles Jacobs and Detective Charles J. McMannus of Police Headquarters on a charge of conspiring to commit a burglary. The men were arrested on a bench warrant issued by Recorder Goff, and served at the Recorder's request by Superintendent Byrnes.

When the two detectives, in the custody of the Superintendent, arrived at the Criminal Courts Building, there was great excitement. The news seemed to spread like wildfire, and a big crowd surged about the door of Recorder Goff's private chambers, where the Superintendent took his charges.

There was a long consultation behind closed doors, and then the two detectives came out about 2 o'clock, going to the bondroom of the District Attorney's office. Jacobs had for a bondsman Martin Engle, while Charles Rabb went on the bond of McMannus. The prisoners were held in $1,000.

After the bonds had been arranged, Detective Jacobs told this story of the arrest:

"This is a job that was put up on us by the Parkhurst society. They used for the purpose a man named Joseph Liss, who is in the Rogues' Gallery; his number is No. 1,473. In October, 1891, I arrested him in company with a man by the name of Goldberg, whose picture is also in the gallery, for having burglars' tools in his possession. He was sent to State prison for two years and eight months. After he came out I arrested him again, and sent him to Pittsburg, where he was convicted of perjury, conspiracy, and blackmail, and he was sentenced to fourteen months in the Allegheny Penitentiary. He was discharged from there on Feb. 1 of this year.

"He came at once to this city and offered his services to the Parkhurst society. Then he came to my house and told me that he wanted to reform. As I had sent him to prison twice, he thought I was the proper person to come to. I gave the man his supper at my table and $3, and said if he really wanted to reform I would help him. I also said he must not come to my house any more, and that if he wanted to see me I would be at the restaurant known as Lyons's on the Bowery, near Houston Street, each night at midnight. He came there three or four times, and I always paid for his supper and gave him some pocket change. One night he said to McMannus and me: 'You men have been kind to me and I will try to repay you. This morning I met two men that were in prison with me in Pittsburg, and are 'grafting' in this city. They go each morning to the pawnshop of Simpson, near Delancey Street, to plant their stuff, and I will put you on to them.'

"By this, he meant that the men were stealing here and pawning their plunder. We arranged for him to see the two men the next day, and bring them past a saloon where we would be stationed, so we could see them. We were within 250 feet from Delancey Street in this saloon the next morning at 8 o'clock. We waited there until after 9 o'clock, and, in looking out of the window, saw "Angel" Dennett, Whitney, and Lemmon of the Parkhurst people standing, half concealed, in the doorway of Le Moult, the florist, and we wondered what they were up to.

"Well, after 9 o'clock, Liss came in, and said he did not think they were coming, and, although we had waited for two hours, we went away, as Liss said he would find where these people lived. As we returned to Police Headquarters, we remarked to Inspector McLaughlin that we had seen the Parkhurst people, and wondered what they were up to. The next morning we found a letter that a man named Samuel Cohn had identified No. 1,478 in the gallery as the man that had entered his place the morning before, shortly after 6 o'clock, at 8 Delancey Street, within a few hundred feet from where we were standing at that hour, and our orders were to place him under arrest.

"Then it came like a flash to me that something was wrong with the whole matter, and I told the Inspector. He then ordered us to go slow, and not arrest this man, and to see what he was up to with the Parkhurst people that, if we suspected a job, to take things easy, and it would all come out.

"That night when I got home, I found a dispatch from Paterson, N. J., which read: 'Everything is all right; letter will follow,' signed 'Joe.' The next day a registered letter came during my absence, for which my wife receipted, and which read: Charles Jacobs:

"Dear Friend—That burglary I committed yesterday in Delancey Street did not turn out as well as we expected. I only got nine watches, and three of them filled; some chains, opera-glasses, and small stuff."

"This has corresponded to the loss reported by Cohn, who by the way, we could not find at 8 Delancey Street.

"Well, this letter was read by the Inspector, and the next day we sent two men to Paterson, one to find Liss, and the other to see if the first man was followed by any one. Over there, Dennett and Whitney followed the first man. One of the men we sent keeps a saloon in Delancey Street, and has been a close friend of the man Liss. He came to me the next night and said Liss was here. We accused Liss of putting up a job on us, and showed him why we knew it. He finally admitted that that was so. He said I had sent him to prison twice, and that he wanted to get even, and that he now had us where he wanted us."

Jacobs continued that Liss made overtures to the detectives to buy him off. He finally agreed to take $500 and some clothing. They met in a saloon at Pell Street and the Bowery, where the detectives arrested Liss. He was remanded Monday until Tuesday, then yesterday was held in $3,000 bail.

Police Sueprintendent Byrnes, shortly after he came out of the Recorder's chambers, said:

"I do not know much about this matter. The Recorder sent for me this morning, and said he had a warrant he wished me to serve, and gave it to me. I merely served it."

Mr. Moss of the Parkhurst society said the two detectives became frightened when they found Liss had meen with the society's detectives, and caused his arrest. Mr. Moss had a search made for Liss, and found he was at Headquarters. It was the detectives' intention, he believes, to release the man and get him out of town.

Charles Jacobs is a Detective Sergeant, and has been connected with the Detective Bureau for several years. He was appointed on the police force May 6, 1885, and was made Detective Sergeant about two years ago. McManus was appointed on the police force Jan. 23, 1884. He has been on Inspector McLaughlin's staff nearly two years. He also served under Superintendent Byrnes when he had charge of the detective office. He formerly did patrol duty in the Eldridge Street Station.

DR. PARKHURST CALLS ON MAYOR

GRATIFIED THAT POLICE REORGANIZATION IS BEGUN.

No More Appointments This Week—Mr. Brookfield Gives a Place to John C. Graham.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst and Charles Stewart Smith entered Mayor Strong's office together soon after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Immediately it was rumored that they came as a committee from the Chamber of Commerce meeting, but there was nothing to bear this out. John Sabine Smith was talking to the Mayor at the time, and Dr. Parkhurst and Mr. Smith sat down on the settee near the door.

Edward Lauterbach, Chairman of the Republican County Committee and a rabid Platt man, came in. He saluted Dr. Parkhurst, and the latter got up and shook hands warmly with him.

"How are you, Lauterbach?" said Charles Stewart Smith, who is strongly anti-Platt, and they shook hands very cordially.

As soon as John Sabine Smith retired, the Mayor got up and welcomed Dr. Parkhurst with the greatest cordiality. As Mr. Smith was shaking hands with the Mayor, the latter said to Dr. Parkhurst:

"Do you want to be a Police Commissioner?"

At this there was a hearty laugh from all three, and the subsequent interview between the Mayor and Dr. Parkhurst seemed to be of the pleasantest character. It was the first time that Dr. Parkhurst had been in the Mayor's office since the new administration began.

Charles Stewart Smith talked with the others a few moments, and then went back and had a long and vigorous talk with Mr. Lauterbach. Both men seemed to be very positive about what they were saying.

Dr. Parkhurst said he had simply called to pay his respects to the Mayor, and further than that he would not discuss his visit.

As soon as Dr. Parkhurst and Mr. Smith had retired, Mr. Lauterbach and the Mayor had a long talk.

"Dr. Parkhurst is gratified that something has been begun in the work of police reorganization," said the Mayor, when asked about Dr. Parkhurst's visit.

The Mayor announced late yesterday afternoon that he had decided not to make any appointments this week. This is a slight change in the Mayor's programme, for on Tuesday he thought he would name the Fire Commissioners this week.

Commissioner of Public Works Brookfield appointed John C. Graham Superintendent of the Bureau of Repairs and Supplies yesterday, in place of Mr. Bergen, who has held the place for several years. Mr. Graham is a builder. He is a Twenty-sixth District Republican and a Brookfield man. The salary is $2,750. Mr. Brookfield also appointed Peter Flint, a Milholland Republican, stenographer and typewriter at $2,000 a year. It is reported that he will appoint William Henkel, leader of the Twelfth District Republicans, Superintendent of the Bureau of Incumbrances.

Dr. Parkhurst's society recently sent a communication to the Mayor protesting against Philip Milligan, who keeps a saloon and restaurant in Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second Streets, serving as a Grand Juror. In it it was claimed that Mr. Milligan violated the excise laws himself, and hence was not fit to serve as a Grand Juror. A prompt investigation of the evidence obtained by the society's detectives was asked for. The letter was sent to the Mayor, as Chairman of the Commissioners who prepare the list of the Grand Jurors. Mayor Strong declined to give the letter out for publication or to discuss it. Dr. Parkhurst said the letter had been sent to the Mayor a day or two ago, and that he had not a copy of it, and that any copy of it must be obtained from the Mayor.

KILLED BY THE WOMEN'S CONVENTION

Mr. Coombs Says His Bill for Military Instruction in Schools Is Dead.

Gen. George W. Wingate has received the following letter from Congresman Coombs announcing the action taken by Congress in the matter of the bill authorizing the detail of officers from the army to instruct scholars in the public schools:

Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 22, 1895.

Gen. George W. Wingate, Brooklyn:

Dear Friend: Our bill to provide details of officers to instruct has a black eye. The women's mass convent on now being held in this city has come out against it. It was brought before the House yesterday for unanimous consent and was objected to by McMillan and Black. We thought that it had clear sailing, having removed all obstacles, as we thought, but it is now dead. I write in haste and with much regret. Sincerely, WILLIAM J. COOMBS.

The following additional appointments have been made on the staff of the Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic on the subject of military instruction in the public schools: S. H. Lancey of Maitland, Fla.; Dr. George R. Graham of Baltimore, Md., and the Rev. Dr. Clinton Douglass of Des Moines, Iowa.

It is asserted by friends of the Coombs bill that if a distinguished clergyman like Dr. Douglass, and his associates, who have been engaged in the work of the Boys' Brigade for two years, find as they do, that it helps to promote habits of reverence, discipline, and self-respect, the Coombs bill should receive the support instead of the opposition of the women's convention.

A BOSTON CHURCH DESTROYED BY FIRE

Father Murphy's Coolness Prevented a Panic and Worshippers Escaped.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—St. Anne's Church, on Neponset Avenue, caught fire this morning from a defective flue, just before Ash Wednesday morning mass was to begin, the edifice being well filled. The attendants all escaped. The church was almost burned to the ground, only the two side walls being left standing.

The fire was discovered by a young girl named Cramer, who was on her way to attend mass. Just as Father T. J. Murphy was going to the altar the Cramer girl rushed into the vestry and told him that smoke was pouring out of the front door. Father Murphy walked to the altar calmly, and told the congregation to move quietly out of the church. They walked out, not knowing what had happened. Father Murphy, with many of the parishioners, rushed back into the church and saved all of the sacred vessels. Down in the basement another crowd was at work. Most of the benches and a small organ and piano were removed.

Several wooden houses in the vicinity caught fire, but the flames were extinguished before any damage was done. Had the fire started at the Minot Street side, a disastrous conflagration might have followed, as the houses there are close together. The loss is about $20,000.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 27.—The Court of Appeals day calendar for to-morrow is: Nos. 69, 72, 78, 82, 94, 101, 103.

$50,000 MORE FOR WARING

Mayor Strong Talked Vigorously About Street Cleaning.

MUST CARE FOR TENEMENT DISTRICTS

Many Streets in as Bad Condition as Ever, the Mayor Said—Would Help Himself if It Became Necessary.

Street-Cleaning Commissioner Waring's application to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday for another transfer of $50,000 from his account for sweeping to his account for the removal of snow and ice caused comment and criticism from Mayor Strong and Controller Fitch on the extent of the expenditures for this purpose and the condition of the streets. After the discussion, the transfer was granted.

As soon as the board was called to order by the Mayor, President Barker of the Tax Department read an application for the transfer.

"Now, Col. Waring," said the Mayor, "our people here feel like getting some information from you before this transfer is granted. I find that in the month of January, February, and March of last year the total amount of money spent for the removal of snow and ice was about $59,000. You have already had $180,000, and now ask for $50,000 more, making $238,000.

"If the streets were clean this would not be criticised, but in many parts of the city the streets are in as bad a condition as ever. The people do not expect impossibilities. What they want is fairly clean streets. I feel that the snow has not been removed from the streets as it should have been with the money at your disposal. We have not got rid of all the snow, and you have already spent three times as much money as was spent in any Winter before. I have received a letter from a prominent citizen, who is a friend of yours, and he says he has lived here twenty-one years, and that many of the streets are in a worse condition than ever in that time.

"The people are not satified with the condition of the streets. The people who do not know anything about cleaning the streets, and I am one of them, feel that you have not done the work which you should have done with the money."

Col. Waring said he could give no further explanation of the cost than that more work had been done than ever before.

"I have done as much work under the circumstances as could have been done by anybody with the amount appropriated," said Col. Waring, who then referred the Mayor to his letter of a few days ago in reference to the amount it would cost to clean the streets of snow properly. He said the $50,000 asked for had not been expended; that only a few thousand dollars of it would be used for work already done, and that the transfer was asked for mainly in anticipation of another snow storm.

"I have been informed," continued Col. Waring, "that I am liable to punishment for misdemeanor for running over my appropriation. I want to provide for emergency. What is left can go back to the sweeping account."

"There doesn't seem to be any coming back," said the Mayor.

"I cleaned as much of the city as could be cleaned with $188,000," said Col. Waring. "The work I did has never been done before, without the amount named in the Controller's report. Everybody knows that."

Controller Fitch read over the expenses for removal of snow and ice for the last few years, and pointed out that the high-water mark in past years was $69,000. The Controller asked Col. Waring if, as stated in his recent letter, it would take $2,000,000 a year to properly clean the streets below Forty-second Street of snow and ice, how much it would "take annually to clean all the streets of the city."

"I'll make an estimate and report to the board," said Col. Waring. "I wish to say that the working price of the Street-Cleaning Department is almost entirely the same as it was last year. I have a new Deputy Commissioner and a new Superintendent of Stables, but the street cleaners are the same. Superintendent Robbins, who has been connected with the Street-Cleaning Department for many years, says that more snow was removed in the last few weeks than ever before, and that the men have done better work than ever before. They cleaned 314 miles of streets, a task never undertaken until this year. The suggestion that any malign influence at the head of the Department is responsible for the increased cost is not true."

Col. Waring then pointed out that the new laws compelling him to pay $2 a day, and allowing him only to employ citizens, was responsible for a large amount of the increased cost. If the law which compels him to pay 25 cents an hour to extra men were repealed, he said, he would get men by contract work for 15 cents an hour, and so greatly reduce the cost.

Corporation Counsel Scott said that there was no doubt that more snow was removed lately than ever before.

"We can't compare the cost by years, as we don't know just how much snow has been removed each year," said Mr. Scott. "If we want to remove the snow from all of the streets, of course we will have to pay for the work."

Controller Fitch complained of the condition of the Harlem streets.

"They haven't been touched," said he. "They are a foot deep in snow and slush. I wish you would look at East Seventy-sixth Street and East Eighty-ninth Street. They haven't been touched for two weeks, and are reeking with garbage and filth."

The Controller mentioned his own street as one that was in very bad condition.

"If I clean your street will you vote for this transfer? Is that what you mean?" asked Col. Waring.

"If you clean not my street, but the streets that come under my observation, I will, but I won't vote for these enormous sums when you make no attempt to clean those streets," the Controller answered.

The Controller said the people living above Forty-second Street ought to have some benefit out of this vast expenditure.

Mayor Strong put in a word for the tenement districts.

"The snow has not been removed from the tenement-house districts," he said. "I think if we have another snowstorm that it ought to be removed from those districts first. If I were in your place I would remove the snow from the places where it affects the city's health, first, before I bothered about streets like Broadway. The boys on Broadway can look out for themselves a little. It wouldn't be very hard for them to have a few loads of snow carted away themselves, if it became necessary. But the people in the tenement districts couldn't do it. They have no one to look out for them, and we should protect them. By protecting their health we would best protect the health of the city, and the public health is of the greatest importance."

The Mayor declared himself a crank on the subject of keeping the tenement districts clean, and Col. Waring agreed with him fully.

Referring to the idea of removing the snow from these districts first, Col. Waring said: "Then the business men would howl."

"Well, let them howl," said the Mayor, "the people in the tenement districts have no one to howl for them."

"Very well," said Col. Waring. "Then when the next snow falls I shall clean the tenement-house districts first; you have expressed my ideas on this point exactly."

Then the Board, after some further discussion, granted the transfer of $50,000, and adjourned. Almost immediately, however, it was called together again to dispose of some routine business, and then the discussion on street cleaning was renewed.

"I am entirely at the disposal of this board, and I would like your views as to what course should be pursued in case another snowstorm comes," said Col. Waring. "I'll put my whole force into the tenement districts if you think it best."

"Well," said the Mayor, "I don't think I would quite do that, but suppose you put half your force there and half in the commercial streets—kind of divide the thing up, you know. Spread it out, even if the spread does get thin. If you can't take two inches, take one. Harlem and the tenement-house districts should have their share. I think you get my ideas and I believe you will be able to carry them out. If you can't, I will close this office up and jump out and help you myself. We want the streets clean, and we want Col. Waring to clean them."

At the meeting of the Board of City Record Supervisor Kenny presented a requisition for new pay rolls and 420 time cards. Mr. Kenny explained that in making out the pay rolls for extra men employed to clear away the snow, the supply furnished at the beginning of the year had been used, and that the time carts were necessary to keep the time of the clerks and other employes in the department. The board approved the requisition.

"WORKINGMEN AND WORK."

Col. Waring Makes a Few Statements About the Knights of Labor.

Commissioner of Street Cleaning Waring has mailed the following letter:

Department of Street Cleaning,
New-York, Feb. 27, 1895.

Mr. Patrick Murphy, Secretary Knights of Labor, District Assembly No. 49, 8 Union Square, New-York City:

Sir: I have your communication of Feb. 26, informing me that "District Assembly No. 49, Knights of Labor, has unanimously indorsed and approved the resolutions adopted by L. A. 2,234, K. of L.," &c., demanding that the Mayor remove me immediately.

You say: "The same was caused by your (my) open hostility to organized labor, and your (my) continued opposition to the employment of citizens in the department under your (my) direction."

As various bodies of "Knights" and others seem likely to be recurring to this subject, it may as well be settled now as at any other time. I regard your organization as being an anti-labor organization, opposed to workingmen and opposed to work; an association carried on in the interest of idleness. I believe its chief cause of existence to be that you leaders may earn your salaries by making mischief. I shall, therefore, oppose every movement emanating from you with which my official work brings me in contact, until I see some evidence on the part of "Knights of Labor" and "labor unions" of an interest in workingmen and in the industrial interests of the community.

I have no opposition to the employment of citizens, but I am opposed to the infliction of the burdens on workingmen and the cost on the whole people that the infamous conduct of "organized labor" has caused. Respectfully yours,

GEORGE E. WARING, Jr., Commissioner.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF WORKINGWOMEN

Entertainment by the Christian Aid to Employment Society.

The Christian Aid to Employment Society will cast an anchor to the windward Saturday evening by giving a pleasant entertainment for charity in Hardman Hall, Fifth Avenue and Nineteenth Street.

It is to benefit some of the many poor women in the city earning salaries under $10 a week by enabling them to have a short vacation during the Summer months free of cost. Many women, the officers of the society are informed by physicans, who are broken down by their work during the Winter need no other medicine than perfect rest to restore them to a normal condition and become ready to take up work again.

The entertainment will consist of a comedietta and pantomimes by members of the Berkeley School and music by the following artists: Elizabeth Patterson, soprano; Antonia H. Sawyer, contralto; J. H. McKinley, tenor, and Prof. Otto Bulzer, violinist, with Miss Marion Reed as accompanist.

The list of patronesses includes the names of many women prominent in philanthropic circles. They are Mrs. Francis Buchanan, Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson, Miss Grace H. Dodge, Miss Gertrude Griswold, Dr. Elizabeth Cameron, the Misses Ely, Mrs. Margaret Bottome, Mrs. George Payson, Mrs. C. Graham Bacon, Mrs. I. C. Davis, Mrs. E. S. Randolph, and Mrs. Eugene Frayer.

Martha's Rest is the name of the Summer home for these tired workers. There are still a number of tickets for the entertainment to be obtained at the office of the society, 21 Bible House.

AN INSANE SON CHARGED WITH MURDER

Found Hiding in an Attic After His Mother Had Been Killed.

EAST LEBANON, Me., Feb. 27.—A murder, believed to be the act of an insane son, was committed here this morning at the homestead of the late Deacon John J. Fernald, about two miles from East Lebanon.

Neighbors first discovered that the Fernald buildings were in flames. The barn was destroyed, together with the contents, including a horse and seven cows. By hard work the house was saved.

Entering the house, the neighbors found in a small bedroom the body of Mrs. Fernald. Her skull was crushed, and there were marks of a sharp instrument. Further search revealed a bloody axe near the bed. Leroy Fernald, a son, thirty-eight years old, was missing. At first it was thought the fire had startel in the barn while he was feeding the stock, and that he had perished in the flames. A search was instituted, and the missing man was discovered in an attic, concealed behind the beams, from which concealment he was dragged and placed under arrest. He shows signs of insanity.

MR. SCHIEREN INVESTIGATES FENDERS

Brooklyn's Mayor Examines Those in Use in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 27.—Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn, accompanied by William Berri, also of Brooklyn, called on Mayor Latrobe to-day at the City Hall. The Brooklyn Mayor and his friend visited the various departments of the City Government, calling on the heads of departments, and discussed with them the different systems in vogue in the two cities.

Mayor Schieren said that one of the chief objects of his visit to Baltimore was to examine the street-car fenders in use here, and, if possible, have a law like that in force in Baltimore adopted for his city.

Mayor Schieren and Mr. Berri were escorted around to the different street railway headquarters and examined the fenders in use. They left for home this evening.

THE OLD PARISH OF RYE

Wardens and Vestrymen First Elected Two Centuries Ago.

CELEBRATION IN CHRIST CHURCH

Commemorative Services to be Conducted To-day by Bishop Potter—Address by Thomas T. Sherman.

RYE, N. Y., Feb. 27.—The Vestry of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church in this village will commemorate with appropriate ceremonies to-morrow the two-hundredth anniversary of the first election of Wardens and Vestrymen of that church and parish.

This is one of the oldest parishes in Westchester County. The General Assembly of New-York, as early as 1693, at the suggestion of Gov. Fletcher, passed an act for settling Protestant ministers in four of the counties of the province, and one of those ministers was to have the care of Rye, Mamaroneck, and Bedford. In obedience to this act the people of Rye were summoned by their Justice, Joseph Theall, to meet for the election of Church Wardens and Vestrymen.

This meeting took place on Feb. 28, 1695, when John Lane and John Brondig were elected as Wardens, and Jonathan Hart, Joseph Horton, Joseph Purdy, Timothy Knapp, Hachaliah Browne, Thomas Merritt, Deliverance Browne, and Isaac Denham as Vestrymen.

Christ's Protestant Episcopal Church, Rye, N. Y.
In which Bishop Potter will conduct anniversary services to-day.

Then there is a lapse in the church's history, in which there is nothing heard of Vestrymen or Church Wardens. But on Jan. 12, 1702, Col. Caleb Heathcote and Justice Theall were chosen as Wardens, and Justice Mott, Justice Purdy, Capt. Horton, Deliverance Browne, Hachaliah Browne, George Lane, Sr., Thomas Purdy, Thomas Disbrow, Isaac Denham, and Samuel Lane as Vestrymen. These men were, with scarcely an exception, Dissenters. They were chosen by the pewholders at large, and their chief duty, besides providing for the minister's salary, was to look after the poor. Col. Caleb Heathcote is given more credit than any other individual for having founded and fostered the Church of England, particularly in Rye.

The Rev. Thomas Pritchard, A. M., arrived in New-York in April, 1704, having been appointed by the Bishop of London to officiate in this parish. He entered upon his duties in the following May, but remained only a few months.

His successor, who is really considered the first rector of Rye, was the Rev. George Muirson, A. M., a native of Scotland, who came to this country in 1703. Gov. Cornbury signed the mandate for his induction as "Rector of the Parish Church of Rye, Mamaroneck, and Bedford," on July 31, 1705.

The people had been accustomed to worship in the Town House. The "meeting house," which they had talked of building in 1697, was not completed. The Rev. Mr. Muirson is said to have prosecuted his work with great energy and zeal, and was popular as a preacher.

At a town meeting held on Sept. 26, 1705, it was determined to build the church, Col. Heathcote having promised to supply the nails and hooks and hinges for the doors and windows. The walls were to be of stone.

Capt. Horton, Justice Purdy, Isaac Denham, and Samuel Lane were appointed a Building Committee, and it was determined that the church should be located "at the east end of the lot which was formerly Mr. Collier's, in the street." Some preparations had been made in April by carting stone and most of the timber had been brought. The stonework was finished in October.

The building was finally completed about the year 1727, and it occupied the present site of Christ Church, but it was known as Grace Church in 1736.

Mr. Muirson died on Oct. 12, 1708, at the age of thirty-three years. His successor was the Rev. Mr. Reynolds, who came to Rye in October, 1709. He did not stay long, and was succeeded by the Rev. Christopher Bridge, an English clergyman, who came to Rye in 1710.

The records of the vestry of this parish commence soon after the beginning of Mr. Bridge's ministry. There were forty-three communicants in 1710. Mr. Bridge died in Rye on May 22, 1719. The Gospel Propagation Society appointed the Rev. Henry Barclay as their missionary at Rye in 1722. Meanwhile, however, the Wardens and Vestrymen had called the Rev. Robert Jenney, who was inducted as rector on June 7, 1722. His successor was the Rev. James Wetmore, who was called on June 7, 1726, and he staid as rector nearly thirty-four years. He died in 1760.

Then the parish remained vacant for more than two years, and at that time the Rev. Ebenezer Punderson of New-Haven was called. He began his labors on July 1, 1762, and in November of the following year he was inducted as rector. He died on Sept. 22, 1764.

The church was now "greatly decayed" and in need of repairs. Then the parishioners secured an act of incorporation, which was granted Dec. 19, 1764, and according to the records they were constituted by royal charter a "body corporate and politick."

Mr. Punderson's successor was the Rev. Ephraim Avery, who was called on Aug. 27, 1765. He was a graduate of Yale, and was only twenty-four years of age when he came to Rye. He was inducted as pastor on Sept. 9, 1765. In the disputes between the Colonies and the mother country, which culminated finally in the Revolution, Mr. Avery sided with Great Britain, and thus became estranged from many of his parishioners. He died on Nov. 5, 1776, after a ministry of more than eleven years.

Grace Church was destroyed by fire soon after 1779. No meeting of the Vestry was called for nine years, from 1776 to 1785. At the close of the Revolutionary War the Rev. Andrew Fowler collected the congregation at Rye, and held services in the old parsonage house in 1784. The Rev. Richard C. Moore was called on Sept. 8, 1787, and in the following year the parishioners decided to rebuild on the old site or near it. The cornerstone was laid in June, 1788, and the building was completed by Nov. 1. Mr. Moore resigned on Aug. 1, 1788, and the congregation remained without a rector for more than two years.

The Vestry called the Rev. David Foote on Dec. 15, 1790, and he remained rector for three years. He died in Rye on Aug. 1, 1793. He was succeeded by the Rev. John Jackson Sands, who resigned on May 4, 1796, in consequence of some dissatisfaction.

It was during his pastorate that the name of the church was changed from Grace to Christ Church. The Rev. George Ogilvie of Norwalk, Conn., was called to this parish on Oct. 26, 1796. He was here less than six months. He died on April 3, 1797. His successor was the Rev. Samuel Haskell, who was graduated at Yale in the class of '90. He was the rector for three years and a half, and resigned in April, 1801, but returned in 1809, and continued here until May, 1823.

The intervening period was occupied by the ministry of the Rev. Evan Rogers, from Pennsylvania. During Mr. Haskell's pastorate the parish was divided, one portion locating in White Plains, which is now called Grace Church.

Mr. Haskell was followed by the Rev. William Thompson, who began his labors in Rye on Oct. 1, 1823. He died in Rye on Aug. 26, 1830. The Rev. John M. Forbes was rector in 1830, and the Rev. William M. Carmichael in 1832. The Rev. Peter S. Chauncey was called on Sept. 8, 1834, and remained fifteen years. He resigned in 1849. He was succeeded by the Rev. Edward C. Bull, on May 13, 1849, who remained until May 1, 1859, when, on account of impaired health, he resigned. During his incumbency the wooden church built in 1788 was replaced by a beautiful edifice of stone. It was consecrated on March 15, 1855, by Bishop Wainwright.

The Rev. John Campbell White was called to the rectorship on May 5, 1859. He resigned on April 1, 1864, and was succeeded by the Rev. Reese F. Alsop on Nov. 27, 1864. The church was enlarged and embellished, and a Sunday school room was added. But on the evening of Dec. 21, 1866, the church was destroyed by fire. Within two years a new and larger edifice arose on its site. It was consecrated by Bishop Horatio Potter on June 19, 1869.

The church is in the early Gothic style, from the designs of Florentin Peletier. It will seat 600 persons. The ground plan consists of a chancel, nave, and aisles, with organ and robing rooms. The chancel is 26 feet deep by 20 feet wide, and is separated from the nave by a bold chancel arch and raised two feet above the floor of the nave and aisles. The aisles are 93 feet long by 48 feet wide inside. The extreme length of the church is 135 feet.

At the southwest angle of the gable and aisle walls is the tower, from which are carried up four buttress piers, forming an open belfry and surmounted by a stone spire, which is crowned, at 100 feet, by an iron cross. The exterior walls are of rubble stone, quarried on the site, with dressings wrought of Connecticut brownstone.

The aisle and gable walls are strengthened by buttresses marking the bays. The roofs are covered with slates, banded in different shades, and laid alternately plain and pointed. All the ridges are surmounted with ornamental iron cresting. Over the nave the open roof rises 45 feet and is divided into six bays by molded arches, with principals, tie beams, and open tracery.

Between the nave and aisles is a colonnade of short octagonal posts, with molded caps, from which spring molded arches with pierced quatrefoil circles in the spandrils. There is no clerestory, but the pitch of the roof is broken over these arches.

Twelve small trefoil windows light the roof, one in the centre of each bay, on either side. These windows are hung to open for ventilation and are filled with stained glass of rich colors, as are all the windows of the church, most of which bear appropriate emblems.

At the west end of the nave, overhanging the porch and lobbies, is a gallery carried on strong trusses. This, together with the roof timbers, is of pine, stained and varnished. The ceiling between the rafters is plastered. Below the windowsills the side walls are wainscoted with narrow ash; otherwise the walls are painted. The seats are of ash.

The Rev. Mr. Alsop resigned the charge of Christ Church on Feb. 17, 1873, after a ministry of more than eight years. He was succeeded by the Rev. Chauncey B. Brewster, who remained in charge nearly nine years, resigning on Feb. 12, 1882. The Rev. Walter Mitchell was called in April, 1882, and continued in office until April 25, 1886. The present rector is the venerable Archdeacon William W. Kirkby.

The present Wardens are Augustus Wiggin and Samuel K. Satterlee, and the Vestrymen are Clarence Sackett, Thomas T. Sherman, Joseph Park, James M. Ives, George R. Read, James W. Quintard, Junius S. Morgan, and Edward H. Schell.

The programme for to-morrow is as follows: At 11 A. M., morning prayer and holy communion, by Bishop Henry C. Potter; at 1 P. M., collation in parish house; at 2:30 P. M., short service and historical address by Thomas T. Sherman.

Presidential Nomination.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Assistant United States Treasurer at Boston—Joseph H. O'Neil.

Navy—Assistant Naval Constructor Washington L. Capps, to be Naval Constructor; the following Ensigns to be Lieutenants, junior grade: William L. Howard, Wiley R. M. Field, Edwin A. Anderson, John M. Poyer, Charles P. Eaton, John M. Ellicott, Benjamin E. Thurston, Harry George, and Frederick L. Chapin.

NEW FIELDS FOR EXPORTS

A Merchant's Review of Foreign Markets for Our Manufactures.

A BILLION POSSIBLE CUSTOMERS

Ulysses D. Eddy's Speech Before the Boston Boot and Shoe Club—How to Reach the World's Markets.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—The Boston Boot and Shoe Club meeting to-night in Hotel Brunswick, included a reception and banquet to the manufacturers and selling agents of rubber boots and shoes.

The United States Rubber Company was represented by President Joseph Banigan, Providence, R. I.; Robert D. Evans, New-York, First Vice President; J. B. Ford, New-York City, Second Vice President; Charles R. Flint, Treasurer, and twenty or more selling agents.

There also were present, as guests, Elisha S. Converse, Treasurer Boston Rubber Shoe Company; E. T. Bickford, Malden, Superintendent; Homer E. Sawyer, Malden, selling agent; H. S. Randall, New-York City, selling agent; A. O. Bourne, Providence, R. I.; George A. Alden, Boston; A. H. Alden, New-York City; A. W. Stedman, Boston; John C. Balderston, Boston; David Hunt, Boston; Henry C. Pearson, editor India Rubber World; Isaac H. Bailey, New-York City, and editor Shoe and Leather Reporter; J. R. Leeson, President Merchants' Association, Boston.

After cigars had been lighted, President A. S. Foster welcomed the guests, and, as the first speaker, called upon Joseph Banigan of Providence. He gave an interesting account of the history of rubber making. The amount shipped here twenty-seven years ago, was only about 500,000 pounds per year, while in 1894 it was 28,336,000 pounds, amounting to $17,940,000 in value. Then there was African rubber, and of this, in 1894, 10,436,000 pounds were received, costing $4,462,920. Strange to say, 9,793,342 pounds of that rubber, so called, was nothing but water and mud, and that water and mud cost $5,396,000. Why should the United States pay that amount for water and mud? Mr. Banigan asked. The rubber, the speaker added, had to be paid for in English money.

Mr. Eddy Takes the Floor.

The chief address of the evening was delivered by Mr. Ulysses D. Eddy of the New-York firm of Flint, Eddy & Co. He spoke as follows:

I have read in a book that an accident on a cook stove in a small house on Staten Island by which rubber, sulphur, and heat were brought together, originated the rubber industry.

At the beginning it was strictly an American manufacture based on American invention and developed by American enterprise. But as its importance dawned upon the world, factories were started in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe. These factories were filled with American machinery and began their successful careers under the guidance of Americans.

The world's yearly product of crude rubber now reaches thirty thousand tons—more than half of this is sent to the United States, and our factories pay out over sixteen millions yearly for this gum. They produce an infinite variety of articles of which it is an important component and their yearly sales of rubber goods exceed $50,000,000 in value. Of this vast sum nearly one-half is represented by boots and shoes.

The raw material is produced under peculiar conditions. Savage men seek it in the forests of the Amazon and the Congo, they gather it in the valleys of the Andes and at Siam. It is not, therefore, subject to the rapid increase and decrease of production that affects many great staples, such as wheat or cotton. For years it was the football of speculators. After a time the importation of crude rubber was organized, and the advantages of this are evidenced in the steadiness of prices which has been brought about. Not only is the importation of crude rubber unified, but the manufacture of articles in which you are all more or less interested—boots and shoes—has also been unified and as a result there exists to-day a giant company with a capitalization of more than $40,000,000, every share of which pays dividends.

In spite of many years' development of this manufacture it is still empirical. The results of the combinations of certain substances with the mysterious hydro-carbon called rubber are known and utilized, but it is conceivable that far more valuable combinations shall be discovered which may revolutionize the industry.

It is certain that chemists have produced rubber in their laboratories, although in trifling quantities and at prohibitory cost, yet it seems within the limits of probability that before many years pass, rubber factories will not only produce the manufactured article but the crude material as well.

With the most skillful labor, the most perfect machinery, and highest order of management the fact remains that the United States exported in 1894 but $1,500,000 of goods of which rubber formed an important component part, and of this but $200,000 worth was boots and shoes.

American Advantages.

That so trifling an export trade should exist is preposterous. England alone exports over $6,000,000 of manufactured rubber goods yearly. Consider for a moment the advantages we possess in competing with European countries for the commerce of neutral nations. The essential element of cheap manufacture is cheap power. The rivers which flow from various ranges of mountains to the level of the plains and the sea furnish a source of energy vastly greater than that of any other country. Already this is utilized to an extent unknown elsewhere. The development of coal mining has kept pace with the progress of the country, and fuel is sold to manufacturers in the United States to-day at prices not less than 20 per cent. lower than those paid by foreign competitors. It has been said that this is the iron age, and that the dominance of England in the world's trade is due to her possession of large stores of iron. To-day the United States is the largest producer of iron and steel. She produces these metals at lower prices than any other country.

Such raw materials as we do not produce here are imported free of duty, and there is scarcely any important raw material which is not as cheap in the United States to-day as in any country in the world.

The claim that American labor is higher paid than that of any other country is just, but this labor is seldom applied directly, but almost always in connection with automatic machinery. When we consider the results achieved, it would appear to be the most effective labor known. Any foreigner entering an American work shop is struck by the energy displayed, which is in marked contrast to the methods of European factories.

The existing commercial depression in the home market has resulted in an infinite number of economies, and has cleared the way for entering the foreign trade with a certainty of success. During the commercial crisis of 1893 those American manufacturers who had any export trade found it of the utmost value. It is always a cash trade when properly conducted, and they were able by making concessions in prices to dispose of merchandise which would otherwise have remained in their warehouses, and so to continue to operate their works and retain their workmen.

A prominent writer for the press has characterized the export trade as the fly-wheel of comm

Belgium, and Switzerland. These constitute the principal countries which export manufactured merchandise to various parts of the world, and are our competitors in neutral markets. The export trade in manufactured goods from the United States to these countries is very considerable.

The business with England is done mainly by manufacturers direct, merchants intervening to but a small extent. The system of local distribution of such merchandise as is imported from the United States, is mainly through jobbing houses, and the orders are not large out are very numerous. Owing to the facilities for intercommunication, orders can be received and executed with great promptness. The trade with Great Britain has been further stimulated by the fact that many American firms have opened houses in London, Liverpool and other centres, from which they dispose of merchandise to the jobbers and retailers.

The trade is a growing one, and we have every advantage in carrying it on, owing to the fact that no American manufactured goods are dutiable in that country. Belgium is also a country of low duties, but has as yet proved a poor buyer of American manufactured merchandise, although they are sharp competitors with us and large exporters to us. Germany buys a considerable quantity of American manufactured merchandise, mostly of the cheaper sort. The peculiarity of this trade is the limited number of large distributors. It is in considerable part done through merchants who have branch houses in Hamburg and Bremen, and who take orders throughout the Empire. They import their merchandise in quantities, and distribute it to the various small buyers. The retail profits in Germany are small. There is exceedingly close scrutiny of merchandise, and a large number of claims for errors and defects. This introduces an element of fiction into the business, and results in its limitation. It is further limited by the fact that German manufacturers, particularly in small wares, are very imitative, and generally reproduce any American article that is salable, in inferior quality and finish, and at a lower price. The Scandinavian market, although it takes a considerable volume of manufactured goods from the United States, suffers in a measure from the same difficulty as the German. The jobbers, as we call them in the United States, import small quantities. The American system is based upon the middlemen taking great quantities. The trade becomes, from an American point of view, a small exporting one, and many large manufacturers are unwilling to bother with it. In France the customs regulations are interpreted with severity. There seems to be a great fear that the American manufacturers will get into France, and all possible measures are adopted to make importation of American goods difficult. As a result the trade is much hampered, and is further reduced by the fact that the French taste differs from the American, and the patterns of American manufactured goods are not as a rule pleasing to them.

Austria makes very few purchases of American manufactured goods and can scarcely be considered a factor in that trade.

Of late there has been a considerable demand from the Mediterranean countries. This has doubtless been stimulated by the direct communication now existing by various lines of steamers. In Spain manufactures are extensively carried on, and American merchandise is sold there to a considerable extent in spite of the almost prohibitory duties. The Italian tariff is very high, rendered so by the governmental necessities of revenue, and commerce with that country is difficult.

Russia buys a considerable quantity of American agricultural machinery, weighing machines and other goods, but it is a country with a very high protective tariff and subject to financial disturbances.

Commerce with Asia.

The commerce with Asia is at present in a very peculiar condition. The great countries of Asia are British India, China, and Japan. All these have the silver standard, and as a result the fluctuations of exchange have become so serious as to hamper business. The war further complicates matters, but there is a considerable demand for American articles, and with improved conditions it is a magnificent market for American enterprise.

The Dutch East Indies have been in good condition for many years, and are considerable buyers from us.

To the south lies a great archipelago, of which Australia and the islands constituting New Zealand are the most important. In this region is to be found a population of energetic and ambitious people, numbering nearly nearly 5,000,000. These are claimed to be the greatest consumers in the world. The conditions of living are similar to those in the United States. The habits and tastes of the people are the same. The trade in American manufactured goods is large and varied. The business is particularly desirable, for they buy articles that pay a good profit to manufacturers and good wages to workmen.

Crossing to Africa, we find the main portion of the continent of moderate value to the export trade. The coast is an unhealthful region, and in the course of development by British and German merchants. The true policy for the United States is to allow competitors to develop and organize its commerce before we attempt to enter the field. Developing is expensive and it is just as well to let them take all the trouble and we will afterward reap a share of the reward.

But a very different state of affairs prevails in Southern Africa. This magnificent region, originally peopled by the Dutch, is of a temperate climate and of wonderful productiveness. It produces wool in immense quantities. The value of the ostrich feather industry is large; the diamond mines are the wonder of the world, and the gold fields, which stretch across South Africa for 600 miles, and which are scarcely worked except in one or two places, promise to enormously increase the supply of the precious metal.

The Kaffir labor is abundant and cheap. The new city of Johannesburg, situated in the Transvaal, the centre of the gold mining industry, is built mainly of American lumber. The windows are sent out complete, as well as the doors. The buildings are put together with American nails. The quartz is crushed and the gold extracted by American machinery; the fields are plowed with American plows, and fenced with American barbed wire. The tools sold in the hardware stores and used by the artisans are mainly American. Our boots and shoes are rapidly finding acceptance. Regular lines of steamers leave New-York and carry cargoes to South African ports at prices below those charged for transporting goods from England.

Madagascar has always been an excellent market for American cotton cloth, which constitutes the currency of the country.

The Field to the South.

In the Western Hemisphere, to the south of us, stretch eight million square miles of the earth's surface. Except a few islands and patches of mainland, which still own a waning allegiance to European nations, this is divided among peoples living under a republican form of government. They look up to us as the greatest peace nation of history, yet recognize our potentialities for war. They know there are eight millions of fighting men under the flag. They admire our energy, audacity, and inventive genius. Our progress during the century has been the world's wonder, yet I affirm that these Latin-American countries have advanced as much as we. They started far behind us. If our country will but put itself in a sympathetic attitude toward these people they will return sympathy with love. If we do justice when our self-interest is not served we shall earn their good-will. Blaine's idea of the Pan-American Congress was a noble one, and all citizens should seek to put this country in the position of the big brother, long suffering and sympathetic.

Are the good people of Boston aware that though they are the second city of the country in volume of foreign commerce, they stand below two South American cities in this respect, as they do in population. Buenos Ayres is one of the great commercial cities. Its buildings, its railroads, its harbor works, and its commerce are something to be proud of.

It is the commercial centre of the Argentine Confederation; a rich country, possessed of a million square miles of good land, drained by a noble river equal to the Mississippi in volume. This region is crossed in every direction by railroads, and almost any farmer can find, within a reasonable distance, means of transporting his products to tidewater. It is not only the finest region in the world for raising horses and cattle, but it is one of the finest wheat regions. As a result, in spite of the recent crisis, the agriculturists are prosperous and have made money. The high gold premium has enabled them to sell their products in Europe at gold prices, while they paid for the labor of gathering and transportation in depreciated currency. These great grain fields are worked and harvested by American machinery. The hardware stores are filled with American goods; the dry-goods establishments are purchasing American cottons in steadily increasing quantities. Commercial houses work with great capital; they import American merchandise in large quantities, buying on the best terms and selling at good prices. Hundreds of cargoes of lumber are sent from both our Northern and Southern forests to construct homes for the hundreds of thousands if immigrants who are pouring into the region.

Do you think the trade of such a country is worth having? The republic of Brazil has passed triumphantly through its first civil war, and the successful and sympathetic diplomacy of the United States has given us great prestige in that country.

Its consuming capacity is wonderful. Its producing capacity is greater. Its area is about equal to that of the United States—three million square miles. The moment is a fortunate one for the pushing of American products in that country. The great crops of coffee, sugar, and rubber give abundant return cargoes, and it is inconceivable that the enterprise and foresight shown by American manufacturers in their domestic trade should not be applied to the development of this market.

Outside of Brazil.

The republic of Venezuela is one of the most productive regions of South America. The cocoa of Venezuela is regarded as the best in the world, the coffee is of high quality. The interior of the republic is reached by the vast Orinoco River, and is wonderfully rich in tropical products. The people have skill and ability as producers, and the commerce of the country is well organized. Unfortunately, it has been peculiarly subject to revolutionary disturbances, and has again and again been in the hands of dictators. With increased education, and the spread of the knowledge of the world, these revolutions are likely to be further and further apart, and it is reasonable to believe that this brilliant people will soon have a thorough republican form of government, under which commerce and agriculture will develop enormously.

The republic of Colombia is a rich region, but its foreign commerce is greatly hampered by poor communications. It also suffers from a silver standard and a depreciated currency combined.

Southward of Colombia, on the great Guayaquil Bay, is the republic of Ecuador, a small and highly prosperous country. The interior is reached by means of navigable rivers, and it has a magnificent climate for the production of cocoa and other tropical products, which are in great demand in foreign countries. The Government is conservative, and for some time there have been no disturbances of importance. The country has made considerable progress, and this is likely to continue, and it is today an important customer of the United States.

To the southward of Ecuador is the republic of Peru. This contains many rich and productive regions, particularly in the north. The country is still suffering from the result of its war with Chile, which cut off from it some of its most productive provinces, and left it in bad condition.

South of Peru is the energetic republic of Chile. The commerce of this country is highly organized, with a complete system of railways penetrating every part of the long and narrow country. A high standard of mercantile honor prevails, and business can be carried on there with safety and certainty. American merchandise is well adapted to the needs of the Chileans.

Bolivia, since the war between Chile and Peru, has been shut off from the coast, and only reaches the ocean by means of railways crossing Chilean territory and Argentina. The country is of great richness, particularly in its mines, and contains a large number of commercial houses of the first class. These houses import American goods in considerable quantities.

Turning north from this we come to a group of five Central American republics. Of these Guatemala, Costa Rica, and San Salvador are especially prosperous, and the commerce is well organized on a modern basis, with banks and other facilities for carrying on business. Mexico is developing with marvelous rapidity by the use of American capital. Railways reach all the principal cities, and merchandise of all kinds can be shipped from our factories direct to the larger commercial centres of Mexico at reasonable rates. As a result the commerce of the republic is falling into the hands of the United States, and American railway builders are commercially annexing that rich territory. At the same time, steamship lines trading with the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf ports are developing rapidly.

A portion of Mexico, to the east, rather detached from the rest of the republic, is Yucatan. This is a particularly fortunate region, for on the flat plains of this country grow the heniken plant, from which is produced the fibre known in commerce as sisal hemp. Of this the United States is the greatest consumer, and there is a constant demand for it at prices that give a large profit. Yucatan is a heavy buyer from the United States, not only of manufactured goods, but of provisions as well.

The Spanish West India Islands of Cuba and Puerto Rico are not at present prosperous. The reciprocity treaty negotiated between the United States and Spain had a most stimulating effect on business, and we absorbed the larger part of the trade of those islands. At present, while the reciprocity treaty is not in effect, we are on as favorable terms in those islands as any foreign country, and are easily able to hold our own. There is little question that we shall furnish most of the goods bought by Cuba and Puerto Rico. The trade is very important, and represents many millions of dollars annually. The British and French West Indies are also worth consideration as markets. Steamship lines ply between New-York and all the islands, and furnish frequent opportunities for forwarding merchandise. These vessels are loaded by merchants doing business with the islands, and our total export trade of the West Indies has risen to the imposing proportions of about $20,000,000 annually.

I have tried to make clear what the foreign markets are, and in what our advantages in entering into the contest for the trade of these regions consist. To-day England exports nearly nine hundred millions of dollars' worth of manufactured goods—the United States less than two hundred millions' worth. It should be the aim and ambition of all of us to reverse these figures.

GEN. BOOTH SAILS FOR ENGLAND

He Says Farewell to Members of the Salvation Army from the Deck of the Steamship Paris.

Gen. William Booth, Commander in Chief of the Salvation Army, sailed yesterday morning on the American Line steamship Paris for England.

The pier resembled a big barracks when a carriage containing Gen. Booth and his son, Commander Ballington Booth, arrived at the ship's side a few minutes before she sailed. Awaiting Gen. Booth were members of the Salvation Army, numbering a little less than 1,000 persons—men, women, and children. All wore the regulation uniform of the Salvation Army, and carried small American flags, which they waved frantically when the General arrived at the pier. Representatives from all the different barracks in this City, Brooklyn, and Jersey City were present to cheer their commander and bid him godspeed.

In response to the cheering that greeted his appearance on the gangplank, Gen. Booth waved his hat and bowed. Then he went to his stateroom, where he said goodbye to his son and to Mrs. Ballington Booth.

When the steamship blew her final signal the members of the army flocked to the rear end of the long pier, where a long piece of canvas on two huge poles was stretched, facing the Paris. On the canvas were the words, "God speed thee, General." As the Paris was slowly moved from her berth Gen. Booth, standing under a canopy of American flags, held by the four Lieutenants who sailed with him, bade good-bye to his friends in a few words. He admonished them to keep up the fight and to be steadfast in their purpose to serve the Lord. This last sentiment was drowned in a cheer that must have echoed across the North River.

Gen. Booth said just before sailing that he was going to his headquarters in London, there to take charge of the army.

"In a year, perhaps, I shall go to India," said he, "but I am at present not in a position to say just when I shall start. Should I go there I shall speak, of course, and do all in my power to keep the word of Him Who directs our every footstep."

Gen. Booth has completed a twenty-four weeks' tour of the United States. He has spoken in 86 cities, traveled 18,500 miles, and spoken 2,000,000 words to 487,000 persons. He is sixty-five years of age, and did not look at all well when he boarded the Paris.

W. Bourke Cockran had engaged passage on the Paris, but at the last moment he decided not to sail. Among the other passengers of the American liner were Capt. F. A. Houghton, the Hon. Henry W. Gillett, United States Consul at Liege, Belgium; Col. John Lawley of the Salvation Aamy, Major Nolan Bishop W. W. Perrin of British Columbia, and the Rev. Dr. H. Lunn.

FINE SHOES AT AUCTION

Big Sale, with Buyers from All Parts of the Country.

PRICES GOOD FOR THE BEST STOCK

Over Five Thousand Cases of Footwear Disposed of, Amounting to Over $75,000—Purchasers in This City and Other Places.

The semi-annual trade sale of boots and shoes, which was begun at the auction rooms of Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell, 64 and 66 White Street, Tuesday morning, was concluded yesterday.

This is the third sale of the kind which has been held in this city, and was larger than either of those which had preceded it in the quantity of goods disposed of and more satisfactory, owing to the better prices realized.

The sale was peremptory, and every lot was sold to the highest bidder without reserve. The catalogue comprised more than 5,000 cases of men's, boys' youths', women's, misses', and children's boots and shoes. The goods offered were all of fresh stock of the best-known New-England, New-Jersey, and New-York State manufacturers, of the prevailing styles, and best materials.

Among the manufacturers whose goods were represented in the catalogue were A. & T. Batcheler of Lynn and Bent Brothers of Colchituate, Mass. The stock consisted to a great extent of specially-selected goods and styles manufactured for the shoe department of the large retail dry goods houses. This was particularly the case as to the women's, misses', and children's shoes. The consignment from Bent Brothers included Goodyear welt and handsewed patent leather, colored calf, and kangaroo shoes, manufactured especially for the fine retail trade.

The conditions and terms of the sale were as follows: "Approved indorsed notes, satisfactory to the sellers, at three months, for all sums of over $100, payable in the City of New-York; and all sums under $100, cash, without discount. Six per cent. per annum discount will be allowed for cash on bills of $100 and upwards. If notes are not made satisfactory the money is to be paid within ten days, or before delivery of the goods, if required. The buyer of the sample lot is entitled to the whole number of the cases catalogued, including duplicates."

The announcement of the sale attracted a great deal of attention and excited much interest in the trade. When the sale opened on Tuesday morning there was present in the auction room a full representation of jobbers and retail dealers of this city and neighborhood, and the representatives of jobbing houses and retail dealers from the South and Southwest.

The sale was conducted by Auctioneer Edward E. Hoyt. The bidding was spirited, especially for the finer grades of shoes. As has been noticed in recent auction sales in other lines of goods, while the lower grades brought fair prices, excellent prices were realized for the higher grades. The interest in the sale was kept up during the two days, so that when it closed at 6 o'clock last evening there were almost as many buyers present as when it opened Tuesday morning.

Among the principal city buyers were Charles Broadway Rouss, L. M. Hirsch, Hanan & Co., J. C. Davis, I. Weissberg, M. Rosenbaum & Co., M. Bernstein, H. Berkowitz, S. Weiner, H. Friedman & Co., and C. Stein.

The chief out-of-town buyers were S. Dalsheimer, Baltimore; Fisher, Eaton & Co., Toledo; Davidson Brothers, Sioux City; Henry Stern & Co., Boston and New-Orleans; A. De Vega, Donelsonville, Texas; J. Benkenstein & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; M. Sofferson, Hudson, N. Y.; Smith & Zelinsky, Galveston, Texas; M. Nathanson, Fayetteville, Tenn.; Eppstein & Alexander, New-Orleans; Max Hershkovitz, Oklahoma; Burger Brothers, Bessemer, Ala.; Kelly & Tracy, Amsterdam, N. Y.; A. Kuhlman, Paterson, N. J., and C. Silverberg, Newark, N.J.

A number of buyers were present representing many other out-of-town houses, one buyer often purchasing for half a dozen firms, dividing his purchases.

The total amount realized was estimated last evening at between $75,000 and $80,000.

CRUISER MINNEAPOLIS SAILS SOUTHWARD

Will Join Admiral Meade's Fleet in the West Indies.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 27.—The Minneapolis sailed this morning to join Admiral Meade's fleet in the West Indies. She will go to Trinidad, and is scheduled to arrive there March 6. Her bunkers are full, and no stop will be made at Hampton Roads unless on account of weather or accident.

A Chicago organization, styling itself "The Associated Press," reported that the Minneapolis had sailed yesterday.

The next ship due here to receive her torpedo outfit is the Columbia. She, too, will receive torpedo directors.

Before the Minneapolis sailed, the board of inspection reported upon the cause of the runaway of the Whitehead torpedo, which occurred on Thursday last in the outer harbor. It was the first incident of the kind in the navy, and was therefore given careful consideration.

The torpedo was regularly discharged from the cruiser, ran fifty yards, turned sharply to the left, and then ran into a stone breakwater, doing considerable damage. It was set for 400 yards, but ran 700 yards before it was brought up.

The board reports striking submerged ice as the cause of its sharp deviation. This is indicated by a dent on the shell. It is also said that the very low temperature of the water, 34°, thickened the oil about the controlling valve, causing it to fail to operate.

Commodore Selfridge was President of the board of investigation.

PENSIONS FOR BROOKLYN TEACHERS

A Special Committee to Present a Bill to the Board of Education.

The special committee, consisting of Algernon S. Higgins, Charles E. Teall, J. B. Bouck, Franklin W. Hooper, and Col. John Y. Culyer, appointed by President Swanstrom of the Brooklyn Board of Education to consider the petition of the school teachers, who asked that some measure be taken to pension teachers after they had served twenty yeaars, met yesterday and drafted a bill, which will be presented to the Board of Education at its meeting next Tuesday.

The bill provides for a retirement fund, to be raised after Jan. 1, 1896, by deducting 1 per cent. of the salary of any teacher who may want to come under the provisions of the act. All donations, gifts, or legacies received are to be added to the fund.

The board may, according to the bill, retire any male teacher not less than sixty years old, a female teacher not less than fifty-five years old, and the pension is to be equal to one-half the salary of such teachers, excepting that the amount shall not exceed $1,200 a year.

To entitle them to a pension, all teachers must have been engaged thirty years in the State, twenty years of which time shall have been spent in teaching in the Brooklyn schools.

The members of the committee were unanimous in signing the report.

Citizens' Candidates in Tenafly.

TENAFLY, N. J., Feb. 27.—The Citizens' Party primary, to nominate borough officers was held last night. Mayor H. B. Palmer was renominated. William H. Mowerson was nominated for Councilman for one year; Frederic L. Colver and Paul Richter, Councilmen for three years, to succeed themselves; C. P. Westervelt, A. G. Demarest, and John P. Paulison, Commissioners of Appeal, and W. B. Briggs for Justice of the Peace. Gen. T. L. James is the Republican candidate for Mayor.

No Extra Charge

Leave your advertisement for The New-York Times at the nearest or most convenient American District Telegraph Office.

Rates always the same as at our Main Office.

Ring your call box for Messenger.

Cost of Advertisement will be written on your copy.

Pay nothing extra to boy.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By reliable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; no objections to the country; best city personal reference from last place. 420 West 46th St., Bell 2.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent Protestant girl in a private family; speaks German, English, and French; three years' first-class city reference. D. G., care of Mrs. Savease, 426 West 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress or do light housework; first-class reference. 207 East 45th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent young girl; can be seen at present employer's, 50 West 45th St. Call from 10 to 11:30 A. M.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; willing and obliging; can be well recommended. 153 East 31st St., McGarry's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—Competent and reliable; or chamberwork and sewing; has the best of city references. 152 East 39th St.; ring Mrs. Ramsey's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and NURSE.—By a young woman as chambermaid and nurse; willing to assist with parlor work; city reference. 300 East 53d St., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent person to do chamberwork and sewing or to wait on lady; in a private family; good city reference. 15 East 29th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent young girl as chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen at present employer's, 61 East 55th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; willing and obliging; city reference. 70 Amsterdam Av., Callaghan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant young woman (Scotch) as chambermaid in private family. 108 West 34th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young woman as chambermaid and parlormaid; best of city references. Call, two days, at 140 West 63d St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—First-class; excellent reference from last employer. B. V., Box 403 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—Competent young woman; first-class chambermaid and laundress; best city reference. 242 East 34th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. Lenehane, 495 9th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; personal city reference. 149 East 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Norwegian girl as first-class chambermaid; good city reference. E. S., Box 258 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Competent, willing, obliging; best city references. 715 7th Av., near 48th St., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Last employer can be seen at 225 West 129th St. William F. H. Stevens.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a Protestant girl as good chambermaid and waitress; good city references. C. B., 106 West 42d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl as chambermaid and do sewing; best city reference. L. A., 1,338 3d Av., Times Agency.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl, 18, as chambermaid and waitress; personal reference. L. Granger, 237 East 28th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young woman as first-class chambermaid and laundress; best city reference. 242 East 34th St.

CHAMBERWORK, &c.—By a young Swedish girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or take care of children. 140 West 62d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl; first-class city reference. A. B. C., 344 3d Av.

Companions.

COMPANION or TEACHER.—By a ladies' traveling companion, or teacher in a school, by a young lady graduated from a first-class seminary, in which she has had nine years' experience as a teacher; the best of references given. N. A. C., Box 160 Times.

COMPANION, &c.—A well-educated gentlewoman as competent traveling maid, companion, or chaperon to young ladies, to go to Europe or during the completion of their education abroad; speaks French, German, and English; highest city references. C. D., 668 6th Av.

COMPANION.—By a young lady as companion, housekeeper, mother's assistant, or any position of trust, where she will be treated as equal; references. M. E. H., 176 West 95th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By first-class cook; private family; understands soups, fish, entrées, meats, game, pastry, desserts; thorough baker; city or country; references. 888 6th Av.

COOK.—By an experienced woman as good cook and baker in private family; willing to do coarse washing; good city reference. G., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable colored woman as cook in first-class family; no washing. Can be seen, for two days, from 10 until 4, at present employer's, 47 East 34th St.

COOK.—By a thoroughly-competent young woman, to cook by the day or week; excellent manager; best reference. 338 West 24th St.; ring Lavery's bell.

COOK.—By a good plain cook and laundress; excellent bread and biscuit baker; city or country; city reference; lady seen. 444 West 31st St., front door.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; boning and larding; exquisite entrées; delicious desserts; take full charge; serves dinners; highest references. Tilly, 162 East 23d St.; three days.

COOK.—By an experienced Englishwoman as first-class cook; understands all branches; also baking; good city reference. B., care Mrs. Osborn, 109 West 60th St.; call after 12.

COOK.—Thoroughly understands all branches fine family cooking; both English and American styles; excellent baker; city reference. English, Box 400 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a thorough, experienced cook and caterer; will take entire charge; best of reference; city or country. M. S., Box 818 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young first-class cook; taught by French chef; city or country; best city reference. M., Box 397 Times, Up Town.

COOK or LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class cook or laundress; the best city references. 155 East 52d St.

COOK.—By competent woman as good cook and laundress; best city references from last place. 835 8th Av.

COOK.—Thoroughly understands her business; assist with washing; two years' reference. Mrs. Begen, 12 Amsterdam Av.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman; do coarse washing; in private family; good city reference. 333 West 38th St., three flights.

COOK.—As competent cook. Apply, at present employer's, Wednesday and Thursday, before 12 o'clock, 28 West 11th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; city references. 328 West 40th St., care of O'Connor.

COOK.—By professional German woman; thoroughly understands her business; excellent reference. 467 West 42d St., store.

COOK.—By first-class Vienna cook; understands all kinds fine entrees and pastry; fine private house; $25. 315 East 74th St., first floor, front.

COOK.—By excellent cook for private family; best city references. 651 3d Av., Johnston's bell.

COOK.—By Protestant woman; assist with laundry; best references; city or country. 355 West 47th St., Cox's bell.

COOK.—By young Protestant woman; wages, $20 to $25. 440 West 58th St. Clark.

COOK.—By a first-class cook and do plain washing; the best city references. 155 East 52d St.

COOK.—By a Swedish girl as cook in private family. 305 East 27th St., care of Mrs. Norman.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook in private family. Jeanne, 222 West 35th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook or laundress. 867 West 30th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK.—By respectable woman as excellent family cook; in private family; English or American cooking; soups, meats, desserts, bread, pastry; city references. M. W., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class English cook; understands cooking in all branches; good home preferred to high wages; good references. 206 East 26th St., care of janitress.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; all branches French and English cooking; city or country; four years' best city reference. 150 West 28th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; understands her business in all its branches; best city references; presently employed; wages $35 to $40. C. D. E., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; understands French and English cooking; many years of city reference; would oblige; by the day or week. 146 East 39th St., Nagle's bell.

COOK.—By good cook; thoroughly understands her business; soups, firsh, all meats, game, desserts; good baker; city or country; good reference. 209 East 28th St.

COOK.—By first-class competent young woman; private family; understands all kinds family cooking; two years' excellent references. 104 West 53d St., first bell.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly competent in every respect; four years' best city reference. 114 East 41st St., Reilly's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in small private family; good city reference. M. R., Box 277 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook; private family; no objection to country; best reference. 227 East 43d St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman; good laundress and housecleaner; would do any other work required; good reference. S. W., Box 401 Times, Up Town.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker and seamstress by day or take work home; capes, skirts, waists; also remodeling, alterations, repairing, children's dresses. Huih, 592 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKING AND ALL KINDS OF SEWING and operating by a competent skirt hand, by day or week; terms, $1. M. M., 287 West 18th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—Young French girl; very well educated; in private family as governess or companion; will take entire charge of children; very good references. Governess, care of Mrs. Barth, 300 East 55th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined North German as nursery governess or companion and maid in American family; good needlewoman; references. Obliging, Box 100, 1,242 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—French; speaks English and Spanish; takes entire charge of child, or companion; used to traveling; best references. C., 143 West 14th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a respectable elderly person as housekeeper; can take the entire charge of a small household; wages small. 2,312 2d Av., second floor, left.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a young Swedish lady as housekeeper; best city reference. 709 3d Av., second floor.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By competent young woman, housework; small family in flat; good city reference. 411 West 54th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a reliable young woman, to do housework in small family, flat preferred. 242 East 34th St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a respectable person as kitchenmaid; best city reference. T., Box 290 Times, Up Town.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—BUTLER.—By a young French couple; man as butler or valet; speaks English and German; wife as maid or to growing children; good dressmaker; city or country; best of references. Tean, Box 395 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—French; speaks English, thoroughly competent in all her duties; good seamstress, hairdresser, packer; city references; city or travel. Mademoiselle, 206 West 25th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class French lady's maid; good dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; accustomed to travel; no children; willing, obliging; best references. H. T., 1,403 West 14th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German; first-class hair dresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take charge of lady's wardrobe; best city references. A. B., 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—French; good seamstress and hairdresser; excellent draper; good references. M. B., 230 East 40th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By young German maid as lady's maid and seamstress. Mrs. Hergert, 75 2d Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a Protestant young woman as maid or seamstress; willing to travel; city or country; city references. 418 West 47th St., T. Gassenhuber's bell.

MAID.—By young North German girl as maid or to care for grown children; city or country; good seamstress; excellent references. 207 East 37th St. Norton.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS and LIGHT CHAMBERWORK.—By young woman; willing and obliging; good city reference. 312 East 31st St., first floor.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a well-educated maid and seamstress to growing children; speaks French, German, and English; highest city references. E. F., 666 6th Av.

MAID.—By a refined German-American girl as maid to lady or growing children; used to traveling; good seamstress; excellent reference. 227 8th Av., near 23d St.

MAID.—By good German girl to go as maid or to growing children to Europe for free passage. 1,322 Lexington Av.

MAID.—By a French girl as maid to a lady going to Europe; first-class reference. Flore, 222 West 35th St.

MAID.—By a young woman as maid and seamstress to one or two ladies; willing to travel; excellent reference. 117 East 53d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a German woman for laundry or any kind of work; can give three last days of week; has first-class city reference. K. L., 1,328 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as laundress and chambermaid; small American family; two years' best city reference; no cards. 1,328 3d Av., near 76th St., first bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; shirts, cuffs, and collars a specialty; willing and obliging; best city reference. 159 West 51st St., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; obliging; best city reference; wages, $23 to $25. O. C., Box 392 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as competent laundress; will assist in chamberwork; in American family; good city references. 321 East 24th St., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl as first-class laundress; thoroughly competent; first-class city reference. 307 East 45th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress in a private family; six years' reference from present employer's. 3 East 53d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; good chambermaid; good city reference. 140 West 62d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young, competent laundress; willing to assist with up-stairs work; four years' city reference. 202 West 31st St. Larkin.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; willing to assist with chamberwork; best reference. Call, at 33 Irving Place, from 10 to 12; last employer's.

LAUNDRESS.—By German girl as laundress; private family; good references. 1,871 2d Av., cigar store.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; no objection to the country; best city references. Call, for one day, at 74 Charles St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a reliable girl; will do some chamberwork; in a private family. 535 West 51st St.; ring twice.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. 332 East 76th St.

Nurses.

NURSE or MAID.—By a refined, competent North German (Hanoverian) to growing children; teaches German; best references. F. F., Box 284 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a competent nurse; thoroughly understands all her duties; good sewer; neat, willing, and obliging; best references. S. W., 252 East 52d St., third bell.

NURSE.—By a first-class nurse; capable of taking an infant from birth; understands all kinds of foods; best city references. 139 East 26th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—A lady can very highly recommend a French nurse for grown children, who has lived many years with her; a most conscientious and reliable woman. 123 West 73d St.

NURSE.—By a young French girl, 17 years old, as nurse or seamstress; otherwise useful; in private family. Miss Herbster, 349 7th Av., top floor.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By a French girl as first-class nurse to grown children; traveling; first-class references. M. T., 222 West 35th St.

NURSE.—By German girl, speaks French fluently, as nurse to growing children. Mack, 216 East 80th St., first floor.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class seamstress; understands all family sewing and dressmaking; will assist with chamberwork; personal reference. 344 East 65th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a competent girl as first-class waitress; excellent personal references. 216 West 53d St.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress; best reference. 1,106 3d Av., second bell.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID—LAUNDRESS.—By two girls; one as waitress and chambermaid, and the other as laundress and to assist with chamberwork; in an American family; six years' city reference. 178 East 87th St.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By waitress or chambermaid or take care of children; can be seen at last employer's, where she lived over six years. 109 East 72d St., for two days.

WAITRESS.—By young German girl as waitress or chambermaid; private family; best city references. Thursday, from 9 to 12, 139 West 81st St.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; would like position with family going to Newport for Summer; best city reference. A. M., Box 289 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By experienced girl as first-class waitress in private family; city or country; can carve if required; best city reference. 300 East 38th St.; ring janitor's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable American girl as waitress in small private family; competent and reliable; city references. 201 East 74th St., Powers's bell.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a first-class laundress, by the dozen, or family's washing; first-class references. Laundress, 532 3d Av., top floor.

WASHING.—By respectable colored woman to do washing at home. Janitor, 155 West 26th St.

Miscellaneous.

MASSEUSE.—By a young woman as visiting ladies' masseuse; mornings. Annie Hamburg, 984 6th Av., near 55th St.

MASSAGE given by a Swedish masseuse to refined parties; highest testimonials. 417 East 52d St., third floor.

MASSAGE.—Swedish movements and electricity; Weir-Mitchell method. G. L., Box 265 Times, Up Town.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER and GENERAL INDOOR SERVANT.—By a thoroughly-reliable young man; understands all connected with inside duties, as reference can certify; best city reference. F. M., Box 385 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—English; thoroughly understands hunting and shooting articles; city or country; total abstainer; age, 28; height, 5 feet 9 inches; single; good city personal reference; disengaged March 4. F. Sparks, 385 5th Av.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By young Frenchman in private family; speaks little English; understands his duties; is willing, obliging; best references; Paris and city. Eugene, 139 West 26th St.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-competent man; age, 38; is a good valet; has excellent reference and will be personally recommended by his last employer. Butler, care of J. O'Hare, 458 4th Av., tailor's store.

BUTLER.—By Englishman; age, 26; thoroughly understands his business; good valet; leaving through family going abroad. H. D., 1,326 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a young Englishman who thoroughly understands the duties of his position; is temperate and reliable; has good references. H. B. W., 159 East 33d St.

BUTLER.—Experienced; specialty in care of silver and dinner parties; satisfaction given; reference from city families. L. G., Box 398 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman in private family; take full charge of dining room; reference of leading family of New-York. J. N., 206 East 36th St.

BU

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

More Active Speculation and Steady Markets.

INFLUENCED MAINLY BY THE WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Steady—Provisions Lower—Cotton Steady—Coffee Lower.

There was more activity shown in the grain markets and prices were rather irregular as following the news from the West, while shippers were buying more freely, and helped to steady prices at the close, but the bulk of the trading continued in the same old line of scalping and switching. Provisions were lower, through increased offerings of swine. Cotton was quiet and unsettled, but closed steady. Coffee declined with Europe, with only a light trade.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	58	@ --
Oats, No. 2 mixed, elevator	33¾	@ --
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator	49¼	@ --
Flour, straight, Spring	$3.10	@$3.25
Flour, straight, Winter	2.65	@ 2.80
Cotton, middling uplands	5 9-16	@ --
Wool, Ohio and Penn. X	17	@ 18
Pork, mess	11.25	@12.00
Lard, Western steam	6.65	@ --
Beef, family	9.75	@12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	22	@ --
Sugar, granulated	3 13-16	@ 4¼
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	10¾	@ 12
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	16⅝	@ --
Iron, No. 1, foundry	11.50	@12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00	@ --
Copper, lake	9.65	@ --
Lead	3.07½	@ 3.10

WHEAT—Contracts were very irregular and more active, with the opening firm at ⅜c advance, on better cables and local covering, declining ½@¾c on increased receipts at the West, with some foreign selling; advancing ¼@⅜c on a fair export demand, better late cables, firmer West, and larger clearances; fell ⅜c on local realizing, and closed firm, and unchanged to ¼c down. Spot was in fair export demand, and closed firm at ⅛c decline....Sales, 78,200 bushels, including, to shippers, 40,000 bushels No. 2 red at ⅛c over May, free on board, store, steamer March 9; 4,000 bushels No. 1 hard Manitoba at 9⅜c over May, free on board, afloat, and 24,000 bushels No. 2 red Winter, on private terms, to arrive; the trade bought 6,200 bushels No. 2 red at 58⅜c, in store, and 4,000 bushels do at ⅞c under May, in store... Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at 1c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, 9⅛c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 10⅞c over May, free on board, afloat...Quotations at the close, free on board; No. 2 red, cash, 59c in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 70c; No. 1 Northern, afloat, 69c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 62¼c....Clearances hence, 54,901 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 106,029 bushels.....Receipts, 131,050 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 143,388 bushels; in the interior, 455,942 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were dull and irregular with the West, but closed steady at ⅛c decline, with the trading entirely local, and late cables firmer. Spot was in light demand and quoted nominal. Sales, 6,500 bushels No. 2 mixed (so called) for export at 50¾c, free on board, afloat....Receipts, 7,150 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 21,017 bushels; in the interior, 264,164 bushels....Clearances hence, 2,780 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 8,246 bushels.

OATS—Contracts declined ⅜c with corn, and the West, and local realizing, with the close weak and only a local trade. Spot was in light demand and a shade easier.... Sales, 45,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 37⅛@38c for 23,000 bushels; do, clipped, 38½c; No. 3 do, 38c; No. 2 mixed, 33¾c for 5,000 bushels; No. 3, 33c; rejected, mixed, 32c; rejected white, 35c; No. 2 mixed, 34¾c; track mixed, 34½@36c for 2,000 bushels; track white, 38@42c for 15,000 bushels....Receipts, 72,450 bushels; exports, 380 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	.....	@	58⅛
March	350,000	58 @58½	58⅛
May	3,920,000	58⅞@59⅝	59
June	90,000	59½@59¾	59½
July	3,670,000	59⅜@59 13-16	59½
August	280,000	59 7-16@59¾	59¾
September	260,000	60 @60¼	60
Total	8,570,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	10,000	48¼@48⅝	48⅛
May	180,000	49⅛@49¾	49¼
July	20,000	49⅝@49¾	49⅝
September	30,000	49¾@49⅞	49¾
Total	240,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	....	@..	33⅜
March	....	@..	33⅜
April	....	@..	33⅜
May	60,000	33⅜@33¾	33½
No. 2 white—			
February	....	@..	38
March	30,000	36½@37	36½
May	....	@..	36⅝
Total	90,000		

FLOUR—Millers are asking an advance of about 10c per barrel, and the trading for the day was very fair at old prices. Sales, 26,400 bbls, including 750 bbls Winter patents at $2.90; 1,800 bbls Winter straights at $2.50@$2.80; 1,200 bbls Winter clear at $2.50@$2.70; 10,500 bbls Spring patents at $3.40@$3.60; 2,000 bbls bakers' extra at $2.60 @$2.65; 300 bbls No. 2 Spring at $2.10, in sacks; 300 bbls Spring clear at $2.80; 4,300 bbls City Mill patents, and 5,100 bbls do, clear, at quotations.....Arrivals, 10,865 bbls and 15,100 sacks; exports, 4,436 bbls and 17,606 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 35,139 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	..... @	Nominal.
Supers	$1.95@$2.00	$2.00@$2.10
No. 2	2.00@ 2.05	2.15@ 2.25
No. 1	2.15@ 2.20	2.25@ 2.30
Clears	2.20@ 2.30	2.40@ 2.70
Straights	2.30@ 2.50	2.65@ 2.80
White wheat str'ts	....@	2.65@ 2.80
Patents	2.60@ 2.70	2.75@ 3.00
Special brands	2.70@ 2.80	2.90@ 3.15
Kansas patents	3.00@ 3.15	3.20@ 3.35
Kansas straights	2.70@ 2.90	2.90@ 3.10
City patents	....@	4.00@ 4.15
City clears	....@	3.30@ 3.35
City No. 2	....@	2.40@ 2.50
City supers	....@	....@ 2.30
City fine	....@	2.10@ 2.15

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$1.90@$2.00	....@ ....
Supers	Nominal.	$2.25@ ....
No. 2	Nominal.	2.25@ ....
No. 1	2.10@ 2.30	2.40@$2.60
Clears	2.25@ 2.40	2.50@ 2.80
Straights	3.00@ 3.10	3.10@ 3.25
Patents	3.25@ 3.40	3.35@ 3.50
Special brands	3.40@ 3.50	3.65@ 4.00

RYE FLOUR—Moderate demand and firm; sales, 350 bbls. We quote: Western and State, superfine, $2.65@$2.80; fancy, $3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Dull and firm. We quote: Flour at $1.60@ $1.65 for spot, and $1.55@$1.60 to arrive; 54c for Japanese grain; silver, 50c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Dull but steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.90; Esmeralda, $2.80; granulated yellow meal, $2.50@$2.60; white do, $2.75@$2.80; brewers' meal, $1.20; grits, $1.20; chops, 85c; coarse meal, 90c@$1 for Western, and 94@96c for city; yellow, $1.09@$1.11; white, $1.13@$1.15.

OATMEAL—Steady but quiet. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.80@$4.25; cut, $4.20@$4.65; ground, $3.80, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $4.40.

RYE—Dull and nominal. We quote: 52@ 55c for State and Jersey, on track; 54@55c, delivered, in car lots, and 55@56c for boat-loads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Nominal, at 62@66c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 64 @65c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: New Western at 70@75c; two-rowed State at 70@72c; six-rowed do at 73@75c.

FEED—Scarce and firm. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb at 90@95c; middlings, 90@95c; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 85c; oilmeal, $22.50 @23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonmeal, $17@18, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra. Screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—For clover the market is firm and shows a fair degree of activity in small lots to consumers. Quoted at 9¾c for No. 1 and 10½c for fancy as asking prices. Other seeds are nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There is more of the oil on offer, not only for prompt delivery, but for near-by arrival, with difficulty in getting bids and a generally weaker feeling. The decline in lard and lack of confidence throughout in the prices of manufactured goods, notwithstanding their comparatively low basis through the money situation, brings out indifferent buying of the oil, and prompts efforts on the part of its receivers to get bids even of easier prices. Thus, there were several lots of prime yellow, amounting to 1,000 bbls or more, openly offered at 26½c, with intimations that if 26c was bid it would at least secure some of them. A grade better than prime yellow was sold at 29½c. Again, for a limited quantity of nice off grade yellow 26c was paid, but the buyer was as well satisfied with the lot as though it had been prime, answering his purpose as well. Crude, in barrels, alone shows steadiness, as it is scarce, and stands at 22c. White oil is easier in price; it was offered at 29c, although some lots are held for more money. The South does not appear to be shaken over its views on crude in bulk; it is only now and then a small lot comes out at 18c, while to 19c and even more is asked. Sales are 120 bbls crude at 22c; 100 bbls nice off grade yellow at 26c, 300 bbls yellow, a better grade than prime, at 26½c, and rumors that prime was sold at the close at 26c. COCOANUT OIL is dull; Ceylon at 5.25c; Cochin is 5.62½@5.75c. LINSEED OIL has a fair sale; city quoted at 56c and Western at 57c. NEATSFOOT OIL is quiet, with pure unracked at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@ 80c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL is dull; quoted at 52@53c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 27.—Oil opened and lowest, 103½; highest, 105; closed, 104⅞.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—There was a slow market here and at other distributing and packing points, with prices weak and lower, lard closing 5@8 points down at Chicago, pork 7 points, and bacon slightly off. The hog supplies were larger than looked for, while the run of business in the products was tame and unsatisfactory, with diminished export interest. Here there was very little done in any line of goods. The exceptions to weakness are the beef fats, which are under freer attention.

LARD—Western steam is down here about 5 points, with the dullness and weakness at Chicago, with hardly material demand either from exporters or lard refiners, and a generally spiritless look to affairs. Cash is quoted nominally at 6.65c. Sales late on Tuesday of 750 tcs on private terms. City steam is steady at 6.25c, with sales of 175 tcs at that price. Options —No sales; February closed at 6.65c, nominal, and May at 6.75c asked. Refined is quiet and lower; Continent at 7.05c; South American at 7.40c. Compound lard is moderately active; quoted at 5¾@5¼c. The West was at 6.40@6.42c for May, closing at 6.42c asked, and 6.52@6.57c for July, closing at 6.52c.

PORK—The export demands here were small; there were 250 bbls mess taken up at steady prices. The West was dull and weak; February closed at $9.95, nominal; May was at $10.12@$10.22, closing at $10.15. Prices here are: Mess, new, $11.25@$12; family mess, $11.25@$12; short clear, in lots, $11.50@$14.50.

BACON was dull and weak; short clear at 5.80c, nominal. At the West there was a slight decline on short ribs; February closed at5.02c, nominal; May closed at 5.20 @5.22c, and July at 5.32c bid.

BEEF has a fair jobbing demand, with prices unchanged. Packet, $8.50@$9; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $9.75@$12; extra India mess, in tierces, $12.50@$14.50; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.25; plate, $8.25@$8.75.

BEEF HAMS are slow, and favor buyers. Quoted prices are $16 here and $15 at the West.

CUTMEATS—Trading in city meats was light, while prices were fairly steady. Sales of 8,300 lb pickled bellies at 5¾@5¾c, and 1,200 pickled hams at 8c. City pickled hams, 7¾@8¼c; shoulders, 4½@4¾c; 10-lb bellies, 5¾@5⅞c; 12-lb do, 5⅝c; clear bellies, boxed, 6c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 7¾c for 12 lb and 7¾c for 14 to 16 lb; tierced pickled hams, 8¼c for 16 lb, and pickled shoulders, tierced, 5½c; fresh shoulders at 4¾c.

DRESSED HOGS are steady and unchanged; receipts at the West, 68,321 head; same time last year, 74,574 head. Chicago—Receipts, 40,000 head; 5c lower; light strong; others, steady to 5c lower; $3.75@ $4.30. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,173 head; active; strong; light, 5c higher; others, slow; easy; $3.50@$4.30. St. Louis—Receipts, 7,101 head; steady; $3.90@$4.15. Omaha—Receipts, 3,500 head; best, steady; common, easy; $3.45@$4.05. Pittsburg—Steady; $4.25@$4.50. Kansas City—Receipts, 10,000 head; steady; $3.60@$4.05. Cleveland—Light averages and Yorkers, $4.10@$4.20. Indianapolis—Active; $3.90@$4.30. Quotations here are 5¼c for clipped, 5¾c for 180 lb, 5⅝c for 160 lb, 5⅜@ 5½c for 140 and 120 lb, and 5⅝@5⅞c for pigs.

TALLOW—While there were sales of 150 hhds city at 4¼c, it is hard to buy at that, with most melters against selling at the price, and awaiting the movement of buyers. For country the prices range from 4¼ to 4⅝c, with sales of 75,000 lb within that range, for common to nice lots.

STEARINE—Lard stearine was offered at 8¼ for tierces, and was quiet. Oleostearine shows small offerings, and steady demands; for city 7c is bid, but the accumulations are light. Oleo Oil—At Rotterdam sales of Harrison at 48 florins.

COFFEE.

Contracts were quiet and 5@20 points lower, following the weakness abroad, with the close easy. Here was quiet at ¼@¾f decline and Hamburg quiet at ¼ pfenning loss. Spot Rio was dull but firm at 16⅝c for No. 7 and 15½c for No. 8. Sales, 500 bags Maracaibo and 300 bags Cora on private terms. Option Sales—Opening: 11 A. M.-March, 1,750 bags at 15.05c; May, 750 bags at 14.80c; September, 500 bags at 14.75c; total, 3,000 bags. Between Call and Close—February, 250 bags at 15c; March, 500 bags at 15c; 500 bags at 14.95c; 500 bags at 15c; May, 250 bags at 14.70c; 250 bags at 14.65c; 250 bags at 14.70c; September, 500 bags at 14.65c; December, 250 bags at 14.60c; total, 3,250 bags.

Exchange—5 points paid to exchange 250 bags February for March. Total for day, 6,750 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	..@ ..	..@ ..
February	..@ ..	..@ ..
March	14.95@15.00	15.70@15.75
April	14.70@14.80	15.35@15.40
May	14.65@14.70	15.25@15.30
June	14.65@14.75	14.90@14.95
July	14.70@14.80	14.70@14.75
August	14.60@14.70	14.35@14.45
September	14.60@14.65	14.25@14.30
October	14.65@14.70	13.90@14.00
November	14.55@14.65	13.70@13.80
December	14.55@14.60	13.60@13.70

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	197,204
Arrivals	....
Total	197,204
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	12,831
Total stock in New-York to-day	184,373
Total stock in Baltimore	4,880
Arrivals	....
Total	4,880
Deliveries yesterday	151
Total stock in New-Orleans	4,729 9,189
Arrivals	....
Total	9,189
Deliveries yesterday	....
	9,189
Total stock in other ports	....
	13,918
Total stock in United States	198,291
Afloat from Rio per steam to Feb. 26	58,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Feb. 26	33,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Feb. 26	112,000
	203,000
Total	401,291
Same time 1894	461,200

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....16⅝

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	1.90 above No. 7	No. 6	.50 above No. 7
No. 2	1.65 above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	1.40 above No. 7	No. 8	.50 below No. 7
No. 4	1.25 above No. 7	No. 9	.90 below No. 7
No. 5	.75 above No. 7		

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1	Nom. above No. 7	No. 6	.75 above No. 7
No. 2	Nom. above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	.75 above No. 7	No. 8	1.25 below No. 7
No. 4	2.25 above No. 7	No. 9	2.00 below No. 7
No. 5	1.50 above No. 7	No. 10	2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	28 @30	La Guayra—	
Java, Mandg	21 @22	Cora	17¼@18¾
Padang, int'r	20½@27	Caracas	18 @19
Macassar—		Do. washed	19¾@21¼
Timor	22 @23	Porto Cabello	17 @18¾
Palo	21 @22	Do. washed	19½@21¾
Mocha	26½@27½	Savanilla—	
Maracaibo—		Ocana	18 @20
Trujillo	17¾@18½	Bucara'ga	18¾@20½
Bocono	17¾@18¾	Do. washed	19 @21½
Tovar	18 @19	Bogota	20 @22
Merida	18½@20	Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y	18¾@19	Cordova, gr'n	18¾@19
Fair to good	19¼@19½	Do. white	19 @20
Pr. to choice	20 @21	Oaxaca	19½@21½
Central American—		Guatemala and	
Costa Rica	17 @20¼	Coban	19 @22
San Salvador	18½@19¼	Jamaica	17 @20¾
Do. washed	19½@21½		

COTTON.

Contracts were quiet and unsettled, with the close steady at 1@2 points decline, and only a local scalping trade. Spot was dull and unchanged, without sales.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	5 13-16
Middling upland	5 9-16

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅛c on
Strict good middling	¼c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1⅛c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes—Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
February	Nominal.	5.42@5.41		1,700
March	5.41@5.42	5.45@5.41		8,700
April	5.42@5.43	5.45@5.42		5,400
May	5.46@5.47	5.49@5.45		24,000
June	5.48@5.49	5.51@5.47		17,300
July	5.51@5.52	5.53@5.51		4,000
August	5.55@5.56	5.57@5.55		11,000
September	5.60@5.61	5.61@5.60		1,100
October	5.65@5.66	5.68@5.65		3,500
November	5.69@5.70	5.70@5.70		700
December	5.74@5.75	5.75@5.75		3,100
January	....@....	....	....	....
Total				81,400

COTTON RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1895.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	3418	7510	2938	2308	..	..
N. Orleans	3615	8484	12178	2630	..	..
Mobile	359	2089	85	134	..	..
Savannah	1491	3321	4066	2872	..	..
Charl'st'n	867	2355	656	1667	..	..
Wilming'n	652	395	407	194	..	..
Norfolk	696	1091	1616	667	..	..
Baltimore	..	..	1173	..	..	..
New-York	..	1050	1047	400	..	..
Boston	..	1447	2734	1397	..	..
Phila	222	1010	768	5745	..	..
W. Point	879	642	1531	491	..	..
N. News	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bruns'k	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pt. Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	12199	29394	29219	18505	..	..
This day						
last wk	9262	11390	14906	16901	12931	13993
This day						
last year	9332	11849	13620	11871	10171	7886

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Held firmly, with supplies moderate and demand good.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	28@30
Common	14@16	Good	31@32
Fair	17@18	Prime	33@34
Prime	19@21	Choice	35@38
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	23@25
Cuba, 50° test, nominal		Puerto Rico	26@33

RICE—Demand fair, with prices very firm and stocks light.

Domestic—		Japan	4 @4¼
Ordinary	3⅜@4	Java, in bond	1¾@2⅝
Fair	4¼@4⅜	Java	3½@3¾
Good	4⅜@4½	Rice flour	2⅜@2½
Prime	5 @5⅛	Rice pol., 100 lb	....
Choice	5⅜@5½	Rice, 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Fancy	5¾@6	Rice bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Head	6⅜@6⅝		
Patna	3¾@4¼		

SUGAR—Raw was dull and without change in price. Refined was steady and fairly active.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2 11-16
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2 7-16
Centrifugal, 96° test	3

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (or Nos. 13 and 14,) but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4 7-16@4⅝
Coarse powdered	4 7-16@4¼
Granulated	3 13-16@4
Cutloaf	4 7-16@4⅝
Crushed	4 7-16@4⅝
Powdered	4 1-16@4¼
Coarse granulated	3 15-16@4⅛
Fine granulated	3 13-16@3¾
Extra fine granulated	3 15-16@4¼
Con. granulated	4 1-16@4¼
Cubes	4 1-16@4¼
XXXX powdered	4 5-16@4½
Mold A	4 1-16@4¼
Diamond, No. 1	3 13-16@4
Confectioners' A	3 11-16@3⅞
Columbia A	3 9-16@3¾
Windsor A	3 9-16@3¾
Ridgewood	3 9-16@3¾
Phoenix A	3¾ @3 13-16
Empire A	3¾ @3 11-16
No. 6	3 7-16@3⅝
No. 7	3 5-16@3½
No. 8	3 3-16@3⅜
No. 9	3⅛ @3 5-16
No. 10	3 1-16@3¼
No. 11	3 @3 1-16
No. 12	2 15-16@3⅛
No. 13 (net)	2⅞ @....
No. 14 (net)	2⅞ @....

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—The general position is without further change. Trade moves along slowly and enough stock is arriving to meet the present requirements of the trade on the basis of late prices. Exporters are doing but little, hence the market does not receive the support that was expected from that source. Quite a number of lots are still working into stock that was secured during the recent rise. Green peas slow and in buyers' favor. We quote for choice quality: Beans, domestic, marrow, per bushel, $2.45; do, medium, $2.35; do, pea, $1.95; do, white kidney, $2.40; do, red kidney, $2.10; do, yellow eye, $2.15@$2.20; do, turtle soup, $1.85@$1.90; do, Lima, California, $2.80@$2.85; do, foreign, medium, $1.05@$1.75; do, foreign pea, $1.65 @$1.80; green peas, barrels, $1.07½; do, bags, $1@$1.02½; do, Scotch, $1.10.

BUTTER—There was a dull market generally, and receipts continued fair, with liberal accumulations. Extra Western creamery declined to 22½c, and later to 22c, with materially increasing the demand; lower grades irregular in price. Fancy new State dairy in better supply and taken moderately.

NEW BUTTER.

State and Pennsylvania—			
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, extra	..	@20	
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, firsts	17	@18	
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, seconds	14	@16	
Welsh tubs, extra	19	@20	
Welsh tubs, firsts	17	@18	
Welsh tubs, seconds	14	@15	
Western—			
Creamery, Elgin and other Western	..	@22	
Creamery, firsts	19¼	@21	
Creamery, seconds	17	@18	
Creamery, thirds	15	@16	
Imitation creamery, firsts	15½	@16¼	
Imitation creamery, seconds	13	@12	
Dairy, firsts	14	@15	
Dairy, thirds to seconds	9	@11	
Factory, tubs, fresh, extra	14	@..	
Factory, tubs, fresh, firsts	11	@12	
Factory, fresh, seconds	9½	@10	
Factory, fresh, thirds	8	@ 9	
Rolls, fresh, choice	14	@15	
Rolls, fresh, poor to good	8½	@12	

OLD BUTTER.

State—		
Creamery, Fall-made	12	@19
Half-firkin tubs, fancy	17	@..
Half-firkin tubs, firsts	13	@15
Half-firkin tubs, seconds	11	@12
Dairies, tubs and firkins, fancy	16	@16½
Dairies, tubs and firkins, firsts	13	@15
Dairies, tubs and firkins, seconds	11	@12
Dairy, firkins, fancy	15	@16
Dairy, firkins, firsts	13	@15
Dairy, firkins, seconds	11	@12
Dairy, tubs or firkins, thirds	..	@10
Western—		
Creamery, June, extra	18	@19
Creamery, June, common to extra	10	@17
Factory, firkins	9	@12
Factory, June, extra	11	@16

CHEESE—Fancy full cream was in pretty good demand from local and out-of-town sources, with colored getting into small compass. Lower grades met with moderate attention.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd, fcy.	11¼	@11½
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, fcy.	10¾	@11
State, full cream, large, choice	10¼	@10⅝
State, full cream, large, good to prime	10	@10¾
State, full cream, large, com. to fair	9	@ 9¾
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11½	@12
State, new cream, small, poor to prime	9½	@11
State, part skims, small size, choice	8	@ 8½
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	6	@ 7½
State, part skims, large size, choice	7	@ 7½
State, part skims, fair to prime	5	@ 6¼
State, part skims, common	3	@ 4
Pennsylvania, skims	1¼	@ 1½
State, full skims	1½	@ 2¼

EGGS—The market was firm on the light receipts, but no advance transpired as liberal arrivals are expected in the near future.

State and Pennsylvania	30½	@31
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	30	@30½
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	29	@30
Duck	35	@..

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples quiet, but receipts light and prices without further decline. Grapes steady. Cranberries scarce and firm. Oranges unchanged. We quote: Apples, Baldwin and Greening, per bbl, $3.50 @$4; do, Spy, $3.50@$4; do, Spitz, $4@$6; do, Russet, $2.25@$3; grapes, Catawba, per basket, 12@20c; cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $10@$14; do, Jersey, $3.25@$4; oranges, Havana, per bbl, $3@$5; do, California, per box, $3.25@$3.50; do, Florida, $1@$3; grape fruit, $1@$5; tangerines, $2@$5; mandarins, $1@$8. DRIED—No changes are shown by to-day's business. The demand for evaporated apples was almost wholly of a jobbing character, and on such sales about former prices were obtained. Possibly a buyer for a round lot of prime or choice fruit would have been shown some favors. Raspberries hold firm under light offerings. Other small fruits steady. California fruits moving out fairly. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, per lb, 7¾@8¼c; do, prime to choice, 6¾@7¼c; do, common to good, 5@6¼c; do, sun-dried, 5@6c; chops, 2 @2½c; cores and skins, ½@1c; raspberries, evaporated, 20@20½c; cherries, 12@13c; plums, State, 5@5½c; blackberries, 5½c; apricots, 6½@10c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@16c; do, unpeeled, 5@10c; prunes, as to size and quality, 3¼@10c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Fourteen carloads on sale to-day. Sellers tried to do a little better on heavy Indiana fowls, and part of the offerings sold early in the day at 9½c, but average receipts were offered freely at 9c, and the market closed heavy at that. Chickens scarce and rather firm. Other kinds steady. We quote: Fowls—per lb, 8¼@9¼c; chickens, 9@9½c; old roosters, 5½c; turkeys, 8@10c; ducks, per pair, 60@ 95c; geese, $1@$1.37; pigeons, per pair, 35@ 40c. DRESSED—Receipts are not heavy, but there is a fair supply of most kinds, and, while the tone is rather firm on choice qualities of most kinds, the market is not quotably higher. Occasional lots of very fancy small young hen turkeys, light-weight young toms, and soft-smeared chickens are, however reported sold at a slight premium above our top figures. Frozen poultry is held with confidence, but the movement is rather quiet as yet. We quote for fresh killed: Turkeys—Hens, per lb, 11@11¼c; do, young toms, 10c; do, old toms, 8@8¼c. Chickens—Philadelphia, 14@20c; do, Jersey, 12@14c; do, Western, 10@11c. Fowls—Western scalded, 10@10½c; do, dry picked, 9½@10c. Ducks, 10@15c. Geese, Western, 8@10c. Capons—Philadelphia, 16@22c; do, Western, 12@18c. Squabs, per dozen, $2.25@$4. Western frozen: Turkeys—No. 1, 11@12c; chickens, 10@ 12c; fowls, 9@10c; ducks, 14@16c; geese, 8@10c.

GAME—Choice heavy wild ducks of the better kinds in small supply and firm, but plenty of thin birds and small common ducks, for which there are few buyers. We quote: Wild ducks, canvas, per pair, $1@$3; do, red head, $1@$2; do, mallard, 40@90c; do, black, 40@75c; do, ruddy, 40 @75c; do, commoner kinds, 20@40c. English snipe, per dozen, $2@$2.25.

VEGETABLES—Domestic potatoes were plentiful and freely offered as quoted. Onions dull and less firm.

Cabbage, per 100	$4.00@$12.00
Celery, fancy, Michigan, large, per dozen roots	75@ 1.00
Celery, Western and State, fair to good, per dozen roots	30@ 65
Onions, white, large, per bbl	4.00@ 9.00
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	2.25@ 2.75
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	2.50@ 3.00
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	2.25@ 2.75
Onions, State and Western, yellow	2.00@ 2.37
Turnips, per bbl	70@ 90
Kale, per bbl	50@ 75
Tomatoes, per crate	1.00@ 3.00
Spinach, Baltimore	1.75@ 2.00
Spinach, Norfolk	1.00@ 2.00

POTATOES.

Jersey, prime, in bulk, per bbl	$1.75@$1.87
State, prime, per 180 lb	1.75@ 2.00
State, common to fair, per 180 lb	1.50@ 1.62
Maine, per bbl	2.00@ 2.50
Sweets, Vineland, per bbl	1.75@ 2.50
Sweets, Southern Jersey, double heads	1.75@ 2.00
Bermuda, prime	6.00@ 6.50

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Demand light. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 70@75c; do, No. 3, to No. 1, 50@65c; do, shipping, 50c; clover mixed, 50@55c; do, clover, 35@45c; oat straw, 35@40c; rye straw, 40@55c.

HOPS—Values remain unchanged, with a light demand.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	10	@11	
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	7	@ 9	
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	5	@ 7	
State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice	6	@ 7	
State N. Y., crop of 1893, com. to prime	3	@ 5	
State N. Y., old olds	2	@ 3	
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	11	@..	
Pacific coast, crop 1894, med. to pr

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Covering of Shorts Starts an Upward Movement in Stocks.

SHARP SQUEEZE IN JERSEY CENTRAL

London Inactive, but Railway Stocks Quite Firm—The Whisky Trust Plan—Exchange Higher, but Gold Shipments Unlikely.

WALL STREET, Feb. 27—P. M.

A general covering of shorts gave the stock market the appearance of strength to-day. The feature of the day came in the afternoon, when there was quite a sharp squeeze in Jersey Central. This stock is closely held, and consequently a concerted movement against the short interest is not difficult to arrange. The stock was moved up from 82¼ to 86, but subsequently fell back to 85, being a net gain of 2⅞ on the day. Delaware and Hudson advanced 1¾ and Lackawanna 1, both on small transactions, in sympathy with the advance in Jersey Central. There was nothing in the coal situation which could be construed as encouraging, the action of the sales agents in fixing the output for March indicating no intention of restricting production.

London did very little in the market, and its specialties were fairly steady. The Grangers were firm, St. Paul and Northwestern being each up ¼ and Burlington ⅝. Rock Island was changed. Missouri Pacific was heavy, but recovered somewhat before the close. Northern Pacific preferred was under pressure, being sold by Philadelphia.

The industrial stocks were fairly active, and, with the exception of Leather, were strong. Sugar was marked up 1⅛ and Tobacco 2½ points. Chicago Gas was strong, notwithstanding the threatened opposition. There was good buying of Distilling and Cattle Feeding on the favorable impression created by the proposed plan of reorganization, some details of which have gained publicity. The committee has under consideration the retirement of the outstanding bonds and the payment of the rebate certificates, and for these purposes an issue of $1,400,000 6 per cent. bonds is contemplated. These are to be offered to the stockholders at par, and a syndicate stands ready to buy all that are not taken up. Stockholders are to receive 80 per cent. of new common and 20 per cent. of preferred stock, and will have the option of subscribing for the bonds to the extent of 4 per cent. of their stock holdings. With the paying off of the rebates, as proposed, the $2,500,000 bonds held by the Central Trust Company as a guarantee for the payment of the rebates will be released. With this operation completed, the company will have ample working capital, and, as an honest and capable management is promised, the prospects of the company are greatly improved. The stock sold up to 11½ to-day, and closed at 11⅝, a net gain of ¾.

The course of the foreign exchange market is watched with interest, rates being now at the point where shipments of gold have been made in the past. Still no engagements have been made as yet, and, although some bankers say that shipments are probable on Saturday, there is good authority for the statement that steps will be taken to prevent an outgo. Thus far the foreign exchange market has taken care of itself without the interference of the Government bond syndicate, and it is understood that special efforts will not be made to cause any material decline in rates. But it is also understood that bills will be supplied at figures which will remove any inducement to ship gold, should the occasion arise.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money was very dull. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 3@3½ per cent. for sixty days, 3¾@4 per cent. for ninety days, 4@5 per cent. for four months, and 4½@6 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was quiet. Rates were 3⅝ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4@4½c per cent. for high-grade four months' single names, and 4½@7 per cent. for others having six months to run.

The Clearing House exchanges were $87,-979,948, and balances $6,946,457. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $170,183.

In London call money was 1⅝ per cent., short and three months' bills 1½ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull, but firm. The posted rates for sterling were advanced to $4.88 for sixty-day bills and $4.90 for demand. Actual rates were $4.87¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.88⅜ for demand, $4.89¼ for cable transfers, and $4.86½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅜ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 75@100 premium; bank, 150 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛@⅜ premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-32; selling, ⅛ premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 17½c. Boston—10@15c premium. Chicago—30c premium. St. Louis—85c premium.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 60⅝ bid.

The commercial price of bar silver was 60⅜c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 48½.

In London bar silver sold at 27 11-16d per ounce.

The exports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $26,703,938, and the imports for the same period $3,544,730. The net exports, therefore, have been $23,159,208.

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway bond market was dull and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Equitable Gas of Chicago 1st.....1
General Electric deb. 5s.....1
Louis., Evansville & St. Louis 1st.....1
Mex. & International 1st.....1
Oregon Short Line & U. N. con.....1
People's Gas of Chicago 1st con. 6s.....1
St. P., M. & M. 1st, M. C. 5s.....3½
Southern Pacific Cal. 1st.....1

DECLINED.

Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg 1st.....1
Erie 2d con., cts.....3
Kansas Pacific 1st, Den. Div.....1
Kansas Pacific con.....1
Knox. & Ohio 1st.....1
St. J. & Grand Island 1st, t. r.....5¾

Government bonds were quiet. The 4s declined ¼. The sales on call were $49,000 5s, registered, at 116½@116, and $3,500 4s, coupon, at 112⅞@113. There were also sales of $25,000 new 4s, coupon, at 119¼, and $24,000 at 119⅜, when issued. The closing quotations were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r	95	..
4s, r	112¼	112¾
4s, c	112¼	112⅞
5s, r	116	116½
5s, c	116	116½
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	102½	..
Currency 6s, 1897	105	..
Currency 6s, 1898	108½	..
Currency 6s, 1899	110½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	20⅝	21	20½	20½	20½	20¾	400
American Cotton Oil pf	64	64	64	64	63¾	64½	100
*American Sugar Refining	91	92½	90⅞	91¾	91¾	91⅞	21,207
*American Sugar Refining pf	92½	92½	92½	92½	92	92½	146
American Tel. & Cable Co	91	91⅛	91	91⅛	90½	92½	311
*American Tobacco	87¾	91	87¾	90	90	91	5,668
American Tobacco pf	103½	103½	103½	103½	103	104½	100
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4	4¼	100
Atlantic & Pacific	½	½	½	½	½	⅝	100
Baltimore & Ohio	60	60	58	58	58	58¾	845
*Bay State Gas	16⅜	18⅜	16⅜	18⅜	17	17⅜	900
Canada Southern	48⅜	48⅜	48¼	48¼	48⅜	49	347
Canadian Pacific	44¾	44¾	44	44¼	44½	44¾	575
Cedar Falls & Minn	5	5	5	5	4	5½	200
Chesapeake & Ohio	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	16½	500
Chicago Gas	70⅞	71½	70⅞	71½	71½	71⅝	6,700
Chicago & Northwestern	88¼	89	88¼	88½	88⅜	88⅝	9,105
Chicago & Northwestern pf	140	140	140	140	139	....	100
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	70	70⅜	70	70⅜	70	70¼	1,520
C., C., C. & St. Louis	36⅜	36⅜	35⅝	35⅝	35⅞	36¼	1,600
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	55⅛	55⅝	55	55¼	55⅛	55½	3,560
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac	62⅛	62¼	61⅞	62	61⅞	62⅛	4,210
Consolidated Coal	31	31	31	31	31	31½	200
Consolidated Gas Company	132½	134	132½	132½	132	133¼	1,153
†Delaware & Hudson	126½	126¾	126½	126¾	126½	127	200
Delaware, Lack. & Western	158½	159	158½	159	158¼	160	536
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	10⅝	11⅛	10⅝	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	13,435
General Electric	29	29⅛	28⅝	28⅞	28⅞	29	1,120
Lake Shore	137	137½	137	137¼	136¾	137½	460
Long Island	85	85	85	85	84	85	23
*Long Island Traction	7¾	7¾	6¾	7	6½	7	2,820
Louisville & Nashville	51	51⅛	51	51	50¾	51⅛	550
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	6⅝	6⅝	6	6	6½	7	77
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago pf	21¼	21¼	20⅞	21⅛	21	21¼	470
Manhattan Con	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	108	108½	12
Michigan Central	92¾	92¾	92¼	92¼	92	93	335
Missouri Pacific	19½	20⅛	18¾	19⅛	19	19¼	8,095
Morris & Essex	159⅝	159⅝	159⅝	159⅝	....	....	100
*National Lead Co	27½	27½	27¼	27¼	27¼	27½	1,112
*National Lead Co. pf	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82	83¼	100
National Linseed Oil	19⅞	19⅞	18⅞	19⅞	18	19¼	110
New-Jersey Central	82¼	86	82¼	85	84⅞	85	21,242
New-York Central	97⅞	98	97½	97⅝	97⅝	97⅞	4,067
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd	29⅞	30	29⅝	29¾	29⅝	30	700
N. Y. Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf	24⅝	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	24½	25	100
New-York, Lack. & West	118	118	118	118	117¾	118½	150
N. Y., L. E. & W.	8¼	8½	8¼	8½	8⅝	8½	1,660
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf	16½	16½	16½	16½	16	17	200
New-York, Sus. & Western	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	12½	13	100
New-York, Sus. & Western pf	37¾	38	37½	38	38¼	39	500
North American	3½	3½	3½	....	3½	3⅞	40
Northern Pacific	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	3	200
Northern Pacific pf	13⅝	13¾	13	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	5,751
Ontario & Western	16	16	16	16	15⅞	16⅛	213
Pacific Mail	21¾	22½	21¾	22½	22¼	22½	450
P., C., C. & St. L.	15	15	15	15	14	15¾	10
Rome, Wat. & Ogdens	115	115	115	115	114½	116	130
St. Louis Southwestern	5	5	5	5	5	5¼	200
St. Louis Southwestern pf	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	10	25
St. Paul & Omaha	30	30½	30	30½	30	30½	500
Southern Pacific	17¾	17¾	17¾	17⅞	17¾	18	200
Southern Railway	10	10⅛	10	10⅛	10	10⅛	656
Southern Railway pf	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½	32	70
Tennessee Coal & Iron	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	14	14½	100
Texas Pacific	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8⅝	50
Union Pacific	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	9	730
United States Cordage	6	6	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	1,175
United States Cordage pf	8¾	9¼	8⅝	8⅞	....	8½	9	971
United States Cordage gtd	18½	18½	18½	18½	17	18½	10
United States Rubber	40	40½	40	40½	40	40¾	500
United States Rubber pf	94	94	94	94	93¾	94½	100
*United States Leather	7	7⅛	7	7	7¼	8	710
*United States Leather pf	60	60¼	58	59¼	59	60	3,090
Wabash	....	5½	5½	5½	5	5⅝	100
Wabash pf	13	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	12¾	13⅛	525
Western Union Telegraph	87¾	87⅞	87½	87¾	87¼	87¾	926
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	8⅞	9½	150

Total sales 136,599

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

Bonds.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s 3,000 ..... 103¾
2,000 ..... 110⅝
4,000 ..... 110¾
Atch, Top & S F 4s 2,000s3 ..... 64⅞
500 ..... 64¼
2,000 ..... 64⅞
14,000s3 ..... 64⅞
13,000 ..... 64⅜
2,000s3 ..... 64⅝
2,000 ..... 64½
14,000 ..... 64⅝
2,000 ..... 64½
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A 500 ..... 16½
Atlan & Pac Gtd 4s 1,000 46
Austin & N W 1st 10,000 ..... 85⅝
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s 5,000 ..... 110½
Cent of N J Gen 5s 1,000 ..... 111⅝
Ches & Ohio Con 5s 1,000 106
7,000s3 106
2,000 ..... 106¼
5,000 ..... 106⅞
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s 5,000 ..... 73½
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st Cons 4s 2,000 ..... 92⅞
19,000 ..... 92½
Chi, Bur & Quincy Denver Div 4s 1,000 94
Chi G L & C Co 1st 5,000 ..... 93⅝
1,000 ..... 93¼
2,000 ..... 93⅛
2,000 ..... 93⅜
1,000 ..... 93⅝
Chi & Northwestern 25-Year Deb 5s 2,000 ..... 107¼
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s 10,000 101
10,000 ..... 100⅞
Registered 5,000 ..... 100¾
Chi, R I & Pac 6s 1,000 127
7,000 ..... 127½
Chi, Day & Ir 1st 5s 5,000 ..... 99½
1,000 ..... 99¾
5,000 ..... 100½
Chi & Springfield 1st Gtd by Lake Shore 1,000 117
Chi, B & Q Conv 5s 17,000 ..... 102½
Chi & East Ill Gen 5s 5,000 ..... 96⅞
Chi, St L & Pitts 1st 6,000 114
Col, H V & Tol 5s 10,000 ..... 88¼
1,000 ..... 88½
1,000 ..... 88¼
Det, Bay C & At 1st 1,000 40
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s 1,000 ..... 104¾
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s 2,000 99
Equitable Gas & Fuel of Chi 1st 1,000 95
Erie Cons Gold 7s 17,000 132
Gal, Har & S A 2d 1,000 100
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s 2,000 91
Int & G Nor 2d Mtge 4,000 70
Kansas Pacific 6s Denver Div Assented 1,000 104
Kan Pac 1st Cons 1,000 63
Knoxville & Ohio 1st 7,000 113
Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s 1,000 ..... 92⅜
L Erie & W 1st 5s 4,000 ..... 114½
Long Island G M 4s 4,000 96
1,000 ..... 95¾
1,000 96
Louis, Ev & St Louis Consol 1st 5s 10,000 25
1,000 26
Louis & Nash Cons 4,000 ..... 110½
Louis & Nashville Unified Gold 4s 1,000 75
Manhat Ry Con 4s 10,000 ..... 97½
Met Elevated 1st 2,000s3 ..... 120½
Met Elevated 2d 1,000 ..... 108½
Mexican Int 1st 4s 10,000 71
Midland of N J 1st 6,000 119
Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s 7,000 ..... 80½
Mo, Kan & Texas 2d 11,000 ..... 45⅞
Mo, Kan & East 1st 1,000 ..... 84¾
4,000 ..... 84⅞
1,000 ..... 84¾
Mobile & Ohio, New 1,000s20F 116
Nash, C & St L Con 3,000 101
N Y Cent 1st Reg 15,000 121
N Y Cent Deb 4s 1,000 ..... 103⅞
N Y, Chi & St L 4s 1,000 102
Registered 5,000 ..... 100¼
N Y, L Erie & West New 2d Consol 10,000 56
N Y, Ont & Western Refunding 4s 1,000 92
N Y S & W Term 1st 3,000 90
N Y, Sus & West 1st Refunding 5s 2,000 105
Nor Pac 2d Coup 5,000s15F 82½
Nor Pac 3d Coup 3,000 50
3,000s20F 50½
1,000 50
Nor Pac Cons 5s 10,000s3 25
Trust Co Certs 10,000 ..... 24½
Ohio Southern 1st 2,000 ..... 92½
Ore Imp Co Con 5s 15,000 53
2,000 ..... 53¼
Ore Rail & Nav Co Collat Trust 5s 1,000 36
Oregon Short Line 6s 1,000 ..... 90¼
1,000 ..... 90¾
Trust Receipts 10,000 91
5,000 ..... 91¼
1,000 ..... 90¾
Ore S L & U N Con 3,000 65
1,000 40
Pitts & Western 1st 2,000 ..... 83½
P, C, C & St L 4½s Series B 1,000 105
People's G & C Chi 1st Cons 6s 1,000 ..... 92¼
1,000 93
Rio Grande West 1st 2,000 ..... 65½
Roch & Pitts Cons 5,000 117
Rome & W Consol 11,000 118
St Jo & Grand I 1st Trust Co Certs 6,000 51
1,000 ..... 51½
2,000 ..... 51¾
St L & Iron Mount 5,000 ..... 101⅜
Arkansas Branch 1st 1,000 102
St Louis, Kan & Nor Real Es & R 7s 15,000 ..... 104⅜
St Louis S W 2d Inc 2,000 ..... 20⅜
5,000 ..... 20½
6,000 ..... 20⅝
St Paul, M & M 1st Montana Cent 5s 2,000 ..... 104½
Minneapolis Un 6s 2,000 120
South Pac of Cal 1st 1,000 111
Southern Ry 1st 5s 7,000 ..... 86¾
28,000 ..... 86⅞
5,000 ..... 86¼
3,000 ..... 86⅜
Tex & N O Cons 5s 6,000 ..... 89¼
Texas & Pac 1st 5s 2,000 ..... 84⅞
1,000 ..... 84⅞
Texas & Pac 2d Inc 10,000 ..... 23⅛
7,000 23
5,000 ..... 23¼
Third Avenue 1st 5s 5,000 ..... 118½
Union Pac Gold 6s Col Trust Notes 5,000 87
U P, Den & Gulf 1st 5,000 34
Wabash R R 1st 5,000 ..... 105½
10,000 105
Wabash R R 2d 3,000 65
20,000s80 63
West Shore Gtd 4s 2,000 105
Registered 6,000 ..... 104½
500 104

Total sales $653,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	142½	145
Albany & Susquehanna	168	..
Alton & Terre Haute	35½	38
American Coal	90	..
American District Telegraph	....	41
American Express	109	111
B. & O. S. W. pf, new	4¼	5
B. & Southern Illinois pf	135	..
Boston Air Line pf	103	..
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	....	20
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts. pf	....	58
Burlington, C. R. & N	47	..
Central Pacific	12⅞	13¾
Chicago & Alton	146	..
Chicago & Alton pf	160	175
Chicago & E. Ill	50	53
Chicago & E. Ill., pf	90	..
C., M. & St. Paul pf	117½	119
Cleveland & Pittsburg	155	..
Col. Coal & Iron, Dev	5	7½
Col. Fuel & I	..	24
Col. Fuel & Iron pf	..	55
Col. & H. Coal	3½	4½
Col., H. V. & T	18⅞	19¼
Col., H. V. & T. pf	60	61
Commercial Cable	130	..
Denver & Rio Grande	11	11½
Denver & Rio Grande pf	34	35
D. M. & Ft. D	5½	7
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	25	..
*D., S. S. & A	2½	3½
*D., S. S. & A. pf	6	7
Edison Gen. Ill. of N. Y	95	99
Evansville & Terre Haute	30	35
Flint & P. M	7½	14
Flint & P. M. pf	..	45
Great Northern pf	100	103
Green Bay & Winona, t. r	⅝	⅝
Green Bay & Winona pf, t. r	⅜	1½
Homestake	18	..
Illinois Central	86	87½
Int. Cond. & Ins	41	45
Iowa Central	6	6½
Iowa Central pf	19½	22
Kanawha & Michigan	8¼	9½
Keokuk & Des Moines	1½	4
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	13	..
Laclede Gas	26	26¼
Laclede Gas pf	82	84
Lake Erie & Western	15¼	16
Lake Erie & Western pf	70	71¼
L., St. L. & T	1	4
Mah. Coal R	105	115
Mah. Coal R. pf	106	..
Manhattan Beach	1¼	3
Mexican Nat. ctfs	¾	2
Mexican Telegraph	179½	190
Minn. & St. L., all as. pd	25½	28
Minn. & St. L. pf., all as. pd	44	48
Minnesota Iron	....	40
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	13⅜	14¼
Missouri, Kansas & T. pf	21¾	22¼
Mobile & Ohio	14	15½
National Starch	4	6
National Starch 1st pf	35	..
National Starch 2d pf	15	20
New Central Co	5	8
New Jersey & New-York	1¼	5
New-York & New-Haven	194½	196
N. Y., C. & St. Louis	12	15½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	55	65
Norfolk Southern	60	..
Norfolk & Western	2¼	3¼
Norfolk & Western pf	11	12½
Ontario Mining	8	12½
Oregon Improvement	10	12½
Oregon R. & N	15	20
Pennsylvania Coal	310	..
Peoria & Eastern	2	3½
Peo., J. & Sioux	2	3
Philadelphia & Reading	9¼	9¾
Pitts. & Western pf	28	30½
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	45	46
P., F. W. & C	156	..
P., F. W. & C. sp	150	..
Pullman Palace Car Co	154½	156
Quicksilver	2⅛	3½
Quicksilver pf	15	16½
Rensselaer & Saratoga	180	185
St. Louis Southern	96	..
St. J. & G. I	....	1½
St. P. & Duluth	20	25
St. P. & Duluth pf	85	100
St. P. & Omaha pf	....	109
St. P., M. & M	105	108
Silver bullion certificates	60⅝	..
Southern Cotton Oil	....	5½
Standard R. & T. Co	42	48
Tol. & O. C. pf	70½	80
Tol., A. A. & N. M	1	1½
U. P., D. & G	3	3½
United States Express	40	43
Utica & B. R	150	..
Wells-Fargo Express	100	107
Western & Lake Erie pf	33	35½
Wisconsin Central	2½	3

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sugar R.	90⅞	92¼	90⅞	91⅝	13,040
Am. Tobacco	88	90½	88	90½	640
Chicago Gas	71	71⅝	71	71½	3,450
C., R. I. & P.	62¼	62⅝	61⅞	62	3,650
C., B. & Q.	70	70½	70	70¼	1,390
C., M. & St. P.	55½	55⅝	55½	55¼	4,450
Cent. of N. J.	82¼	85⅝	82¼	85	7,130
Chi. & N. W.	88¼	89	88¼	88⅜	4,180
Con. Gas	132½	132½	132½	132½	10
Dist. & C. F.	10⅝	11⅛	10⅝	11⅜	5,020
Gen. Elec.	29	29¼	29	29¼	140
L. & N.	51	51¼	51	51	1,000
Mo. Pacific	19⅜	20	18⅞	19½	2,780
M., K. & T. pf	22	22	22	22	50
Nat. Lead	27½	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	80
N. Y. Central	97⅜	97⅝	97⅜	97⅝	140
N. Y., L. E. & W.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	20
N. Y. & N. E.	30	30	30	30	10
Nor. Pac.	13⅜	13⅝	13	13¼	620
U. S. Cordage	5¾	5¾	5½	5½	100
U. S. Cord. pf.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	40
W. Union	87⅜	87⅝	87½	87⅝	990

Total sales 48,890

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Atch., Top. & S. F. 4s	64½	64¼	64½	64¼	$5,000
C., B. & Q. cv.	102½	102½	102½	102½	3,000
C. & O. 4½s	73½	73½	73½	73½	3,000
C. & E. Ill. 5s	97	97	97	97	3,000
Lac. Gas. 5s	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	5,000
L. E. & W. 1st	114½	114½	114½	114½	$4,000
M., K. & T. 2d	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	5,000
Nor. Pac. 3d	50	50	50	50	2,000
R. Isl. 6s, c	101	101	101	101	4,000
St. L. S. W. 2d	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	8,000

Total sales $42,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.65	2.75	2.65	2.75	140
Chollar	.56	.56	.56	.56	100
Savage	.40	.40	.40	.40	100
Sierra Nevada	.60	.60	.60	.60	100
Standard	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.65	100

Total sales 540

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	54¼	54⅛	53⅞	54⅛	858,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit deb	94	99
American Exchange Nat. Bank	155	157
American Bank Note	40½	43½
American Grocery 1st pf	28	38
American Typefounders'	1½	3½
American Typefounders' pf	19	22
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of 1895	104	..
†Atlantic Trust	200	215
Barney Dumping Boat Company	10	..
Barney & Smith Car common	15	18
Barney & Smith pf. stock	87	91
‡Barney & Smith Car. Co. 6s	100½	102½
Beckton Construction pf	65	70
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	118	121
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	180	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	106½	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	107½	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	107½	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104	..
Brooklyn Elevated	12	14
Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ext.) 5s	64½	67½
Brooklyn City Railroad	155	156
Brooklyn Gas Company	124½	130½
Brooklyn Traction	9¾	10½
Brooklyn Traction pf	52¼	54½
‡B'klyn Wharf & W'house Co. 5s	104	104⅛
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	102	..
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	101½	103
Buffalo Street Railway stock	65½	67½
Celluloid Company stock	....	62
Central & South Am. Tel	116½	120
Central & South Am. Tel. scrip	113½	117½
Central Cross-Town	170	..
Central National Bank	118	121
Cent. Park, North & East River	163½	..
Central Trust Company	1010	1020
Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator 4s	63	67
Chi., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	..	2
Chi., Jack. & Mack. R. R. 4 p. c. bonds	45	49
Cleveland & Canton equip. bonds	21	..
Columbus Street Railway stock	46	48
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	....	½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	135	1½
Consol. Electric Light 1st	90	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	67	70
Continental Trust	162	167
Cramp Shipyard stock	88	92
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R	93	95
Dry Dock, E. B'way & Bat	164	166
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	107	110
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y.	178½	180½
Eighth Avenue	310	..
‡Evans. & Rich. R. R. 5s, gtd	....	50
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	695	720
Fidelity & Casualty Co	300	..
Fourth National Bank	180	184
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av	58½	60
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	112½	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	56½	59½
42d St. & Grand St. R. R	320	..
Gallatin National Bank	308	318
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph Co	106	..
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	105	110
Hocking Valley Car Trust 6s	93½	..
Holland Trust stock	....	90
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling com.	70	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	93½	..
‡Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. b'nds	105	106
Herring-Hall-Marvin common	7½	10
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	35	40
Hudson River Telephone Co	40	..
Indianapolis Gas stock	135½	137½
Indianapolis Gas Co. 1st 6s	102¾	..
Ind., Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	67	70
Ind., Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	74	77
Int. & G. N. 1st scrip	100	..
International Ocean Telegraph	106	..
Iron Steamboat	4	6
Iron Steamboat bonds	53	60
†Journeay & Burnham	....	46
Journeay & Burnham pf	90	95
Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds	90	93
Kings County Elevated	3	..
Knickerbocker Trust Company	155	165
Lafayette Gas Co. stock	85½	..
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	89½	88
Long Island Traction	6¾	7
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	30	35
Mutual Gas, New-York	151	155
Manhattan Trust Company	118	124
†Madison Square Garden stock	6	..
Madison Square Garden 1st	102	..
Madison

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
86 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
Members of the New-York Stock Exchange.
41 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
421 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in Government,
Railroad, and Street Railway Bonds.
Orders executed on Stock Exchanges in
New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago.

Financial.

BEECH CREEK RAILROAD COMPANY'S CAR TRUST.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that Certificates of the BEECH CREEK RAILROAD COMPANY'S CAR TRUST, numbered as follows, were this day drawn in accordance with the requirements of the car trust agreement, being the remainder of said Certificates not heretofore called for redemption:

$1,000 CERTIFICATES.

29	73	141	178	210	
31	78	147	181	216	
53	89	158	182	219	
62	100	163	183	225	
65	110	172	188	233	
67	115	173	207	249	
72	124				

32 Certificates.....$32,000

$250 CERTIFICATES.

269	333	353	370	391
295	336	355	379	392
296	346	362	386	394
298	351	364	387	414
319	352			

22 Certificates..... 5,500

Total $37,500

The principal and interest of said Certificates are payable on and after March 1, 1895, at the offices of the KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, No. 234 5th Av., and No. 66 Broadway, New-York, on and after which date interest upon said Certificates will cease.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO., Trustee.
By ROBERT MACLAY, President.

REORGANIZATION OF THE
WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY SYSTEM.

Referring to previous notices, copies of the Bondholders' Agreement for the deposit of Bonds with United States Trust Company, New-York, may be obtained from that Company, or from any member of the Committee, or from the Secretary. Bondholders in Boston may deliver their Bonds to Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., 50 State Street. Negotiable Certificates will be issued by United States Trust Company.

GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman.

CHARLES C. BEAMAN, } Counsel.
GEO. WELWOOD MURRAY, }
JOS. S. DALE, Secretary, 24 Exchange Place, N.Y.
New-York, February 23, 1895.

CHICAGO AND WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Trustees' Office, Room 83, Drexel Building,
New-York, Feb. 20, 1895.

The Trustees have this day designated, by lot, the following:

7	1324	1608	1850	2109	2387	2597	2933
78	1333	1609	1895	2121	2390	2602	3045
172	1357	1633	1910	2138	2394	2663	3048
181	1361	1661	1925	2142	2443	2667	3061
200	1373	1670	1928	2182	2519	2713	3187
216	1440	1701	1942	2319	2557	2739	
231	1443	1711	2005	2357	2561	2771	
276	1455	1744	2015	2360	2577	2853	
311	1499	1797	2030	2376	2583	2871	
438	1577	1822	2041	2379	2588	2910	

as the numbers of the seventy-five bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1879, to be redeemed by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on May 1 next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
Of and for the Trustees.

N. W. HARRIS & CO., Bankers,
CHICAGO,
Having been appointed fiscal agents
for
LEE COUNTY, IOWA,
will redeem at their offices, Chicago, Ill., the 6 per cent. bonds of said County, maturing March 1, 1895.

Holders of said bonds may present same for collection at
N. W. HARRIS & CO., { 15 Wall St., N. Y., or 70 State St., Boston.

ManhattanTrustCompany.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.
CORNER OF WALL & NASSAU STREETS.
A Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds and General Deposits.
Liberal Rates of Interest paid on Balances.

John J. Waterbury, President.
John Kean, Jr., Vice-Pres. Amos T. French, 2d V. Pres.
Chas. H. Smith, Sec'y. W. Pierson Hamilton, Treas
Directors, 1895.

August Belmont,	John Kean, Jr.,
H. W. Cannon,	John Howard Latham,
R. J. Cross,	John G. Moore,
Rudolph Ellis,	E. D. Randolph,
John R. Ford,	James O. Sheldon,
Amos T. French,	Samuel Thomas,
John N. A. Griswold,	Edward Tuck,
H. L. Higginson,	John I. Waterbury,
W. Pierson Hamilton,	R. T. Wilson.

American Bank Note Co.
Brooklyn Elevated R. R. Co.
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York.
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & Battery R. R. Co.
Bought by
TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 5 BROAD ST.

Financial.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.
The Mercantile Trust Company's Certificates of Deposit of
Third Mortgage Bonds
AND
Consolidated Mortgage Bonds

of this company having now been LISTED at the New-York Stock Exchange, the REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE beg to call the attention of all holders of these bonds and also of the SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS to this fact, and to urge upon them the importance of depositing their bonds with the Mercantile Trust Company without further delay.

Under the agreement for deposit, the Committee may, in its discretion, terminate the period for deposits without notice, and impose exceptional terms for deposits thereafter.

EDWARD D. ADAMS, Chairman,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JOHN C. BULLITT,
CHARLES H. GODFREY,
J. D. PROBST,
JAMES STILLMAN,
ERNST THALMANN,
Reorganization Committee.
A. MARCUS, Secretary.
Mills Building, New-York City, Jan. 4, 1895.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.
CAPITAL - - - - $2,000,000.
SURPLUS - - - - - 700,000.
Transacts a General Trust Business.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
Issues First Mortgage Trust Gold Bonds.
Takes entire charge of Real Estate.
Legal Depositary for Trust, Court, and State Funds. Allows Interest on Deposits.
Executes all Trusts.

OFFICERS.
George W. Young, - - - President.
Luther Kountze, - - - Vice-President.
James Timpson, - 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Turnbull, - - - Treasurer.
William P. Elliott, - - - Secretary.
Clark Williams, Asst. Sec'y and Treas.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Charles D. Dickey, Jr., Gustav E. Kissel,
Theodore A. Havemeyer, Luther Kountze,
Charles R. Henderson, James Timpson,
Richard A. McCurdy.

DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock,

William Babcock,	Charlton T. Lewis,
Charles D. Dickey, Jr.,	Lewis May,
William P. Dixon,	Theodore Morford,
Robert A. Granniss,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Theo. A. Havemeyer,	Robert Olyphant,
Charles R. Henderson,	Edwin Packard,
James J. Hill,	William W. Richards,
Gardiner G. Hubbard,	Jas. W. Seymour, Jr.,
Gustav E. Kissel,	James Timpson,
Luther Kountze,	George W. Young.

FOR SALE.
$150,000
New United States 4s.
PRICE ON APPLICATION.
NELSON, SMITHERS & REIMER,
52 EXCHANGE PLACE.

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY
DENVER EXTENSION BONDS.

In connection with the proceedings now pending and looking to the payment of the past due interest on the above bonds, the undersigned, representing foreign and domestic holders, request bondholders to send their names, addresses, and holdings to them, so that concerted action may be had for the protection of those interested.

J. D. PROBST & CO., 50 Exchange Place.
H. L. THORNELL, care U.S. Trust Co., 45 Wall St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 50 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

A.—$30,000.00 WANTED TOWARD ESTABlishing a Safe Deposit and Trust Co., (charter complete;) sure dividends not under 12 per cent. and unqualified reference, security, &c., given. V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 177 Broadway.

Dividends.

PREPAYMENT OF DEBENTURES.

THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY WILL PAY, upon presentation at their office in Middletown, Conn., March 1, the DEBENTURES of Series 19, MATURING SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1895.

ALSO, at the same time and place, the Debentures of Series 12 maturing March 1st, 1895, and such of the Debentures of the series maturing January 1st, February 1st, June 1st, July 1st, and August 1st, 1895, as have not yet been presented for payment.

New-York Security and Trust Company,
NO. 46 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
Will pay the coupons of the
Evansville, Rockport & Eastern R.R. Co., due Jan. 1, 1895, on presentation.
COUPONS PAYABLE MARCH 1, 1895.
Globe Street Railway Company.
City of Dallas, Texas, 8 per cent., Funding Bonds.
St. Paul, Minn., Gaslight Company.
Charlotte Harbor Phosphate Co.
Allentown & Lehigh Valley Traction Co.

TO HOLDERS OF ST. LOUIS, WICHITA & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. BONDS:

Pursuant to an order of the United States Circuit Court, for the Eastern District of Missouri, the undersigned, Receivers of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway, will, on and after March 1st next, pay coupons No. 31, due on that date on the above-mentioned bonds, at their office in the Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, New-York.

ALDACE F. WALKER, }
JOHN J. McCOOK, } Receivers.
JOSEPH C. WILSON, }

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY,
83 Reade St., New-York, Feb. 6, 1895.

A semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been this day declared upon the common stock of this company by the Board of Directors, payable March 15, 1895, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books at the close of business on Friday, March 1, 1895. The books will be reopened at the opening of business March 16, 1895.

CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

THE UNITED STATES LEATHER COMPANY,
No. 26-28 Ferry St., New-York,
Feb. 26, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) Per Share on its Preferred Stock, payable March 12, 1895.

The transfer books for preferred stock will be closed March 5 at 3 P. M. and re-opened March 13, 1895. JAMES R. PLUM, Treasurer.

ALL COUPONS DUE 1ST PROX. AND THE principal of all bonds due on that date issued by THE RAILROAD EQUIPMENT COMPANY, and secured by rolling stock furnished railroads under car-trust form, will be paid on and after that date at the offices of POST & POMEROY, No. 45 Wall St., New-York, and E. W. CLARK & CO., No. 139 South Fourth St., Philadelphia.
Feb. 28, 1895. H. A. V POST, Treasurer.

United Traction and Electric Co.
Coupons due March 1, 1895, from First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this company, Providence and Pawtucket issue, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., 54 Wall St., New-York. Checks for interest on registered bonds will be mailed to holders on same date.

F. P. OLCOTT, Treasurer.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS R'Y CO.
45 Wall St., New-York, Feb. 27, 1895.

The coupons of the MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY OF TEXAS, maturing March 1, 1895, will be paid upon presentation at the office of this company, 45 Wall St., on and after that date.

CHARLES G. HEDGE, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK BISCUIT COMPANY.
The interest due March 1, 1895, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the New-York Biscuit Company will be paid on and after that date at the banking house of KOUNTZE BROTHERS, 120 Broadway, New-York.

GEORGE P. JOHNSON, Treasurer.

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY,
Treasurer's Office.
Mobile, Ala., February 23, 1895.

Coupon No. 13, due March 1, 1895, of the General Mortgage Bonds of this company, will be paid on presentation at the Gallatin National Bank, No. 30 Wall Street, New-York, on and after that date. HY. TACON, Treasurer.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER AND PITTSBURGH RAILWAY COMPANY.

Coupons of the General Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds of this company, due March 1, will be paid on and after that date at the Union Trust Company of New-York.

J. H. HOCART, Asst. Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE OMAHA AND GRANT SMELTING CO. 6 per cent. bonds, due March 1, will be paid by us on and after that date.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
New-York, February 27, 1895. 51 Wall St.

NEW-YORK, ONTARIO AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupon No. 5, of the Refunding 4 per cent. Mortgage Bonds of this company, due March 1, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the company, 56 Beaver Street. R. D. RICKARD, Treas.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Meetings and Elections.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY,
157 Broadway,
New-York, Feb. 23, 1895.

The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the company, No. 157 Broadway, on THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1895.

Polls opened at 12 M. and closed at 1 P. M.
C. A. GARTHWAITE, Secretary.

Lost and Found.

LOST—At the Liederkranz private masked ball, on Saturday night, Feb. 23, large EMERALD LADY'S PIN, surrounded by diamonds; $150 reward will be paid for the return of same, and no questions asked. HARRY D. LOW, 109 East 14th St.

THE SYNDICATE'S GOLD DEPOSITS

A TOTAL OF $7,998,000 NOT YET CREDITED TO THE RESERVE.

New Bonds Sold in Open Market at 119 1-4 and 119 3-8—Allotments to Springfield (Mass.) Banks.

No deposits for account of foreign bond purchases were made at the Sub-Treasury yesterday, but the syndicate added to its separate gold credit there $1,701,000, making a total of $7,998,000 in gold furnished by the syndicate and not yet credited to the reserve. Additions to this deposit are expected.

The syndicate is still credited with the intention of protecting the reserve with other gold than that used to buy bonds. No other purpose can explain the deposit. It will be added to the reserve, if needed; but at present it serves to strengthen confidence in the Treasury's condition, and that is sufficient for the present.

There were sales of the new bonds yesterday in open market of $25,000 at 119¼ and $24,000 at 119⅝. As in previous sales, the contracts call for deliveries when issued, syndicate receipts constituting deliveries now. Private sales were also reported at the same prices.

News from out of town adds something to the information regarding the allotment. Springfield (Mass.) banks, which bid for several million dollars of the bonds, received acceptances for $400,000 at 112½. Allotments ranged from 10 to 30 per cent. of the amount of the bids. The syndicate seems to have made it a condition with some of the national banks that bonds thus allotted should be used to increase bank circulation. It is reported that in such instances the syndicate will send bonds allotted to banks to the Treasury Department as deposits on circulation account, and will not send them directly to the banks. Quotations for the bonds in Springfield are at 119 and 119½. Some of the banks are said to be buying them at this rate, intending to use them to secure additional circulation.

The Chapin National Bank of Springfield secured the largest amount, getting $150,000; the Institution for Savings bought $80,000 for investment, the John Hancock Bank bought $75,000, the Agawam National $35,000, the Hampden Savings Bank $35,000; the Safe Deposit and Trust Company $15,000, and the Springfield National Bank, $10,000. Several of these institutions and others have also bought at the market rate. This investment means an increase in the circulation of the local banks, and some banks will issue notes up to their limit. The reports last December showed that the Chapin Bank had issued $135,000 in notes, the Agawam $180,000, and the Springfield $90,000.

The new 4s are considered a good investment as a circulating issue basis, even at 119. The old 4s, with twelve years to run, can be reckoned on a 2⅞ basis, and the new ones are practically on a 3 1-16 basis. Outside of the banks one large block of the bonds was allotted in Springfield, H. H. Skinner securing them.

PLANS FOR DELIVERY OF BONDS

$1,000,000 of the New Coupon Issue Received at the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Assistant United States Treasurer Jordan of New-York arrived here last night, and had a conference with Assistant Secretary Curtis and Assistant Treasurer Meline at the Treasury Department this morning. Arrangements were perfected for the delivery at the several Sub-Treasuries and in London of the new bonds. Other matters of detail and routine were discussed.

One million dollars of the new 4 per cent. one-thousand-dollar coupon bonds issued to the Morgan-Belmont syndicate was received at the Treasury Department to-day. The work is pronounced excellent. The face of the bonds reads as follows:

"The United States of America are indebted to the bearer in the sum of one thousand dollars."

This bond is issued under authority of an act of Congress entitled, "An act to provide for the resumption of special payments," approved Jan. 14, 1875, being one of the descriptions of bonds described in the act entitled, "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," approved July 14, 1870, as amended by the act of Jan. 28, 1871, and is "redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after the first day of February, 1925, in coin of the standard value of the United States on said July 14, 1870, with interest in such coin from the day of the date hereof at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first day of February, May, August, and November in each year. The principal and interest are exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority."

The words "four per cent." in green letters an inch long are printed over the text and the bonds bear the vignette of Marshall, flanked on either side with the numeral "M" set in a dark scroll background.

Liberal Allotments for London.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The new American loan was quoted on the Stock Exchange at noon to-day at 5⅝ premium. The London subscriptions amounted to $590,000,000.

The Pall Mall Gazette says that the applicants for the new American bonds received letters of allotment to-day embracing larger amounts than they had expected to receive. The small applicants, The Gazette says, received about 25 per cent. more than they were led to believe they would get, and the larger applicants from 5 to 15 per cent. in excess of their applications.

Notwithstanding this statement, it is a fact that some applicants for large amounts, who had sold bonds in expectation of receiving substantial allotments, are disappointed at the amounts they received, and there has been among them some eager buying of bonds in order to cover their engagements.

Lecture on the Holy Land.

"On Horseback Through the Holy Land" is the title of a lecture to be delivered this evening by the Rev. Dr. A. F. Schauffler, in the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, Madison Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, of which the Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge is pastor.

The lecture is to be given for the benefit of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor. Dr. Schauffler visited Palestine and the adjacent Mediterranean countries last Summer. The lecture will be illustrated with stereopticon views.

Will Be Sold a Second Time.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 27.—The Birmingham Age-Herald, which was sold on Feb. 11 by decree of court, and bid in at $20,000 by Capt. Frank P. O'Brien, will be sold again on March 11 by order of the court, and O'Brien will be held for any difference there may be between his bid and what the paper may bring at the second sale. The second sale has been ordered because O'Brien failed to make good his bid.

MAHONE SITE OR NOTHING

The Senate Will Accept No Other Printing Office Location.

AN ANGRY FEELING IN THE HOUSE

Members Openly Charge that There Is a Job in the Proposed Purchase and Refuse Their Sanction.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Ex-Senator Mahone will scarcely be able to compel the Government to buy his lot for a printing office site unless the highwaymen of the Senate can be employed to "hold up" the House in a more peremptory manner than the one they have hitherto followed to force the House into a bad bargain, which it is reluctant to make.

The Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds prefers another site. The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds objects to the Mahone site. The Senate has rejected the choice of its committee and approved the Mahone site by something like the vote by which the Senate has undertaken to buy at an excessively high price the Blaine property. Mr. Cameron, who has inspired the purchase of the Blaine property and who seems disposed to regard the Government as an instrument to be played upon to produce high-priced tunes for his pleasure, is understood to be hopeful of the success of the Mahone scheme as a way of realizing some obligations due to him. If half the rumors and reports about these two jobs are true, the Congress should handle both with the thickest of gloves.

The effort to coerce the House into consenting that the Mahone lot should be bought resulted in the report of the Senate proposition as the only one likely to succeed, and the outcome was to-day the waste of nearly the entire House session. The day had been set aside for the consideration of bills reported by the Committee on Public Buildings. While there was a sort of understanding that bills were to be brought forward for buildings out of the District, the only bill called up by Mr. Bankhead was that to authorize the purchase of the Mahone lots, without stipulation as to price or as to the cost of the building to be erected upon the lot after purchase.

A very distinct aversion to the bill was at once made known. Many ways were resorted to to induce the House to take it up and pass it after brief debate, but each effort consumed time and brought the bill no nearer passage. At 4 o'clock, when it had become apparent that it was out of the question to try further, Mr. Bankhead withdrew his motion to take up the bill and the House went to other business for a short time.

The performance of the Congress in this matter is of a piece with its general behavior, and will further provoke rejoicing that its end is so near. The printing office is a menace to the life of its occupants, several sites, each and all better and cheaper than the Mahone site, can be purchased, and the Government owns one suggested site that could be had without cost. The advocates of the purchase of Mahone's property play upon the danger of the employes of the office, and of the necessity for a larger and safer building, to induce the Congress to take an inconvenient, unfit, and expensive site, said to be loaded down with encumbrances distressing to the owner.

The motto of the Mahone people seems to be, "The Mahone site or no printing office." The Senators have nailed this motto to staff, and they stick to their motto "Like a puppy to a root."

Mr. Bankhead, Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, in calling up the report on the Mahone bill in Committee of the Whole to-day, reviewed the futile efforts that had been made in the past four years to bring the two houses of Congress to an agreement respecting a site for the Government Printing Office, and announced his disapproval of the pending bill. As a substitute he proposed a bill appointing a commission, consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Chief of Engineers, (Gen. Casey,) and the Architect of the Capitol, (Mr. Clarke,) which shall select and purchase a site, not to cost more than $300,000, adopt plans, and proceed with the construction of the printing office, reporting to the next Congress for its approval their estimate of the total cost of the building.

In the course of a colloquy between Mr. Bankhead and Mr. Milliken (Rep., Maine,) regarding the length of time that would be spent in preparing plans for the building, the latter asserted that plans for thirty buildings authorized by the Fifty-first Congress had not been made by the officials. Later, Mr. Milliken vigorously opposed the purchase of the Mahone lot. He said he could not justify himself in voting money out of the Treasury to buy a lot for a Government printing office which was unfit and improper, inconveniently located, in order to relieve a gentleman who might be embarrassed, and because a few Senators had proved themselves stronger than the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. Morse (Rep., Mass.,) advocated the passage of the bill.

Mr. Abbott (Dem., Texas,) advocated the adoption of the substitute he proposed to offer, and Mr. Swanson (Dem., Va.,) urged the House to follow the advice of the Public Printer and improve the present building. That was the only plan, he said, which would give immediate relief and was a measure of economy.

While Mr. Abbott was speaking, he was interrupted by Mr. English, (Dem., N. J.,) who said: "There have been some ugly rumors going round, and I ask for some information, which perhaps the gentleman can afford me. I want to ask if he thinks if this House were to appropriate from $20,000 to $25,000 to defray certain notes of William Mahone to Senators, whether the Senate would look with less favorable eye on the purchase of the Mahone site?"

Mr. Abbott replied that that was a question which he did not care to answer; he would not cast any reflection upon any gentleman at the other end of the Capitol.

Mr. Bankhead endeavored unsuccessfully to get the House to limit debate on the bill, and finally withdrew the motion. On the motion to go again into Committee of the Whole for further consideration of the bill, the House indicated its indisposition to go on with it, the vote being—yeas, 49; nays, 64. Mr. Meredith (Dem., Va.,) made the point of no quorum. While the House was dividing, Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.,) received unanimous consent to suggest that the special order be abandoned, and the House proceed to consider other business.

To this Mr. Meredith replied that if the members of the House believed official statements made to Congress, the employes of the Government Printing Office were in hourly danger of losing their lives. The question for the House to determine was whether or not that danger should be averted by its action. There was a bill before the House—

Mr. English, (Dem., N. J.,) interrupting—A job.

Mr. Meredith, resuming, said the gentleman might call it a job if he liked, but no man would say he was a party to a job.

Mr. Hicks, (Rep., Penn.,) rising to a question of privilege, said the statement had been made by a member on the floor that there was a job in the bill to purchase the Mahone site. The House owed it to itself to determine whether or not that charge was well founded. The matter, Mr. Hicks was informed, was not privileged, and it was dropped.

Mr. Bankhead then gave up his effort further to consider the bill at that time.

A GRAND CANAL PROJECT.

Bill Providing for Connecting the East and West by a Waterway.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—In the Senate to-day, Mr. Allison introduced a bill to incorporate the Maritime Canal of North America, to authorize the construction of navigable canals through the territory of the United States between the great lakes, the St. Lawrence River, and tidewater in the Hudson River, and entrances, terminal, and other works necessary and desirable in connection therewith; to regulate commerce on and over such canals and works, and to establish the same as military and post roads. The capital stock of the canal company is fixed at $10,000,000, and a bonded indebtedness of $200,000,000 is authorized.

The company is empowered to construct a canal from some point near the head of tidewater navigation on the Hudson to some point on Lake Champlain; also, from some point at or near the head of Lake Frances to some point on the St. Lawrence above the rapids known as the "Long Sault"; also, from a point at or near Lewiston, on the Niagara River, to some point on the same river above the Falls, of such dimensions as to make navigable channels at least twenty feet deep and of dimensions sufficient to admit of two of the largest vessels, drawing twenty feet of water, and passing each other in the channel at full speed.

The plans for the construction of this canal are to be approved by the Secretary of War; all tolls are to be approved by the Inter-State Commerce Commission. Work is to begin within five years from the passage of the act, and the canal to be completed in ten years. There is no provision for the guarantee of bonds by the Government, but the Government may take possession of the property at any time at a value to be fixed by a Board of Arbitration.

SUSPENDING BONDING PROVISION.

The Action Taken to Prevent Smuggling from the Mexican Free Zone.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The House joint resolution directing the suspension of bonding privileges in regard to articles shipped to the free zone, in Mexico, with the Senate amendment, was laid before the House to-day. The Senate struck out the limitation of the operations of the joint resolution to that part of the zone from the City of Laredo to the Pacific Ocean.

Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Texas,) moved to concur in the Senate amendment, and Mr. Crain (Dem., Texas,) moved to refer the joint resolution to the Committee on Ways and Means. The latter motion was lost.

Mr. Crain made a speech against the resolution, which he described as an effort to compel a sister republic to disestablish a free-trade system, and establish in its stead a protective tariff, and this, he said, was an illogical, inconsistent position for a Democratic House to take. The movement for the abolition of the free zone, he said, had its origin in a railroad fight for the possession of the traffic involved. He read a letter from the Collector of Customs at Laredo, who stated that he could not see that any benefit would result to the United States from the abolition of the free zone, the balance of trade, the writer said, being in favor of this country.

Mr. Bynum (Dem., Ind.,) gave the reasons which actuated the Committee on Ways and Means in recommending the passage of the joint resolution. Mexico did not allow the shipment of goods in bond from its territory to the free zone, and the greater portion of the goods transferred to it in bond through the United States are smuggled back into our territory. The result was that towns in Mexico are thriving, and those in Texas, adjoining the zone, are dwindling away.

Mr. Crane stated that, when the free zone had been disestablished, American goods would have to pay the full amount of duty when sent into Mexico.

The Senate amendment was concurred in. As agreed upon, the joint resolution reads as follows:

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is, hereby authorized and directed to suspend the operation of Section 3,005 of the Revised Statutes, in so far as the same permits goods, wares, and merchandise to be transported in bond through the United States into the free zone of Mexico, so long as the Mexican free-zone law exists; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to prevent the transportation of merchandise in bond to be delivered at points in the territory of Mexico beyond the limits of said free zone.

ACTS SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT

A Measure to Promote Anatomical Science Among the Number.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The President has signed acts of Congress to amend Section 2,455, Revised Statutes, relating to public lands; to provide for the examination and classification of certain mineral lands in Montana and Idaho; joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to give to Oregon State Soldiers' Home at Roseburg, Oregon, certain cannon; joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver condemned cannon to Grand Army posts of Plymouth, Penn.; McGrawville, N. Y.; Freeland, Penn., and Chelsea, Mich.; granting a pension to Caroline E. Wessels, widow of Brevet Brig. Gen. Henry W. Wessels, late of Connecticut; to authorize the adoption of children in the District of Columbia; for the promotion of anatomical science and to prevent the desecration of graves in the District of Columbia; to amend the charter of the Metropolitan Railroad Company of the District of Columbia; to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River in Dakota County, Neb., and in Sioux City, Iowa; to authorize a bridge across the Yellowstone River in Dawson County, Mon.

INDIAN TERRITORY COURTS.

A Bill to Provide Them Is Arranged in Conference.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Mr. Culberson (Dem., Texas,) reported the result of the conference over the Senate bill providing a system of courts for the Indian Territory to the House to-day. Under the bill, he said, the Indian Territory would be divided into three judicial districts, and court would be held in eleven places. Two additional Judges for a term of four years were provided for, to receive $5,000 a year; also two District Attorneys, to receive $4,000 each, and two clerks, $3,000 each. The Judges shall appoint not to exceed six Commissioners in each district, who shall have exclusive jurisdiction in civil cases where less than $100 is at issue, and in criminal cases involving misdemeanors only. They are to receive $1,200 a year each. All fees in excess of the salaries provided shall be covered into the United States Treasury. The United States courts shall have full jurisdiction of offenses committed in the Territory.

The report was agreed to.

Affecting Postal Clerks.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The House, by a yea-and-nay vote of 122 to 57, to-day concurred in the Senate amendment to the Post Office Appropriation bill. This amendment limits the order made by the Postmaster General that all railway postal clerks shall reside on the routes over which they run to clerks hereafter to be appointed.

WOMEN TALK ABOUT DRESS

Long Skirts and Corsets Condemned by the National Council.

PICKED SHOES AND HIGH HEELS, TOO

Loosely-fitting Gowns Advocated—Frances E. Seavey Tells What Bicycle Girls Should Wear.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The National Council of women had the largest attendance at the morning session to-day since the triennial began. This was mainly because the topic for discussion dealt with that which is paramount in the minds of many women—"Dress."

From every standpoint this problem was considered, and the audience seemed to take particular delight in the statement of one speaker that the dress worn by men was comfortable, but certainly not beautiful.

The discussion was based on the report of the Committee on Dress, prepared by Frances E. Russell of St. Paul, Minn., and read by Mrs. Rachael Foster Avery of Philadelphia.

In presenting the subject to the audience Mrs. Sewall, the presiding officer, said that from the time Eve plucked the first fig leaf to the present, dress had been the most interesting and perplexing subject for woman. In the report it was said:

Our committee, in seeking an improvement in woman's dress, which will give her the free and healthful use of the organs of her body when working or taking exercise, condemns not only the corset, but the long skirt, as a serious hindrance to freedom of movement.

The effect of clothing upon character begins with the babies. Not long ago two four-year-old children were being prepared for their photograph, building a high block house on our piazza. When they were ready a young woman, who had been assisting, came into the parlor where the mother of one of the children and I were looking out at the living picture, and said to me:

"What an argument for dress reform from the artistic side. The little boy, in his jersey suit, cannot take any attitude that is not graceful and picturesque; but I thought we never should get the little girl's drapery satisfactorily arranged." The boys' mother heard this, and said:

"Little boys are naturally more graceful than girls. I have noticed it often when other children are playing with our little boys. The girls just stand around and watch the boys, who are never still a minute."

Talk about equal rights and a fair chance in the world! It is a sight to make angels weep—the little girls in their fashionable toggery, fettered and imprisoned, on account of sex.

The motive of the present movement is "united action, mutual help." No woman is expected to come out alone and take up the cross of conspicuous oddity in dress on all occasions. This might make all timid women, seeing her stared at, feel that they would rather die than follow her example. We must unite to encourage and shield one another, especially for the sake of those who need freedom in dress most—the invalids and the hard workers. We have never recommended that any of the styles suggested by our committee be now adopted for all occasions, though we hope to gain the social freedom to wear a free dress of some kind wherever we choose, but as far as possible adopted to the occasion.

There is a widespread discontent with the habitual dress of women, as woman's business activity increases and as physical culture classes and bicycle riding accustom people to the sight of what Lady Harberton calls, "a two-legged dress for women." The newspapers deserve our thanks for giving us, along with fashion illustrations of dehumanized proportions which disgust more than they please, pictures of bicycle and gymnasium suits which do not interfere with freedom of movement, and do not strike the observer as immodest.

Manufacturers and good dressmakers in different cities express a willingness to make what dress reformers desire whenever there is a sufficient demand. This requires organization, however simple. No perfect dress has yet been devised. Our only safe guide is the well-developed womanly form, to clothe this for comfort, usfulness, and beauty. The styles reported by our committee have given as much satisfaction as it was reasonable to expect.

The woman is, by virtue of the specialization of social functions, the exponent of the economic unit's pecuniary strength, and it consequently devolves on her to exhibit the unit's capacity to endure this passive form of pecuniary damage. She can do this by putting in evidence the fact (and often a fiction) that she leads a useless life. Dress is her chief means of doing so. The ideal of dress, on this head, is to demonstrate to all observers, and to compel observation of the fact, that the wearer is manifestly incapable of doing anything that is of any use. The modern civilized woman's dress attempts this demonstration of habitual idleness and succeeds measurably.

Herein lies the secret of the persistence of the skirt and of all the cumbrous and otherwise meaningless drapery which the skirt typifies. The skirt persists because it is cumbrous. It hampers the movements of the wearer, and disables her, in a great measure, for any useful occupation. So it serves as an advertisement (often disingenuous) that the wearer is backed by sufficient means to be able to afford the idleness or impaired efficiency which the skirt implies. The like is true of the high heel, and in less degree of several other features of modern dress, the constricted waist as well as the analogous practice of the abortive foot among their Chinese sisters.

Think of this, women doctors, preachers, trained nurses, teachers, clerks, housekeepers, and all busy women! Your habitual costume, though stamped in minor details by your individual taste, is, on broad lines, society's vulgar brag of economic inequality, of the ability of the wealth absorbers of the community to

INQUIRY INTO HIS SANITY

Cigarette Manufacturer Thomas H. Hall Joins in the Petition.

DESIRES TO "GO INTO STEAMBOATING"

Relatives Think It Not Wise that He Should Continue Business

—His Son's Estimate of the Property.

Thomas H. Hall, the cigarette manufacturer, yesterday appeared before a commission in lunacy and a Sheriff's jury, in Part II. of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Hall had joined the members of his family in petitioning for an inquiry into his sanity. He wants to sell his cigarette business, and the purchasers want to make sure of a clear title, and as Mr. Hall's mind has been impaired about two years he and his family sought to have his mental status officially adjudged.

Mr. Hall is about fifty-five or sixty years old, and plainly shows the traces of some severe trouble. His walk is halting, and uncertain, and he leaned heavily on a stout stick that he carried. His face wore a peculiar expression, and his eyes wandered. He is short and rather stout, and wears a sparse, sandy beard. His manner on the stand was dazed, and his memory was very bad, especially for events of recent occurrence.

In the courtroom, while he was being examined, were his wife and daughter and his sons, the eldest of whom, Joseph, is thirty-one years old. Joseph has charge of his father's business at present under a power of attorney.

In a feeble, hesitating voice Mr. Hall told of his participation in the proceedings to pass on his mental condition. He said that the inquiry was an amicable one, and there was no intention on the part of any one to do him harm or deprive him unjustly of his rights. He simply wanted to get rid of his business, in order to "go into steamboating," and the intending purchasers wanted to make sure of getting a clear title.

In giving an inventory of his property Mr. Hall said that he valued his home, 53 East Seventy-fifth Street, at $50,000; his business, 209 and 211 East Thirty-seventh Street, he could not place a value on, but said he owned property at Seabright worth $15,000, and some at Rye valued at $20,000. He could not tell what his real and personal property was worth.

Joseph Hall testified that his father had been under the care of an attendant for some time, as it had been found that Mr. Hall could not find his way about without aid since his illness several years ago. He could not be trusted with large sums of money as formerly, as he had a reckless habit of giving away what money he had to the first person who happened to ask him for it.

The son said his father owned the factory property at 209 and 211 East Thirty-seventh Street, valued at $34,000, mortgaged for $9,000; the home at 53 East Seventy-fifth Street, valued at $35,000, and mortgaged for $15,000, and property at New-Rochelle valued at $12,000, and mortgaged for $7,000. Then there is a flat house belonging to the estate valued at $35,000, and Seabright property valued at $10,000. The young man said his father owned no property at Rye, as Mr. Hall had testified. He placed the income from rentals at $2,500 a year, and the real and personal property would, in his opinion, be worth about $125,000. The net income from the tobacco business amounts to about $18,000 or $20,000 annually.

A. M. Shanfrou, brother-in-law of the elder Hall, said that the latter's hobby was to become a commodore, and run a line of steamboats to and from the Fishing Banks. He said that his mind was so carried away with the idea that he was constantly answering advertisements in the newspapers bearing upon that business. Then he would advertise for steamboats, and frame plans for advertising his cigarette business on the boats.

A medical student named Keinling, who has been acting as an attendant to Mr. Hall, testified that the manufacturer's mind was impaired so that he is incapacitated for during business.

Dr. Edward C. Spitzka, the main witness for the petitioners, did not appear. He has had Mr. Hall under his care for some time, and in order to get his testimony, the case was adjourned until to-day.

SUE SIEGEL, COOPER & CO.

L. Straus & Sons of This City Allege a Breach of Contract.

L. Straus & Sons have begun a suit for $150,000 damages against Siegel, Cooper & Co., proprietors of the big Chicago dry goods house, who are arranging to open a similar establishment in this city on Sixth Avenue. Messrs. Straus & Sons are the chinaware dealers on Warren Street, Nathan, Isidor, and Oscar Straus being partners. They allege breach of contract.

Mr. Siegel, who arrived in this city Tuesday from Chicago, was served with a copy of the summons and complaint in the suit yesterday at the Savoy Hotel, where he is stopping.

In their complaint, which was drawn up by the law firm of Einstein & Townsend of 32 Liberty Street, Straus & Sons allege that in October, 1893, Siegel, Cooper & Co. entered into a written contract with them. According to the terms of this contract, as alleged by Straus & Sons, Seigel, Cooper & Co. agreed to purchase from them goods to be sold in the Chicago store for a period of five years.

This contract, the plaintiffs claim, was signed and executed by the defendants, and it is claimed that immediately after the execution of the contract Siegel, Cooper & Co. began advertising in the newspapers that they had made the contract and would sell the goods made by Straus & Sons.

When the time came for the first shipment of goods Straus & Son allege they received notice from Siegel, Cooper & Co. that they would not accept them, and considered the contract canceled.

The plaintiffs say that no reason was given or ever has been given for this action on the part of the Chicago firm. Straus & Sons estimate that they would have made a profit of $30,000 a year on the contract if it had been carried out by Siegel, Cooper & Co., and sue to recover that amount for the full five years.

The defendants have not yet put in their answer, and their defense is not known.

CLAIMS AGAINST RECEIVER PIERSON

Had Acted for Three Insurance Companies—His Sureties' Offer.

Thomas H. Mason, who succeeded Henry R. Pierson, the banker of Albany, as the receiver of the Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Reserve Mutual Life Insurance Company, and the Widows and Orphans' Benefit Life Insurance Company, has obtained permission from Judge Andrews of the Supreme Court to settle and compromise all claims which he has against the executors of the estates of Edmund W. Corlies and Samuel McLean, as sureties upon the bonds of Henry R. Pierson as receiver of these three companies, upon the payment of $30,000. The receiver is also to execute an assignment of all rights which he has against the estate of Mr. Pierson arising out of these difficulties.

The three companies went into the hands of the receiver some years ago. Henry R. Pierson, the banker and broker of Albany, and member of the firm of Henry R. Pierson & Son, was appointed receiver of each company. He was required to furnish bonds for $25,000 in the Guardian Company and $5,000 each in the other two companies. He secured as bondsmen Edmund W. Corlies and Samuel McLean of Brooklyn.

Pierson died at Albany on Jan. 1, 1890. Mr. Corlies died a short time prior and Mr. McLean some time subsequently. Not long after the death of Receiver Pierson it was discovered that he was indebted to the Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company for $24,042.95. It was also ascertained that the firm of Pierson & Son was insolvent, and the son, Henry R. Pierson, Jr., as surviving member of the firm, made an assignment, giving a preference to the receiver appointed to succeed his father.

Ever since the death of Receiver Pierson his estate has been in litigation, and the indication now is that it will be some years before any settlement will be brought about.

There was some property belonging to the estate in Illinois, which was attached by some of the creditors, but their claims were not upheld by the courts there. After it was learned that the estate of Receiver Pierson was indebted to the insurance company for nearly $25,000, claims were filed against the estates of the sureties on his bonds. A distribution of the estate of Mr. Pierson has been ordered by the Surrogate of Albany, and his successor as receiver of the three companies named may possibly get a small sum as a preferred creditor in the assignment.

Other creditors whose claims amount to upward of $30,000, however, have presented their claims to the Surrogate, and they intend to appeal from his decision if the case goes against them. In any event, the litigation is likely to be prolonged.

The executors of Mr. Corlies's estate have signified their willingness to pay $30,000 in full settlement of any claims against them or the executors of Mr. McLean, and all parties interested have agreed that this is the best arrangement that could be made.

LITHOGRAPH COMPANY SUES.

Action Against Benjamin Bleier for Some Theatrical Printing.

The Springer Lithographing Company, of which Congresman Henry C. Miner is President, has two claims against Benjamin Bleier for work done. One amounts to $250 and the other to $50. Both claims are the subject of litigation in the Supreme Court, and argument was heard before Judge Andrews yesterday.

Bleier is the President of the Fleishman Distilling Company of Blissville, and reputed to be a millionaire. He branched out into theatrical enterprises and backed several ventures, which have proved costly to him. One of these was "O'Dowd's Neighbors." The "Crystal Maze" also proved attractive to him. The lithographs which have caused the suits in the Supreme Court were supplied upon orders of Bleier.

No answers have been interposed to the complaint, and recently the counsel for Bleier obtained an order granting him twenty days additional time to answer. Lawyer Maurice Mayer, who represents the lithographing company, applied to Judge Andrews yesterday to vacate this order or shorten the time, upon the ground that it had been obtained in bad faith.

In opposing the motion it was urged that more time was absolutely necessary than the court had granted, inasmuch as the books and affairs of Mr. Bleier were in such a condition that he did not know where he stood, but in all probability he would settle the suits. He first wanted to hear from his salesman, who was now on the road in Michigan and had some vouchers connected with the matters in suit.

Judge Andrews reserved his decision.

ASSIGNEE SULLIVAN'S CASE.

Charges He Makes Respecting the Columbian Fire Insurance Company.

The case of A. H. Sullivan as assignee against the Columbian Fire Insurance Company of Louisville, Ky., came up before Judge Andrews, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday on a motion by the plaintiff's counsel for an order to compel Elliott L. Butler of this city to obey a subpoena to appear and give testimony.

It was alleged that Mr. Butler, who was President of the fire insurance company, was guilty of gross wrong in misappropriating about $1,000,000 of the concern's funds the day before it passed into the hands of the assignee.

Mr. Butler was at the time President of the Tradesman's National Bank of this city, and the complainant claims that he has been evading a subpoena issued Jan. 14 by Judge Lawrence, returnable on the following day.

The motion was denied by Judge Andrews, who advised that the case should go before the Judge who issued the subpoena.

The complainants say that the company was incorporated on paper floated by President Butler, and during its thirteen months' existence over $125,000 was received in the way of premiums; that on the day before the assignment Mr. Butler drew a check for $40,000, payable to his partner, James R. Skinner; $20,000 payable to the Tradesman's National Bank of this city, and another $20,000 payable to a concern in Arkansas in which he is interested.

The defendant's counsel denied all the allegations, arguing that it was a scheme to compel Mr. Butler to pay over moneys that were rightfully disbursed in payment of the company's debts.

HE WILL GET THE MONEY.

It Had Been in a Bank, but Mr. Lynch Failed to Sign His Name.

An order has been granted by Judge Andrews of the Supreme Court directing the payment to J. Lynch, the son of Mrs. Therese Lynch, the diamond dealer, of $308.58, the balance of a deposit which for years was in the Sixpenny Savings Bank, which failed some years ago.

After the failure of the bank there was a dispute as to the identity of the J. Lynch who was entitled to this money, as ten claimants appeared to demand it. The evidence showed that this J. Lynch, as he always signed himself, was in the jewelry business under the New-York Hotel years ago when he opened the account with the bank. He had been acquainted with all the officers of the bank at the time, and made a cash deposit of $500 originally, but failed to place his signature in the book because he was in a hurry and the officers of the bank knew him.

As there were so many claimants for the money, a referee had to be appointed to pass upon the case and report who was entitled to the money. He made a report that the J. Lynch named was the person to whom the money should be paid, and the court has affirmed his finding.

SAYS SHE WAS DEFAMED.

Charges Mrs. Catherine Neiheiser Makes Against William Goetz.

William Goetz is a particularly atrocious person, according to Mrs. Catherine Neiheiser, who had him arrested yesterday in a ten-thousand-dollar suit for slander. Mrs. Neiheiser lives at 546 Eleventh Avenue.

She makes affidavit that on Feb. 23 of this year Goetz came to her house, and, in the presence of her husband and child, and "with the intent to destroy her reputation and tarnish her good name," called her vile names and said that he had maintained meretricious relations with her.

He repeated these assertions several times, and in consequence, says the plaintiff, she was brought into disrepute with her neighbors and her family, and, the assertions being wholly false and malicious, she asks for damages in $10,000.

On the further affidavit of the plaintiff that she had information that the defendant was about to leave the jurisdiction of the court, Judge Pryor of the Court of Common Pleas issued the order of arrest.

LOCKED UP FOR CONTEMPT.

William M. Robbins Failed to Appear in Supplementary Proceedings.

William M. Robbins of 39 Cortlandt Street was arrested by a Deputy Sheriff yesterday and locked up in Ludlow Street Jail, where he will stay until he purges himself of contempt of an order of Judge Bookstaver's that he appear for examination in supplementary proceedings.

The plaintiff in the case is E. P. Smith, who is the Secretary and Treasurer of the United States Advertising Company, and who got a judgment in the First District Court in October last against the defendant for $130. In January Judge Bookstaver issued an order that he appear before Referee Peter W. Millady for examination. The order was served, but the defendant did not put in an appearance. He was then adjudged in contempt of court, and a fine of the debt, with costs, all amounting to $228, was imposed. The order of the Judge is that he be imprisoned until he pay the amount.

Another Pension Case Against Hand.

A bench warant was issued Tuesday for the arrest of James L. Hand on three complaints of Special Pension Examiner Thomas P. Randolph, charging him with having received from the United States Government on three different occasions sums of money mentioned in checks drawn by the Pension Agent of this city on the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, payable to John Mullen, on the back of which checks the mark and indorsement of the payee were forged.

The checks were dated Dec. 8, 1893, Feb. 5, 1894, and March 9, 1894, and were respectively for $320.80, $144, and $36.

Hand surrendered himself before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday, and was held in $10,000 bail for examination on March 6.

About a year ago Hand was jointly indicted with John St. Leonard and another on a similar charge.

Estate of William Astor Case.

Judge Andrews, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, has appointed Gilbert M. Speir referee to try the issues involved in the action brought by Philip Kissam, John Jacob Astor, William Cruikshank, and George Lord Day, as executors of the will of William Astor, to have their accounts settled and passed upon, and also the accounts of Henry Day, who was one of the original executors.

The action is a friendly one, and has been pending for some time, and as all the parties interested in the estate have been served with the summons it is now in a condition to be tried.

As the trial will involve the examination of numerous accounts, a referee has been appointed. Certain questions have also arisen concerning the administration of the estate which the referee will be asked to pass upon.

To Test Telephone Rates.

Isaac H. Herts and Benjamin H. Herts have obtained from Judge Andrews of the Supreme Court a temporary injunction restraining the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company from removing the telephone instruments in their place of business, at 896 Broadway, and their factory at 104 to 110 East Thirty-second Street, and also from discontinuing or in any way interfering with the telephone service which they have been having.

John A. Beall is the counsel for Herts. The suit is of a similar nature to that recently brought by Lawyer Simon Sterne against the same company for a similar purpose, it being charged that the company was insisting upon charging exorbitant rates for its service.

Sesselman Seeks Reinstatement.

Andrew Sesselman, who was the assistant engineer in the new Criminal Court Building until Dec. 20, 1894, when he was dismissed by the Commissioner of Public Works, has obtained from Judge Andrews of the Supreme Court a writ of certiorari for the purpose of having a review of his dismissal.

Sesselman was charged with neglect of duty and insubordination in having neglected to oil the engine. He claims that was the duty of Stephen Fitzsimons, whose political faith was different from his, and who threatened to use his influence to have him removed. He denies the accusations made against him, and declares that his discharge was decided upon before he was tried.

Fitzgibbons After His Old Job.

Judge Andrews of the Supreme Court has granted a writ of certiorari to James Fitzgibbons who, on Jan. 7 last, was dismissed as a patrolman from the New-York and Brooooklyn Bridge squad, to which he had been attached for eleven years. He was accused of being under the influence of liquor on Jan. 5, upon returning from the funeral of Roundsman Bergen, and with insolence and insubordination.

He says that the evidence showed that the charges were untrue, and were instigated by his superior officers, who had some malice against him.

The Tuczkewitz Trial Ended.

The trial of Tuefil Tuczkewitz for murder was concluded yesterday. The case will be given to the jury to-day.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 27.—The following cases were argued before the Court of Appeals to-day:

Hannah Kennedy, as administratrix, &c., vs. Manhattan Railway Company, appellant.—Argued by Joseph H. Adams for appellant; David Leventritt for respondent.

Ellen I. Ballard, as executrix, vs. Hitchcock Manufacturing Company, appellant.—Argued by O. U. Kellogg for appellant; Franklin Pierce for respondent.

Frederick H. Cornelius, as administrator, &c., appellant, vs. Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York.—Argued by William Tiffany for appellant; Edward Lyman Short and William H. Shepard for respondent.

The Court of Appeals day calendar for to-mororw is: Nos. 69, 72, 78, 82, 94, 101, 103.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Ryan vs. Ryan. 2—Westheimer vs. Feldman. 3—Hudson River Ice Company vs. Lust. 4—George F. Blake Manufacturing Company vs. Woodman.

Class II.—5—Percival vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company. 6—Bowen vs. Sweeney.

Class III.—7—Proctor vs. Mallin.

Class IV.—8—Bliss vs. Hornthal. 9—Auffmordt vs. Hornthal. 10—Whicher vs. Hornthal.

Class VII.—11—Eldred vs. Scrymser. 12—Zimmer vs. Finney. 13—Wall vs. Waterbury. 14—Cohen vs. Bikur. 14½—Clason vs. Nassau Ferry Company.

Class VIII.—15—Lynch vs. Quinlan. 16—Byers vs. McKnight-Chidester Company. 17—Hughes vs. McLeod. 18—Quathroch vs. Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. 19—Morgan vs. Hodden. 20—O'Brien vs. Kursheedt. 21—Reynolds Card Manufacturing Company vs. New-York Bank Note Company. 22—Byrne vs. Adams. 23—Rowland vs. Baker. 24—Matter of Clark. 25—Fletcher vs. American Surety Company. 26—Fischer vs. Slevin. 27—De Freitas vs. Greenbon. 28—De Freitas vs. Post Express Printing Company. 29—Same vs. Brown. 30—Palmer vs. Matthews. 31—Palmer vs. Beers. 32—Palmer vs. Post Express Printing Company. 34—Palmer vs. Collins. 35—Nicholson vs. Nicholson. 36—Merchants' National Bank of Poughkeepsie vs. Roach. 37—Schwegler vs. Barth. 38—Ensmenger vs. Ensmenger. 39—Irving vs. Irving. 40—Ramsfelder vs. Steventon. 41—Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company vs. Stevenson. 42—Newton vs. Lyman. 43—Beadleston & Woerz vs. Wavra. 44—Harvey vs. Haight. 45—Wade vs. Goldsmith. 46—Bowen vs. Sweeny. 47—Hauseheld vs. Hauseheld. 48—Brown vs. Foster. 49—Mantell vs. Mantell. 50—Matter of Sutton. 51—Rogers vs. Pearsall. 52—Palmer vs. Marshall. 53—Taylor vs. Lawrence. 54—Matter of J. H. Bonnell Company. 55—McManus vs. Reynolds. 56—Letham vs. Tilden. 57—Matter of Irene Milling and Mining Company. 58—Woerz vs. Schumacker.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Adjourned until March 4.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

265—Gottlieb vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 383—McElroy vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 384—Same vs. same. 387—Clarkson vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 838—Lauber vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 2351—Aron vs. same. 64—Newcombe vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 60—Bacharach vs. same. 310—Russell vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 160—West vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 152—Furst vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 1284—Crumble vs. Manhattan Railroad Company. 2546—Cornell vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Russell, J.—Held in General Term room. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Law and Fact.—1415—Guilfoyle vs. Pierce. 164—Vietor vs. Hertzfield. 2337—McDonald vs. O'Brien. 1882—Harding vs. Elliott. 1949—Smith vs. Sanger. 1951—Orange National Bank vs. McKeever. 1952—Warfield vs. Weeks. 1959—Densmore vs. Searle. 1960—Onderdonk vs. Kirkpatrick. 1961—Page vs. Page. 1962—Polhemus vs. Aldrich. 1963—R. Wayne Wilson Company vs. Wilson. 1967—O'Grady vs. Wilson. 1968—Kane vs. Mitchell.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1968.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

2761—Nathan vs. Krakower. 2649—Stokes vs. La Montague. 5566—Blinn vs. The Mayor, &c. 2763—Adams vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 5849—Altschuler vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 2765—Driggs vs. Dean. 2919—Ruppert vs. Williams. 5590—Sickles vs. Campbell. 5876—Santini vs. Leary. 2346—Underwood vs. Ostenheld. 12884—O'Neil vs. Hubbard. 2838—Hettrick vs. McLaughlin. 2855—Muschenheim vs. The Renwick Club.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2933.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Van Brunt, P. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

COMMON PLEAS (ADDITIONAL)—General Term—Bischoff and Giegerich, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Court Appeals.

1—Morgan vs. Short. 2—Lefferts vs. Bryant. 3—Stern vs. Kareski. 4—Werlien vs. The Tower Maunfacturing & Novelty Company. 5—Orvis vs. Curtiss. 6—De Forest vs. Viele. 7—Wyckoff vs. Frommer. 8—Bell vs. Rendell. 9—Brown vs. Fox. 10—Rouse vs. The Printers' Exchange. 11—Hand vs. Calligan. 12—Lamb et al. vs. Traitel. 13—Stewart vs. Stern. 14—Monagan vs. Lehigh Valley Railroad. 15—Bailey vs. Crowell. 16—Orvis vs. Curtiss. 17—Friedman vs. Loomis. 18—Bell vs. Gaynor. 19—Henrich vs. Murray. 20—Milch vs. Westchester Fire Insurnace Company. 21—Sonneberg vs. Levy. 22—Frommer vs. Rossler. 23—Hirshkind vs. Private Coachmen's Society. 24—Owens vs. Sell. 25—Lyon vs. Raymond. 26—New-York Small Stock Company vs. Klosset. 27—Mayer vs. Union Railway Company. 28—Zimmermann et al. vs. Bloch. 29—George vs. Trevellyn. 30—Howe vs. Robinson 31—Griffin vs. Ladow. 32—Obermeier vs. Greenbaum. 33—Pelletreau vs. United Electric Light & Power Company. 34—Reilly vs. Merritt. 35—Ellenstein vs. Klee et al. 36—Carey vs. Gay Brothers & Company. 37—March vs. Gleason. 38—Sparling vs. Wack. 39—Austin vs. Arntworth.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases answered ready will be sent from this calendar to Part II. for trial in the order in which they are called.

1352—Carleton vs. Reed. 1309—Amsler vs. Maling. 1331—Strobel vs. Wegener. 1355—Kohn vs. Baumann. 1323—Hartmann vs. Lohdin. 1337—Cornish vs. Stokes. 1342—Reinheimer vs. Mohr. 1363—Wilson vs. Union Railway Company. 1367—Clark vs. Sonn. 1153—Hopkins vs. Clark. 1394—Turgerson vs. same. 846—Dieckerhoff vs. Heller. 1149—New-York Standard Watch Company vs. Claflin. 1317—Stott vs. Churchill. 1346—Silk vs. Dickinson. 1350—Hazard Manufacturing Company vs. Baird. 1351—Sterns vs. same. 1358—Neuchatel Asphalt Company vs. Christman. 2686—Marry vs. Hendrick. 1379—Oplinaga vs. Hoyt. 1376—Hartley vs. Eighth Avenue Railroad Company. 1378—Bayer vs. Lloyd. 1382—Printy vs. Hoffman. 1388—O'Sullivan vs. Chegwidder. 1389—Same vs. same. 1391—Abrams vs. The Mayor, &c. 1392—Tito vs. Seabury. 1327—Ehl vs. Grand Lodge Independent of B. A. 1325—Cassidy vs. McElroy. 1209—Smith vs. Ufland.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1398.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned until the first Monday of March.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

185—Estate of Julius E. Downey.

Wills for Probate.—Calendar at 10:30 A. M.: Philip Frankenheimer, George A. Cambeis, Christine I. Bartley, Thomas Halligan, John Sommer, William D. Smith. At 2 P. M.: Walter R. Long, Jane Cromwell, John Lowry, Henry J. Pape, Maria A. Renner, Henry Demarest.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers Street.

1024—Contested will of William Canton. 1032—Contested will of William C. Noyes.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Ehrlich, C. J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Extraordinary Term.—Recess.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Fellows and Special Assistant District Attorneys Rollins and Fox for The People.

1—Michael Doherty. 2—George Dougherty.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Townsend for The People.

1—John McMahon. 2—Henry W. Leonard. 3—Samuel Liebel. 4—Albert De Freest. 5—John Herzing. 6—Michael D. Corcoran. 7—James Cohogainer. 8—Henry Solomon.

Pleadings.—1—Daniel T. Slattery. 2—Lebrecht Schmidt, and Peter Rauschert. 3—Joseph Isenberg. 4—David Kaplan. 5—John Humphrey and James Hart. 6—George Wilson and John Dolan. 7—Frank Bearge. 8—Dennis Gray and Patrick Conley. 9—Matilo Richis, (2.) 10—Tony Stratos. 11—Joseph Fitzpatrick. 12—William Stolpe. 13—Martin Mowskowsky. 14—John Meyers. 15—Morris Loffelholtz, (2.) 16—Louis Meryash. 17—Louis Schonfeld. 18—John A. Payne.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II. Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for The People.

1—Salem Abooschacra and Skinder Bursoon. 2—John Barrett and Thomas F. Maher. 3—Edward J. Thomas. 4—John Reilly. 5—John Brown. 6—John Howard. 7—John Donovan. 8—Curt Fleischauer. 9—Henry Schroeder. 10—John Rose and John Milleton. 11—Tiny Wolf. 12—Arthur J. Stettler. 13—Thomas J. Stein. 14—Abraham Harris and Harris Rothstein. 15—Abraham Taub.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Martine, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Davis for The People.

1—Max H. Grauer.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Lewis vs. Kennel—Scott Lord. Strebeigh vs. Allen—Harold M. Smith. Matter of Male—John E. Ward. Astor vs. Astor—Gilbert M. Speir.

Russell, J.—Ten Eyck vs. Fougera—Charles H. Russell.

COMMON PLEAS—Pryor, J.—Matter of Lippman Brothers—Charles A. Runk. Matter of Graff—O. H. Sanderson.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Smith, J.—Part I.

713—White vs. Jeffers. 1617—Cahill vs. Joyce. 1925—Ryan vs. Sperry. 1920—O'Rourke vs. Board of Supervisors. 1865—Clark vs. Clark. 255, 256, 257—Leary vs. Morris and others. 1381—Wiley vs. Long Island Railroad.

Highest number reached on regular call, 893.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Cullen, J.

Nos. 174—Burkard vs. Schultheis. 177—Brown vs. Schreyer. 178—Lipsius vs. Battenfeld. 179—Nugent vs. Dargen. 180—Moore vs. Phillips. 181—Darrow vs. Sammis. 182—Campbell vs. Friedlander. 183—Fohner vs. Germain. 184—McGee vs. Anglo-American, &c., Association. 185—Schoff vs. Schoff. 186—Jones vs. Lewis. 187—Jones vs. Lewis. 188—Jones vs. Lewis et al. 190—Dietzel vs. Weber. 191—Levey vs. Levey.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Clement, C. J.

189—Tribken vs. Tribken. 203—Noonan vs. Noonan. 770—Meyer vs. Hardy et al.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—Abbott, S.

The accounting in the estate of Charles Roemmele, George Basson, Catharine Basson, Sallie C. Koop, Adam Bischoff, Joseph F. Hanley, John Baird, James Brady, Frederick Enders, William Bruce, Balthasar Kern, Frederick S. Thompson, Nathaniel Gilman, Jr., Amelia Muller, Emily M. Miller, Charles Reisseweiller, Calvin C. Camp, (three proceedings.)

The estates of Annie M. Tonges and Hector Toulin.

The real estate of Mary A. Wilson.

The inventory of Thomas Carpenter.

The guardianship of Edwin J. Dennike et al.

The transfer tax of John F. Henry, George Dietrick, and Ann Polion Cole.

Contested calendar at 10:30.—No. 9—Will of Jessie T. Davis.

SEVENTY-SIX COFFINS FOR ONE DOLLAR

The Purchaser Paid for Them, but Has Neglected to Send for Them.

Three weeks ago Deputy Sheriff Loub sold out the effects of the Lithomarlite Casket Company, at 133 Crosby Street, and the Sheriff's auctioneers were ridiculed at the time because some of the coffins brought only 1 cent apiece, although they had cost many dollars to manufacture.

A lot, consisting of seventy-six coffins, in an unfinished state, was sold for $1 for the entire number. The purchaser paid his dollar, but has since neglected to take them away.

"The buyer of those coffins," said Assistant Deputy Sheriff Gifford yesterday, "must have got sick of his bargain, for he won't pay the cartage on them to take them away. It will cost considerable for cartage, as coffins weigh from 140 to 250 pounds each. They are still at 133 Crosby Street, and the landlord of the building wants to know what to do with them. He has written here, and also to the Sheriff's auctioneers, to have them removed, but they do not belong to us, and we have no further control over them. The landlord can put the likes with them—put them out on the sidewalk or give them away. So, a dollar was not such a small price, after all, for the lot."

The coffins are made of lithomarlite.

A HEARING ON DR. SEWARD WEBB'S CLAIM

Experts Testify Regarding Alleged Damage to Adirondack Lands.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 27.—At the hearing before the State Board of Claims today on the Dr. Seward Webb claim for $184,000 for damages to Adirondack lands, Miller Reed, a lawyer of Lowville, testified that he had been familiar with the Beaver River and its watershed for many years. He told of the probable value of the camp and cottage sites along the river and on the lakes on the watershed, and the damage done to the same by reason of the building of the dam at Stillwater. He also testified as to the injury to the hunting and fishing in the vicinity by the setting back of the waters. The feeding grounds of the deer along the river bottoms had been flooded and the deer driven away, while trout were driven from the spring holes.

Dr. Florence Donohue, President of the State Board of Health, gave expert testimony as to miasma as generated from impounded waters and from conditions which result after the drawing off of such waters, leaving decaying vegetable matter exposed to the action of the sun. He explained fully as to the disease germs, microbes, &c., but, as he was not familiar with the conditions or surroundings on the Beaver River, could not say that such a state of affairs had prevailed there.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Elmira Machine and Foundry Company of Elmira; capital, $23,000; Directors—Walter H. Steiger, Charles F. Roe, Charles W. Ufford, James R. Reid of Elmira and L. W. Taylor of Binghamton.

Merriam Company of New-York City; to print, bind, and publish books, pamphlets, magazines, &c.; capital, $100,000; Directors—R. H. Merriam, A. J. Saalfield, and G. W. Delano of New-York City.

New-York Stamping Company of Brooklyn; to manufacture metal goods; capital, $30,000; Directors—James Edgar, W. A. Bardell of Brooklyn and J. F. Pierson of New-York City.

Greek-American Fruit Company of Jamestown; to deal in fruits; capital, $15,000; Directors—D. Chechary and Agysilaus Constas of Jamestown and G. G. Polites of New-Castle, Penn.

Freehold Security Company of White Plains, Westchester County; to deal in real estate; capital, $20,000; Directors—E. T. Greaves of New-York City, A. H. Gilbert of Brooklyn, and Leonidas Dennis of Plainfield, N. J.

Bentley Shoe Company of Syracuse; capital, $50,000; Directors—Eben D. Bentley, Esther M. Bentley, and Minda L. Bentley of Cazenovia.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York.—WILLIAMS-RICHARDSON COMPANY, Limited, a foreign corporation, plaintiff, against W. C. LATHAM, whose first name is unknown to the plaintiff; JOHN DOE, a fictitious name, and RICHARD ROE, a fictitious name, composing the firm of W. C. Latham and Company, defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New-York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, January 21st, 1895.

W. T. HOUSTON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Post Office address and office, Nos. 40 and 42 Wall Street, New-York City.

To W. C. Latham, whose first name is unknown to the plaintiff; John Doe, a fictitious name, and Richard Roe, a fictitious name, composing the firm of W. C. Latham and Company, defendants: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 13th day of February, 1895, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, in said county and State, on the 13th day of February, 1895.—Dated New-York, February 20th, 1895.

W. T. HOUSTON,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, Nos. 40 and 42 Wall Street, New-York City. f21-1aw6wTh

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—The People of the State of New-York against The Saint Nicholas Bank of New-York:

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 1,807 of the Code of Civil Procedure, I, Hugh J. Grant, temporary receiver appointed herein by order of the Supreme Court, duly made and entered on the 26th day of December, 1893, do hereby give notice to all the creditors of the Saint Nicholas Bank of New-York that an order has been entered in the above-entitled action at a Special Term of the Supreme Court held at the County Court House in the City of New-York on the 23d day of October, 1894, requiring all creditors of said corporation to exhibit and prove their claims at my office, hereinafter mentioned, within six months and one day from the first publication of this notice, and thereby make themselves parties to this action, and that the creditors that make default in so doing shall be precluded from the benefit of the judgment to be entered herein and from any distribution which is to be made thereunder, except as provided by the said Section 1,807 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and that, pursuant to said order, I do hereby notify said creditors that they present and prove their said claims against said corporation to me on or before the 26th day of April, 1895, at my office, No. 54 Wall Street, in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, October 24th, 1894.

HUGH J. GRANT,
As Temporary Receiver, St. Nicholas Bank.
o25-1aw6mTh&ap26

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—JAMES F. GALLATIN, plaintiff, against THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, as trustee; Zefita Countess Guy Rohan-Chabot, individually and also as sole acting executrix and trustee under the last will and testament of Albert L. Gallatin, deceased; Albert H. Gallatin, Frederic Gallatin, Samuel Lewis, and Alfred Augustus George, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Several Notable Sales Reported by the Brokers.

SHERIFF TAMSEN'S NEW METHOD

He Will Have Sales Under Execution Held at 111 Broadway—An Exchange Place Purchase—Auction Offerings.

Sheriff Tamsen has instituted a reform in the matter of conducting sales of real estate under execution. Hitherto the sales have taken place in the City Hall, and hardly any one has attended them. The result has been that property of judgment debtors has frequently been sacrificed. To correct the evil the Sheriff took counsel of well-known real estate men, among them Messrs. L. J. Phillips & Co., and determined on making a change in the place for holding the sales. They will take place hereafter at 111 Broadway, where other judicial sales are held. The following letter, sent to Messrs. Kleinau, Lutz & Co., the Sheriff's auctioneers, was made public yesterday:

Gentlemen: You are hereby instructed, by order of the Sheriff, that all sales of real property, made under process issued to him are hereafter to be made at the Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms. This course, in the opinion of the Sheriff, is likely to bring higher prices for the property offered, and it is permissible under Rule 62 of the General Rules of Practice. Respectfully yours, HENRY H. SHERMAN, Under Sheriff.

The firm of Richard M. Montgomery have sold for the Lord estate the four-story brick building and lot 52 Exchange Place, being the remaining portion of the estate in Lord's Court, to the Exchange Place Real Estate Company, of which Mr. Charles F. Tag is a member. The price is not given, but is believed to be about $200,000. The lot is an irregular one, being 22 feet front by about 115.6 deep, with a continuation 48.2½ by 108.2½ by irregular. The entire plot contains 7,620 square feet, and extends to the rear of 49 Broad Street.

The same firm have sold for John S. Ellis to James M. Montgomery, at $34,000, the property known as the Hoffman Place, at Englewood, N. J., and for the Isaac P. Martin estate, five acres of land on the Palisades, at Edgewater, for improvement.

Lily W. Churchill, Duchess of Marlborough, executrix, and Messrs. Williams and Lockman, executors of Louis C. Hamersley, have sold to Jefferson M. Levy twenty-one acres on Saw Mill Lane, town of Westchester, known as the Hamersley estate, and directly opposite the Pearsall estate, recently bought by John Jacob Astor.

Mr. John N. Golding has sold to D. M. Koehler the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 38 East Seventy-fifth Street, 20 by 60 by 100, at $37,000.

Mr. Walston H. Brown has sold at about $60,000 the four-story brownstone dwelling, 768 Madison Avenue, 25 by 60 by 100.

Messrs. Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Edward Tipping, to Dr. Robert Watts Eastman, the four-story Jersey brownstone dwelling 140 West Seventy-sixth Street, 20 by 60, with extension, by 102.2, at $40,000. The same firm has sold for Horatio W. Thayer, to James Merihew, the four-story brownstone dwelling 53 West Seventy-sixth Street, 20 by 60, with dining-room extension, by 102.2.

Messrs. Stabler & Smith have sold for the Mercantile Building Company, to Nathan Clark, at about $26,000, the four-story American-basement dwelling on the south side of Seventy-eighth Street, 87 feet east of West End Avenue, 17 by 57 by 83.

Mrs. M. S. Gilmore has sold to John Curry, at $25,750, two lots, with frame dwellings, on the north side of Ninety-seventh Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues.

Mr. Charles Griffith Moses has sold for Emanuel Walter, to Frank Koch, half the block front on St. Nicholas Avenue, at the southeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 104.11 by irregular. He has also sold for Henry Morgenthau three lots on the east side of Hamilton Terrace, 124.11 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street.

Messrs. Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought of Anna M. Glass, at $15,000, the five-story brick tenement, with stores, 175 West Houston Street, 22.6 by 77. They have also bought, at about $11,000, the Sailors' Snug Harbor leasehold of 52 East Tenth Street, 25 by 95, with brick store and lofts building.

At auction, in the Trinity Building salesroom, yesterday, Mr. L. J. Phillips sold in partition, at $16,750, to George F. Johnson, for a party in interest, the four-story brownstone dwelling 28 East Seventy-fifth Street, south side, 84 feet east of Madison Avenue, 33 by 28.8. To Thomas E. Crimmins, at $27,500, he sold the property at 403 to 411½ East Sixty-fifth Street, north side, 110 feet east of First Avenue, 100 by 100.5, with six three-story brick tenements and two-story stable in rear. To Cohen & Endel, at $6,875 each, he sold the two lots, 50 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 400 feet east of Lenox Avenue.

Mr. Henry W. Donald sold, under foreclosure, at $21,500, to John A. Hutchinson, the three-story brownstone dwelling 249 West Seventieth Street, north side, 505.7 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 19.5 by 100.5.

In the Liberty Street salesroom, Mr. R. V. Harnett sold the nine five-story brick tenements 293 to 309 Avenue C, east side, forming the block front between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets. The prices and buyers follow: 293, M. Heckman, $16,000; 295, Peter Wannemacher, $7,400; 297, Timothy Donovan, $7,000; 299, E. D. Farrell, $7,050; 201, Kempner Brothers, $6,700; 303, Mrs. J. D. Muller, $6,850; 305, Mary Wirth, $6,850; 307, E. D. Farrell, $7,400; 309, Henry Kruse, $15,000. He also sold the four five-story brick and one brownstone tenements, 635 to 643 East Seventeenth Street, as follows: 635, W. E. Heckman, $5,300; 637 to 641, Nicholas Althous, $5,050 each; 643, Charles Heckman, $5,500. The two lots, 25 by 92 each, on the south side of Eighteenth Street, 88 feet west of Avenue C, sold at $4,550 each to William Miller. Mr. Harnett also sold, to Catherine Frech, at $16,200, the four-story brownstone dwelling 231 East Thirty-first Street, 20 by 98.9, and to Samuel T. Reynolds, at $15,900, the three-story brick dwelling 36 Charles Street, with brick stable in rear, 25 by 95.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway, except as otherwise specified, are as follows:

By Smyth & Ryan, partition sale, James A. O'Gorman, referee, 449 West Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 560.9 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 23.3 by 98.9, three-story front-and-rear frame dwellings.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sales, two actions, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 359 and 361 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 191 and 175 feet, respectively, east of Columbus Avenue, each 18.8 by 100.11, two three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgments, $9,500 and $9,725, respectively.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 148 East Forty-sixth Street, south side, 168 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 15 by 100.5, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,250.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, George M. Van Hoesen, referee, 314 East Third Street, south side, 160.9 feet west of Avenue D, 22.7 by 100, three-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $3,150.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By George R. Read, auction sale, 298 Bowery, west side, between Houston and Bleecker Streets, extending through to 290 Elizabeth Street, 25.6 by 166 by 257 by 166.10, two four-story brick buildings.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, north side, 300 feet west of Lenox Avenue, three five-story brick flats, by Thomas Moloney of 251 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street; cost, $1,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, south side, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, five-story brick flat, by Thomas Moloney; cost, $22,000.

Ninety-third Street, northeast corner of Lexington Avenue, four-story brick flat, by John Jordan of 303 West Twenty-ninth Street; cost, $15,000.

Madison Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street, five-story brick flat, by John Frame of 216 East Seventieth Street; cost, $24,000.

Madison Avenue, east side, 25.11 feet north of One Hundred and Seventh Street, by John Frame, two five-story brick flats; cost, $36,000.

Madison Avenue, east side, 75.11 feet north of One Hundred and Seventh Street, five-story brick flat, by John Frame; cost, $18,000.

One Hundred and Twentieth Street, south side, 100.1 feet west of Manhattan Avenue, eight three-story and basement brick dwellings, by Abraham A. Teets of 505 Manhattan Avenue; cost, $72,000.

One Hundred and Twentieth Street, south side, 233 feet west of Manhattan Avenue, by Abraham A. Teets, three-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $10,000.

Nos. 323 and 325 West Twenty-sixth Street, two five-story brick flats, by Thomas McLaughlin of 636 Park Avenue; cost, $50,000.

Broadway, east side, Forty-fourth to Forty-fifth Street, five-story brick theatre and concert hall, by Oscar Hammerstein of 44 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street; cost, $518,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 215 feet east of Park Avenue, two five-story brick flats, by Mary Cahill of 117 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; cost, $44,000.

One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 57 feet west of Seventh Avenue, six five-story brick flats, by Thomas S. Walker of 158 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street; cost, $114,000.

Eighty-seventh Street, south side, 63 feet west of Madison Avenue, two five-story brick flats, by Charles Gulden; cost, $45,000.

Ninety-first Street, northwest corner of Boulevard, five-story brick flat, by Samuel McMillan of Morris Heights; cost not given.

One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, south side, 200 feet west of St. Ann's Avenue, two five-story brick flats, by Charles J. and George E. Betzig of 814 East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street; cost, $50,000.

Clinton Avenue, west side, 70 feet north of Elmwood Place, six two-story frame dwellings, by Henry Schopper of Clinton Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street; cost, $21,000.

Clinton Avenue, west side, 45 feet north of Elmwood Place, two-story frame dwelling, by Henry Schopper; cost, $4,000.

Nos. 102 and 104 Fulton Street, seven-story brick store and office building, by John Pettit; cost, $20,000.

Nos. 84 and 86 Reade Street, by Charles H. Piske, alterations to five-story brick store; cost, $100.

No. 340 Lexington Avenue, by Edward H. Landon, alterations to four-story brick dwelling; cost, $1,200.

No. 85 Columbia Street, by William H. Mills, alterations to five-story brick tenement and store; cost, $1,000.

No. 647 East Ninth Street, by William G. Graeber, alterations to four-story brick tenement and store; cost, $4,000.

Some brokers have bought the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and Lexington Avenue, taking in half the block fronting on Lexington Avenue, and running irregular from 61 feet to 100 feet in depth, on private terms. The same firm has sold the 95 feet on One Hundred and Twelfth Street and 75 feet on One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, recently purchased from Simon Sterne, at a handsome advance, to a prominent builder who will erect thereon nine five-story brownstone and brick apartment houses. They have also sold the southwest corner of Thirty-fifth Street and Ninth Avenue to George H. Werfelman, upon private terms.

Frank L. Fisher has sold, for John V. Hecker, the three-story private dwelling, No. 13 East Eighty-sixth Street, size 20.4x60.8 x100, to Mr. B. Isaacs, for about $30,000. He has also sold, for John Hauschild, the three-story American basement dwelling, 20x55x100, 13 West Ninety-fourth Street, to Mr. Haines, for $29,000. This leaves only two left of the row of four purchased by Mr. Hauschild a few days ago.

James M. Stewart has sold two lots on the south side of Sixty-fifth Street, 550 feet west of Central Park West, at about $29,000, for H. P. Smith, to Mrs. Mary M. Stewart.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday, Mr. Jacob Cole sold, in partition, to William Nahrail, at $2,900, the three-story brick dwelling 48 Clymer Street, 20.4 by 120. To John F. James, at $3,800, he sold the three-story frame dwelling 145 Prospect Street, 25.1 by 72.10. To the same, at $12,300, he sold the four-story brick building, with store, 409 Bridge Street, 25 by 100.3.

Mr. William Cole sold to the Elias Brewing Company, at $10,200, the four-story frame dwelling 242 Gold Street, 30 by 104.4½.

The William P. Rae Company sold to the Land, Title and Trust Company of Philadelphia, plaintiff, at $6,000, the three-story frame building, with store, at the northwest corner of Osborn Street and Livonia Avenue, 25 by 100.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Myrtle Avenue, southeast corner of Hudson Avenue, one-story brick store, 24.4 by 47.10; $1,500; William Byrnes, Jr., owner.

Bayard Street, southwest corner Humboldt Street, two four-story brick flats; one for fourteen families and two stores; one eight families; 27.6 by 28 by 71, 26.6 by 18 by 48; $16,000 in all; L. Kaufold, owner.

Glen Street, north side, 350 feet west of Crescent Street, two-story frame dwelling for two families, 29.6¼ by 40; $2,200; J. F. Sullivan, owner.

Milford Street, east side, 90 feet north of Sutter Avenue, two-story and attic frame dwelling, for two families, 20 by 40; $2,000; Charles Weismantel, owner.

Harman Street, north side, 100 feet west of Irving Avenue, three three-story flats, for six families each, 25 by 63 each; $5,000 each; L. Gross, owner.

Himrod Street, north side, 250 feet west of Irving Avenue, three three-story frame flats, for six families each, 25 by 60 each; $3,500 each; Koring & Boehl, owners.

Harvey Avenue, south side, 150 feet west of Forty-fourth Street, two-story detached frame dwelling, 16.8 by 45; $1,300; Leonard Nason, owner.

Ninety-third Street, north side, 285 feet west of Third Avenue, two-story detached frame dwelling, 22 by 30; $1,800; Michael Dempsey, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Feb. 27.

AVENUE D, 54; Abraham Ellenstein and wife to Michael Waxman..... $1
69TH ST, n s, 241.10 ft w of Columbus Av, 16.4x100.5; Margaret A. Brennan and husband to Charles E. Appleby..... 1
80TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x102.2; Willis H. Young and others to John Alexander..... 55,000
10TH AV, w s, 50.3 ft n of 160th St, 11x61.3x11; Maria M. Knapp to Gideon L. Knapp..... 6,000
158TH ST, n w corner of Public Drive, 152.1x84.9x176.1; M. A. West to Zimri West..... 1
WEST END AV, n w corner of 80th St, 100x102.2; Anthony Yeoman and others to John Townshend and wife.
LOTS 1,104 to 1,107, map of Bloomingdale Tract, (22d Ward;) same to Anthony Yeoman and others..... 1
79TH ST, 337 East; Max Danziger and wife to Sarah Reis..... 1
107TH ST, s s, 49.7 ft n of 5th Av, 25.5x60; David Thomson,, referee, to Burrell Hoffman..... 2,500
84TH ST, s s, 98 ft e of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Minna S. W. Grube to Christian H. Westermann..... 21,000
TOPPING ST, e s, 335 ft n of 174th St, 45x100; Melvin T. Hard to Frank W. Hard..... 1
23D ST, n s, 275 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x98.9; George Finck and wife to John Finck..... 12,000
7TH AV, e s, 129 ft n of 135th St, 20x75; Augustus F. Gardner to Charlotte A. Bruen..... 1
SAME PROPERTY; William D. Bruen and wife to Augustus F. Gardner..... 1
99TH ST, 158 West; Albert Etzel and wife to Katie P. Doelling..ex. prop. and 1
LEXINGTON AV, 1,434 and 1,436; Charles A. Stein and wife to John G. Norris..... 1
1ST AV, w s, 25.5 ft s of 49th St, 25x100, and other property; John Ulrich to Jonas Weil and another..ex. prop. and 1
79TH ST, 230 East; Pincus Lowenfeld and wife to Helene Galewski.. 16,500
MADISON AV, s w corner of 88th St, 100.8x95; Edward T. Smith, executor and trustee of Thomas Smith, to Patrick McMorrow..... 10
121ST ST, 210 and 212 East; William A. Farrell to Edward Callan..... 1
121ST ST, 214 and 216 East; same to Thomas Crawford..... 1
119TH ST, s s, 310 ft e of 6th Av, 75x100.11; Isidor Fellheimer to Benjamin Stern..... 1
2D AV, e s, 56.10 ft n of 112th St, 19x79.8x40.2x100; Henry Klauber to Theresa Klauber..... 1
102D ST, n s, 160 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Robert Moser and wife to Edward L. Godfrey..... 18,250
ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 125 ft s of 142d St, 25x86.10; George K. Gates and wife to Philip Stacom..... 1
SAME and other property; Philip Stacom to George K. Gates..... 1
BOSTON ROAD, s e s, 62.7 ft s w of 169th St, 98x125; Thomas B. Clark to Kate C. Clark..... 1
LOT 29, map of property of Charlotte Fox Trowbridge, 23d Ward; John Yule and wife to Amend Johnsen.. 925
DIVISION ST, 230; Gustav Kaliski and wife to Louis Kresner..... 21,500
AVENUE C, n e corner of 7th St, 48.9x85.3; John H. Bronson to Matilda Kohler..... 1
CHRYSTIE ST, 215 to 219; Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer and wives to John Ulrich, exchange and. 1
2D ST, n s, 161.10 ft w of 2d Av, 18.2x67.6; Pincus Lowenfeld and wife to Sarah Reis..... 17,500
WASHINGTON ST, 763; Katie P. Doeling to Albert Etzel..... 1
ALL RIGHTS, properties, privileges, and franchises of the Thomson-Houston Electric Company of New-York; Francis P. Lawrey, referee, to George W. Maslin..... 50,000
INTERIOR LOT, begins at point in centre line between 29th and 30th Sts, 306.8 ft w of 7th Av, 46.10x58.2x14.9x49.5x32.7x89; the executor of Joseph J. West, deceased, to Edward G. Alsdorf..... 1
30TH ST, s s, 306.8 ft w of 7th Av, 91.11x98.9; same to same..... 1
30TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 4th Av, 19.2x98.8; Augustin Arango and wife to Katherine Miller..... 23,500
SAME PROPERTY; the Union Trust Company, trustee of Mary K. Richards, deceased, and others, to Augustin Arango..... 24,500
29TH ST, n s, 59 ft e of 3d Av, 24.4x51; Alice C. Maguire to Peter J. Hickey..... 1
20TH ST, s s, 473 ft w of 5th Av, 23x92; Anna E. Barnard and others to Anna E. Barnard..... 1
30TH ST, s s, 306.8 ft w of 7th Av, 91.11x98.9x irregular lot adjoining; Edward G. Alsdorf to Frank J. Southwell..... 1
29TH ST, n s, 59 ft e of 3d Av, 51x24.4; Peter J. Hickey and wife to Emanuel Arnstein..... 1
3D AV, 607; Robert B. Wilson and wife to Samuel H. Stone..... 100
47TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of 3d Av, 75x100.5; Francis Morgan to Matthew T. Murray, ½ part..... 1
47TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.5; same to same, ½ part..... 1
84TH ST, 133 to 137 West; Matthew T. Murray and wife to Francis Morgan..... 1
41ST ST, n s, 115.10 ft w of 9th Av, 66.1x98.9; William B. Bristow, referee, to William S. Kernochan..... 28,000
41ST ST, n s, 171.11 ft w of 9th Av, 28.2x98.9; same to same..... 14,000
41ST ST, s s, 300 ft w of 7th Av, 20.4x98.9x20x98.9; Edward J. H. Tamsen, Sheriff, to Marie C. Smith. 105
81ST ST, s w corner Amsterdam Av, 99.11x27.4x74.10x100 to Av.x102.2; Sigmund B. Steinmann and wife to Bernhard J. Ludwig..... 1
LOT 1,104 to 1,107, map Bloomingdale Tract; (22d Ward;) William Meighan and wife and others to Anthony Yeoman..... 1
79TH ST, s s, 268.9 ft w of 1st Av, 18.9x102.2; Sarah and Robert Reis to Pincus Lowenfeld..... 17,000
WILLARD AV, s s, 150 ft w of 4th St, 50x100; William D. Bruen and wife to Frank A. Bruen..... 1
GRANT AV, n w s, 375 ft s w of Samuel St, 22x110, to Crotona Parkway; Peter Kiefer to Anton Rinschler..... 1,000

Recorded Leases.

BEADLESTON, William H., to Thomas McGoldsmith; 226 West St, 1-1-0 years..... 1,500
ROUSE, Rosa, to Sophia Klein; 215 Willis Av, 5 years..... 660, 720
SCHULTZ, Gottfried, to Gilbert Van Der Smissen, s w corner of Bathgate Av and Tremont Av, 5 years..... 900, 1,140
FARRELL, Catharine, to Thomas H. Gorman; e s of Forrest Av, 112.2 ft n of 163d St, No. 952, 1 year..... 420
SONN, Hyman and Henry, to William Molloy; 447 9th Av and 404 West 45th St, 10 years..... 3,000
WILLIAMS, John M., to Patrick Skelly; 128 Leroy St, 5 1-6 years.. 1,800
GOULD, Edwin, to Arthur V. Briesen; 1 East 47th St, 5 years..... 4,000
OHLHORST, Rosina, to Thaddeus A. Judson; 1,118 3d Av, 5 years..... 2,400
CHISHOLM, Helen M. and Alexander, to Frederick W. H. Taylor; 283 3d Av, 10 years..... 2,000
SELIG, Moses, to Peter Ringen; store, &c., 1,347 2d Av, 3 years..... 1,880

Assignments of Mortgages.

BUSSING, Amanda, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York..... $600
EDGAR, Eliza L., to S. M. Stevenson 14,000
EMIGRANT Industrial Savings Bank to Martin Brennan..... 1,007
FLETCHER, Harriett J., to I. A. W. Siney..... 1,000
HASKELL, Charles, to H. J. Fletcher 800
HOLLY, Augustus F., to American Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, City of New-York..... 10,108
LIGHT, William J., to the Murray Hill Bank..... 4,000
McDONALD, John, to F. S. Parker.. 1
RAYMOND, Aaron, to S. R. Lasher and others..... 30,000
TITLE Guarantee and Trust Company to C. D. Colton and others, (three mortgages)..... 24,000
WOODBURY, John M., to F. J. Middlebrook..... 5,072

Recorded Mortgages.

ALSDORF, Edward G., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s sof —, 306.8 ft w of 7th Av, demand..... $50,000
ALEXANDER, John, to W. H. Young and another; 80th St, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand.... 10,250
BEEKMAN, Gerard, to James Lowerre, as executor; 852 Lexington Av, 1 year..... 8,000
BRENNAN, Michael, and wife to Charles E. Appleby; n w corner of Central Park West and 74th St, 4 years..... 240,000
BROWER, John, and wife to the Bowery Savings Bank; w s of Boulevard, extends from 108th to to 109th St, 1 year..... 46,000
BAUM, David, and another to Lena Baum; 50 Willett St, 5 years..... 3,000
CHILTON, Mary S., to J. J. Mathews; e s of 5th Av, 69 ft n of 19th St, 1 year..... 4,000
DOWNING, Rosario M., to George H. Boyd; s s of 21st St, 375 ft w of 4th Av, 3 years..... 33,000
DRESSLER, Anna, and another to Julie Wunderlich; 475 Manhattan Av, 3 years..... 10,000
ENNIS, John W., and wife, to George Schworer; s s of 14th St, 137.6 ft w of 3d Av, 2 years..... 3,500
ENOS, Jennie L., and another to Helen Meyer, executor and trustee; s sof 58th St, 179.10 ft w of 6th Av, 3 years..... 25,000
ELTER, John, and wife to Catharine Shannon; 209 and 211 East 5th St, demand..... 6,000
ECKEL, Helena, and another to the Franklin Savings Bank; 333 and 335 7th Av, 1 year..... 40,000
GATES, George K., and another, to Herman Mundheim; w s of St. Ann's Av, 125 ft s of 142d St, 1 year..... 800
GRAY, John H., and wife to E. J. Murray; e s of 3d Av, 75.8 ft s of 89th St, 1 year..... 5,000
GODFREY, Edward L., to Robert Moser; 211 East 102d St, 3 years.. 5,000
HILSMANN, Emil A., and wife to Franklin Savings Bank; s s of 44th St, 290 ft e of 10th Av, 1 year..... 5,000
HULBERT, Katherine P., and another to J. P. Morgan and another; w s of 5th Av, 81.9 ft n of 32d St, 99 years (two mortgages)..... 8,600
KEHOE, John, and wife to Henry Hirsh; n s of 34th St, 25 ft e of 1st Av, demand..... 17,000
LYNCH, Patrick, and wife to A. A. Bishop; s s of 135th St, 320 ft e of 12th St, demand..... 1,000
LIEB, Magdalena, and another to F. J. Middlebrook; s s of 37th St, 225 ft e of 9th Av, 3 years..... 15,000
MORRIS, Henry L., and another to Thornton M. Rodman, as trustee; e s of Mott Av, 125 ft n of 150th St, 3 years..... 6,000
MURRAY, Matthew T., and another to E. J. Haynes; n s of 84th St, 450 ft w of West End Av, 3 years. 14,000
MALLON, Patrick, and wife to Henry Schumacher; n s of 45th St, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year..... 1,000
MULVANEY, Thomas F., and wife to G. S. Holmes; s w corner of 2d Av and 24th St, demand, (two mortgages) w of West End Av, 3 years. 7,219
MILLER, Katherine, and another to Fanny M. Robinson; n s of 30th St, 150 ft e of 4th Av, 3 years..... 18,000
McMORROW, Patrick, and wife to E. T. Smith, as executor; n s of 80th St, 62.3 ft w of Madison Av, 1 year..... 10,000
MORGAN, Patrick, and others to Margaretha Muller; 255 West 47th St, 4 years..... 8,000
MURRAY, Matthew T., and wife to George W. Thedford; 139 and 141 West 84th St, 1 year..... 10,000
McNIECE, Alexander, and wife to H. Raabe & Sons; Lenox Av, s w corner of 118th St, 1 year..... 2,000
PENZEL, Gustav F., and others to an Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, City of New-York; w s of Avenue A, 51.2 ft s of 85th St, 5 years.... 15,000
PLATT, Richard G., and others to the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, 134 West 79th St, 3 years..... 30,000
SAME to Killiaen Van Rensselaer, trustee; 134 West 79th St, demand.. 10,000
REIS, Sarah, to Henry Gernshym and another; n s of 2d St, 161.10 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years..... 2,000
ROE, Nathaniel, and wife to Terrence Jacobson; s s of West 12th St, 59.2 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year..... 600
STUDINSKI, Leo, to Louis Benziger; 432 West 27th St, 5 years..... 21,000
SAME to Laemmlein Buttenwieser; s s of 27th St, 375 ft e of 10th Av, demand and installments..... 2,400
STONEBRIDGE, Margaret, to Sarah A. Williamson; s e s of Adams St, Lot 8, map of Belmont, demand... 500
SCHMIDT, Mary J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 1,365 Broadway, 3 years..... 10,000
STEVENSON, Ruth A., to Annie Stevenson; s e sorner of Grand Boulevard and 111th St, demand.... 700
STEWART, Emma, and another to the Mutual Bank; n s of 14th St, 235 ft w of 2d Av, notes..... 8,000
ULRICH, John, to Jonas Weil and another; 215 to 219 Chrystie St, installments..... 22,400
WILSON, Albert, and wife, to A. S. B. Briggs, as administrator; e s of Washington Av, part of Lots 22 and 23, map of Morrisania, 3 years.. 8,000
WESTERMANN, Christian H., to M. S. W. Grube; s s of 84th St, 98 ft e of Avenue A, 4 years..... 5,000

Lis Pendens.

LEXINGTON AV, 666; J. George Flammer against Joseph J. Zimmermann, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
JEROME AV, e s, 733.8 ft n of 165th St, 150 ft front; Reuben R. Smith against Kate B. Anderson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
HUDSON ST, 106 and 108; Worth St, 1; Hudson St, 76; Edmund A. Evans against William L. Ogsbury, (partition.)
73D ST, n s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 25 ft front; Karl M. Wallach against Mark Davis and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
75TH ST, n s, 473 ft e of Avenue A, 100 ft front; Clemmens Dehler against Farmers' Feed Company and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)
OGDEN AV, n s, 295 ft w of Devoe St, 105 ft front; Cornelius F. Kingsland, trustee, against David A. McLeod and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
OGDEN AV, w s, 200 ft s of Cross St, 100 ft front; Louisa Minturn against same, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
1ST AV, 1,085; Louis Spero against Joseph Schultz, (action to compel conveyance.)
JACKSON AV, e s, 205.8 ft n of Home St, 100 ft front; Annie P. Budlong against Sarah J. Royal, (partition.)
89TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Columbus Av, 25 ft front; Jacob A. Zimmermann against Frederick Bornkamp and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
102D ST, n s, 150 ft e of 10th Av, 25 ft front; Jessie Dinwiddie, trustee, against Ida Andress and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office:

100TH ST and West End Av, n e corner; Iver Haaland against Charles G. Judson, owner; Johnson & Engel, contractors..... $71
13TH ST, 630 East; 13th St, 434 East; 22d St, 324 East; Jacob Kammerer against H. Van Hafen, owner and contractor..... 60
28TH ST, 57 West; Edward Downey & Co. against John Hayes, owner; Frank J. Hayes, contractor..... 317
89TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 75 ft front; Charles Forbes against Elizabeth J. Wellwood, owner; J. H. Wellwood, contractor..... 906

FOR ONE GOVERNMENT IN NEW-HAVEN

Citizens Vote to Have Town and City Councils Consolidated.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 27.—A crowded and excited town meeting took place today to consider the question whether the Town Council should be instructed to appear before the State Legislature to recommend the passage of an act securing the consolidation of the Town and City Governments in New-Haven. Agitation looking toward this end has been rife for some time, but the measure has been steadfastly opposed by the local Town Government.

Vigorous speeches were made this afternoon by adherents of consolidation and anti-consolidation, and a motion was finally made that the resolution pass. It was carried by an overwhelming majority. Town Counsel Goodhart will act in concert with Corporation Counsel Ely, representing the city, in an attempt to secure consolidation. The fight at Hartford is expected to be a bitter one, however, as the strong Grange element in the Legislature is expected to oppose the measure.

THE SCHOONER COLBY PROBABLY LOST

She Was Out in the Great Storm and Nothing Has Been Heard of Her.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Feb. 27. — The schooner Samuel V. Colby sailed from Fortune Bay for this port a number of days before the gale of Feb. 8, and was about due here at the time of the storm. Every other vessel out in that storm has been heard from in some way, and it is deemed practically certain that the Colby foundered at sea.

Those on board were John Vibert, Master, about fifty-two years old, a resident of this city; has a wife and two children; John McLean, mate, forty-eight years old, single; a native of Chitegant, C. B.; George Hamilton, cook, about fifty years old, a native of the Isle of Hope, Maine, formerly proprietor of the Hamilton House, in this city; has a wife; Peter McLean, twenty-seven years old, single, brother of the mate; two seamen, names not learned.

The vessel was a stanch example of her class. She was 100 tons gross, and was built at Essex in 1884.

Drank Carbolic Acid for Whisky.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 27.—William Busch, thirty-two years old, of 15 Fayers Street, an assistant undertaker, drank carbolic acid this morning in mistake for whisky. He fell to the floor in terrible agony. His wife went for a physician, and although she was not gone ten minutes her husband was dead when she returned.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.
Sun rises...6:35|Sun sets...5:50|Moon sets...10:03

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	9:52	10:15	3:45	4:09
Governors Island	10:06	10:42	4:02	4:28
Hell Gate	11:55	12:35	5:52	5:56

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) FEB. 28.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Colombia, Colon	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Imperial Prince, La Plata		
Countries	1:00 P. M.	.....
Niagara, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Panama, Havana	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Portia, Jamaica	.....	.....
FRIDAY, MARCH 1.		
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, MARCH 2.		
Andes, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Etruria, Liverpool	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Island, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	4:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Mobile, London	.....	.....
Norwegian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Prussia, Hamburg	.....	10:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Veendam, Amsterdam	.....	1:00 P. M.
Yucatan, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, MARCH 5.		
Caracas, La Guayra	.....	1:00 P. M.
Cherokee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ems, Bremen	.....	11:00 A. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) Feb. 28.—Burgundia, Gibraltar, Feb. 14; California, Gibraltar, Feb. 10; Norwegian, Glasgow, Feb. 15; Orizaba, Havana, Feb. 21; Panama, Bordeaux, Feb. 13; Peconic, Gibraltar, Feb. 6; Stuttgart, Bremen, Feb. 16; Trinidad, Bermuda, Feb. 25; Tudor Prince, Gibraltar, Feb. 11; Yucatan, Havana, Feb. 23; Zaandam, Amsterdam, Feb. 16.

FRIDAY, March 1.—Ems, Bremen, Feb. 20; Flaxman, St. Lucia, Feb. 20; Russia, Hamburg, Feb. 18; Suevia, Gibraltar, Feb. 18.

SATURDAY, March 2.—Adriatic, Liverpool, Feb. 20; Madiana, St. Thomas, Feb. 24; New-York, Southampton, Feb. 23; Powhatan, Gibraltar, Feb. 15.

SUNDAY, March 3.—Aurania, Liverpool, Feb. 23; La Bretagne, Havre, Feb. 23; Scotia, Gibraltar, Feb. 17.

MONDAY, March 4.—Anchoria, Glasgow, Feb. 21; Aleppo, Gibraltar, Feb. 17; Bovic, Liverpool, Feb. 22; Finance, Colon, Feb. 24; Yumuri, Havana, Feb. 28.

Arrived.

New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

SS Peconic, (Br.,) Mills, Catania Jan. 14, with mdse. to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.
SS Norwegian, (Br.,) Christie, Glasgow Feb. 15, with mdse. and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:35 P. M.
SS Thomahaugh, (Br.,) Davies, Palermo Jan. 15, with mdse. to Valleri Mitchell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.
SS El Monte, Parker, New-Orleans, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.
SS Chalmette, Brown, New-Orleans, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.
SS Lancaster, Philadelphia.
SS Pottsville, Philadelphia.
Ship Reaper, (of Bath,) Taylor, Portland, Oregon, 139 ds, with wheat to order—vessel to D. B. Dearborn.
Ship Foyle, (or London,) Hopps, Calcutta Oct. 22, with linseed to Ralli Brothers—vessel to Vernon H. Brown & Co.
Ship Amazon, (of Greenock,) Christie, Calcutta 119 ds, with mdse. to Ralli Brothers—vessel to Bowring & Archibald.
Ship Armida, (of Greenock,) Cordack, Calcutta 130 ds, with mdse. to order—vessel to Bowring & Archibald.
Ship Iroquois, (of Bath,) Nichols, Portland, Oregon, Oct. 26, with wheat to order—

TO LEGALIZE FREE RIDES

Braun's Official Pass Bill Gets Through the Assembly.

THE MAJORITY IS OVERWHELMING

It Is a Comprehensive Measure, and Bestows Benefits on Public Officers, from Governor to Policeman.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—The Assembly to-day by a vote of 69 to 30, passed the bill of Mr. Braun, (Rep., Erie,) which authorizes the Secretary of State to issue certificates of transportation to State officers, members of the Legislature, and of the Judiciary. Mr. Conkling (Rep., New-York,) threw a brick or two at the measure, and declared it not only proposed to evade the intent, but the spirit of the Constitution. Messrs. Niles (Rep., New-York,) and Norton (Dem., Rensselaer,) made similar arguments.

Mr. Nixon, (Rep., Chautauqua,) Chairman of the Committee on Railroads, said he did not believe the people of the State intended that the members of the Legislature should pay railroad fare. This bill, while not antagonizing the new Constitution, eliminated all question, and was a fair measure. The people, he believed, desired it. He thought, he said, that the people did not want legislators to accept passes as a gratuity, but did not object to enforcing transportation. Other States had a similar method of transporting public officers. Mr. Nixon hoped that the members who were voting against the bill would be consistent, and not accept free transportation if the bill passed. Mr. Nixon believed that, while voting against the bill, they were, nevertheless, secretly hoping it would pass.

Mr. Malby said he believed Mr. Nixon represented the railroads, and now he knew that the railroads favored the bill. He voted no.

The bill was then passed by a vote of 69 to 30, the House applauding when the Speaker and Mr. Nixon voted yea. The detailed vote was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Ablet, Andrews, Armstrong, Audett, Barry, Blake, Bloomingdale, Bond, Braun, Brownell, Cain, Campbell, Clay Cright, Cheney, Cole, (J. P.,) Corrigan, Cutler, Eldridge, Finn, Fitzgerald, Gerst, Gleason, Glen, Gray, Halpin, Hamilton, Higbie, Hoeffler, Hoffman, Holmes, Honsinger, Hoops, Houghton, Horton, Krenrich, Kunzeman, La Petra, Lawson, Mapes, McDermott, McNaughton, Miller, Nixon, Percy, Read, Reinhard, Rider, Rogers, Scanlon, Schoepflin, Schulz, (F. F.,) Schulz, (Harry,) Seibert, Snyder, Staley, Steinberg, Thompson, Tobin, Vacheron, Van Amber, Weed, Whittet, Wiseman, Wilcox, Wilds, Wilks, Winne, Wray, Mr. Speaker —69.

Nays—Messrs. Babcock, Bell, Brush, Bullard, Burns, Clark, (W. A.,) Cole, (C. C.,) Conkling, (A. R.,) Dean, Fairbrother, Foley, Fuller, Gallagher, Gradenler, (A. B.,) Gardiner, (E. W.,) Goodsell, Hennessy, Howe, Kelsey, Malby, Niles, Norton, O'Grady, Robbins, Sanger, Sears, Smith, (C. J.,) Smith, (M.F.,) Stewart, J. N.,) Ten Eyck—30.

The bill, which now goes to the Senate for concurrence, is as follows:

Section 1. The Secretary of State is hereby authorized to issue, over his signature and the seal of his office, to each of the public officers hereinafter enumerated, a certificate of the fact of the election or appointment and qualification of each of such officers, and specifying the duration of his term of office. It shall thereupon be the duty of every railroad corporation doing business within this State to transport every such officer during his official term upon the production by him of the aforesaid certificate over the several railroads or transportation companies within this State, owned or operated by such corporations, free of charge, while such officer is traveling in the course of the performance of the duties of his office.

Sec. 2. The term "public officers," as used in the foregoing section, shall include the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, the Secretary of State, Controller, Treasurer, Attorney General, the State Engineer and Surveyor, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and their several deputies, the Judges of the Court of Appeals, the Justices of the Supreme Court, the Superintendent of Public Works, the Superintendent of State Prisons, the several members of the Land boards and State commissions, the members of the Senate and Assembly, the officers of each house of the Legislature, and the commissioned officers of the militia.

Sec. 3. A public officer shall, for the purpose of this act, be deemed to travel in the discharge of his official duties when passing and repassing from any point in the State to which he may have gone in the course of the performance of his official duties, or from his place of residence to his official place of business, and from the later to his place of residence, or to any point within the State where he may have occasion to go in the course of the performance of his official duties.

Sec. 4. The Mayors of the several cities of this State are severally duly authorized to issue, over their signatures and the seals of their office to the several policemen and firemen appointed by the duly constituted authorities of the said several cities, certificates of the fact of [illegible] qualification of such policemen and firemen, as such, and specifying the duration of their terms of office, and it shall thereupon be the duty of every street surface and of every elevated railroad company doing business within said city to transport every such policeman and fireman free of charge while such policeman or fireman is traveling in the course of the performance of the duties of his office; and it shall likewise be the duty of every telephone company engaged in business within said city to afford to said policeman and fireman the use of its telephones for the purpose of making and receiving reports and communications in the course of the performance of their official duties.

Sec. 5. It shall be unlawful for any of the officers herinbefore specified to permit any other person to use the certificate issued to him as aforesaid, or to present or make use of the same, except while in the course of the performance of his official duties as aforesaid, or after the expiration of his term of office or his resignation or removal therefrom. Any person who violates any provision of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and every officer who violates the same shall also forfeit his office at the suit of the Attorney General.

Sec. 6. This act shall take effect immediately.

NEW-YORK'S POLICE.

Warm Political Debate in the Senate —Affairs of the Metropolis.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—The Cities Committee reported favorably to the Senate the following bills in relation to New-York City affairs: Senator's Bradley's, providing for the examination of all applicants for positions as foremen, Inspectors, and supervisors in the New York City Department of Public Works; Senator Guy's, authorizing an expenditure of $20,000 for the American Museum of Natural History, in New-York City; Mr. Miller's, authorizing the selection of new grounds and the erection of new buildings for the College of the City of New-York.

The committee also reported favorably Senator Sullivan's resolution asking why the New-York City Police Department had not procured the eligible list from the Civil Service Board, and made the usual appointments.

The committee reported, in place of the Pavey bill increasing the salary of the New-York City firemen; a bill of Senator Robertson, which makes mandatory the salaries provided for the higher officers of the department. The Pavey bill is added to the Robinson bill as an amendment.

As the bill now stands it provides that after Jan. 1, 1896, in cities of 1,400,000 population, the salaries in the Fire Department shall be as follows: Chiefs, $6,000; two Deputy Chiefs, $4,500; Battalion Chiefs, $3,500; Captains or Foremen, $2,500; Assistant Captains or Foremen, $2,000. For the force the grades and salaries are fixed as follows: First, two years' service or more, $1,400; second, one year and less than two, $1,200; third, all others, $1,000; engineers, $1,600. The result of this action is to make the Pavey bill a Senate bill, which will have to pass the Assembly again should the Senate act favorably on it. There will be a hearing on the consolidated measure before the Senate Cities' Committee on next Tuesday afternoon.

When the Sullivan resolution was reached, Senator O'Connor attacked it, saying that the eligible list is an absolute fraud, and that the investigation showed men got on it by having others represent them.

Senator Ahearn said this was a new list and not the one the committee referred to. It was made up of men who passed within three months. Senator O'Connor insisted it was the same fraudulent list. Senator Cantor urged that the Police Board should say so then.

Senator Sullivan asked Senator O'Connor if the fact that Mayor Strong had sent for his eligible list had anything to do with the opposition.

Senator O'Connor retorted that Senator Sullivan was more concerned with getting places for constituents than in getting good goverment.

Senator Sullivan retorted that, in his own case, he could get patronage himself, but in Senator O'Connor's case all application had to be passed on by one man. Senator Lexow denied this. Senator Guy said Mayor Strong had told a committee that the holding back of the eligible list was an outrage.

Senator O'Connor said the Mayor had power to make the Police Commissioners do their duty; that this matter was particularly in their charge. He had no doubt the Mayor would act as occasion required.

Senator Cantor again asserted that the list in question was not subject to the criticism passed on it. He asserted that the Republicans did not want the civil service list used because there were so few Republicans on it.

Senator O'Connor asserted that this was an intimation that the list was packed with Democrats.

Senator Guy said very few New-York Republicans cared to be policemen, and the party was importing men from the country.

Senator Sullivan said the cause of so few Republicans being on the list was because a Republican Commissioner, who recently resigned, did not care whether they were Republicans or not so long as they did certain things.

The resolution was recommitted to the Lexow committee by a party vote.

In the House, the Cities Committee favorably reported Senator Cantor's bill to provide for the payment of expenses of the proceedings for the removal of District Attorney Fellows of New-York City.

Mr. Halpin has introduced a bill in the House changing the grade and increasing the pay of the members of the New-York City park police force after Jan. 1, 1896, as follows: First grade, three years' service, $1,300; second grade, less than three and more than two years' service, $1,200; third grade, less than two and more than one year's service, $1,100; fourth grade, persons appointed after Jan. 1 next, $1,000. The Captains and Surgeons are to receive an amount as at present allowed to members of similar rank or grade in the New-York City police force; Sergeants, $1,900; Roundsmen and patrolmen detailed as Roundsmen, $1,400.

Mr. Hamilton has introduced a bill allowing attorneys of parties interested in Sheriff's sales in New-York City to name the auctioneer, and transferring the Sheriff's liability to the auctioneer.

Mr. Reinhard has introduced a bill amending the law providing for a new Harlem River bridge at Third Avenue, in New-York City, by providing that all the lands necessary shall be acquired by Aug. 1 next, and making provision for the payment of the damage awards.

The Assembly has passed Mr. Gleason's bill for the assessment and collection of the expense of removing ice and snow from public sidewalks in New-York City.

BROOKLYN AND LONG ISLAND.

Measures of Interest Acted Upon in Both Houses.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—Senator Owens has introduced a bill establishing a Normal School in Brooklyn, and applying the one-hundred-thousand-dollar appropriation made for the Jamaica school to its uses.

Senator Childs introduced a bill exempting from taxation the property of the Exempt Firemen's Association of Long Island City.

The Cities Committee of the Senate has favorably reported the bill providing for the election of Aldermen in Brooklyn by Assembly districts for a term of two years, their salary to be $2,000 yearly, the President of the board to be elected by the people.

The Cities Committee of the Assembly has favorably reported Mr. Abell's bill providing for the publication of proposals for improvements in Brooklyn; also Mr. Vacheron's amending the charter of Long Island City in regard to actions against it; also Mr. Wray's remitting interest paid for improvements on Jefferson Avenue in Brooklyn; also Mr. Wray's authorizing Brooklyn to erect a monument in memory of Gen. Henry W. Slocum, and Mr. Gallagher's prohibiting railroads on Henry and Clinton Streets in Brooklyn.

The Assembly passed Mr. Houghton's bill providing for a keeper and an assistant keeper for the Brooklyn City Hall; also Mr. Vacheron's bill in relation to the receiver of taxes of Jamaica.

A LITTLE PARTISAN POLITICS.

Senator Guy Provokes an Angry Discussion in the Senate.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—When the Ablett bill, establishing a new police force for West Troy, was reached in the Senate to-day, Senator Cantor attacked it and Senator Guy offered a jocular substitute, which raised a commotion. The substitute read as follows:

Section 1.—The Republican Party is hereby declared to have a blanket mortgage covering the local administration of all cities throughout the State, and to be entitled to all the patronage thereof.

Sec. 2.—To accomplish this purpose in all cities having a Republican Mayor, supreme power should be and hereby is vested in the Mayor to appoint or remove all city officers.

Sec. 3.—In all cities having Democratic Mayors the Mayors thereof are hereby deprived of all power of appointment and removal, and the said power is vested in such accidental officers as may be members of the Republican Party.

Sec. 4.—All sections of the Constitution which, in letter or spirit, are inconsistent herewith, are hereby ignored.

Senator O'Connor, as soon as this was read, said that he supposed it was anybody's right to play the fool, but that it was an insult to the intelligence of the Senate. Every Senator is supposed to have his brains about him while in the serious business of third reading of bills. Had he noticed the substitute when it was introduced, he would have promptly objected. As it was, he hoped no more such displays would be made.

Senator Guy retorted that he supposed it was equally the right of anybody to forget that he was a gentleman. The leader of the majority had shown his ability to behave otherwise than as a gentleman and presumed on his leadership, which had been most suicidal.

These retorts precipitated a general discussion more or less polite in its nature.

Senator Cantor said he did not see how any sane man could have taken the matter seriously. It was simply an effort to point out to the misguided majority what they have really been trying to do since the opening of the session.

Senator Guy added that he offered the bill in the hope of holding up a mirror to the majority that they might see what they were doing, and how absurd their position really is. It was done in the hope that it would stop such legislation and bring the majority back to legitimate lawmaking. Out of consideration to the feelings of the Senate he then withdrew his substitute.

The Ablett bill was laid aside at Senator O'Connor's request, there being too many Senators absent to permit of action on it at this time.

REVISION OF LAWS.

Various Changes Suggested in the Codes and Constitution.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—The Codes Committee reported the following bills favorably to the Assembly to-day: Mr. Gleason's, amending the code of civil procedure in relation to partition sales; Mr. Armstrong's, allowing citizens to serve as jurors until seventy years of age; Mr. Conkling's, providing for the limitation of indictments; Mr. Gerst's, designating on whom to serve papers when one of the parties is a corporation. Mr. Conkling's bill, extending to Richmond County policemen the power of constables as regards the service of papers, was reported adversely.

Mr. Nixon offered this resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, If the Senate concur, that the Statutory Revision Committee be directed to prepare, in accordance with the provision of the new Constitution, bills relating to drainage legislation, the civil service, the judiciary, and the creation of a State Prison Commission, for introduction at this session of the Legislature, and in relation to prison labor and cities for introduction in the Legislature of 1896.

In explaining the resolution, Mr. Nixon said that he understood that extra counsel was to be employed to do the work, which could as well be done by the commission. It had, he knew, three or four bills in formulation. The bills were necessary by reason of the adoption of the new Constitution.

The Senate, in Committee of the Whole, to-day amended Senator Kilburn's concurrent resolution for a Constiutional amendment permitting the Forest Commission to lease five-acre camp and cottage sites in the Adirondack Park. The amendment offered by Senator McMahon allows the exchange of land owned by the State outside the park lines for lands owned by private parties within the park.

The Assembly Judiciary Committee will report favorably Mr. Wray's bill for modification of orders for divorce. This bill will be reported for the consideration of the House: Mr. Armstrong's, providing for primaries to be held on the same day throughout the State.

CONCERNING CITY RAILROADS.

A Bill to Require Improved Lights in Elevated Cars.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—In the Senate to-day Senator Donaldson introduced a bill requiring all elevated railroads in cities of over 1,200,000 population to equip all passenger cars with the most approved lighting system now in use. The use of oil is prohibited after June 1. A fine of $50 per day for each car not so equipped is provided. A similar bill was introduced in the House by Mr. Blake.

Senator Coggeshall introduced a bill amending the railroad law by confirming all consolidations of street railroads in cities of over 1,000,000 population, made since the law was passed. All consents previously granted for property opposite parks are also confirmed. The section relative to sales of franchises is also amended.

The Assembly Railroads Committee will report favorably these bills: Mr. Wilcox's, providing for consents for the construction of street surface railroads, and Mr. Blake's, compelling surface car companies in cities of 200,000 inhabitants and over to heat cars in Winter.

To Abolish the Death Penalty.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—The Assembly Committee on Judiciary will to-morrow report for the consideration of the House Assemblyman Blake's bill to abolish the death penalty for crime. It provides as follows:

The death penalty as punishment for crime is hereby abolished, and any person convicted of murder in its first degree shall be punished by imprisonment during his or her natural life in a State prison at hard labor. But such person shall have the right to apply at any time during such term of imprisonment for a new trial on newly-discovered evidence to the Judge who presided at the trial of the person so convicted, or to the successor of said Judge, or to any court in the county in which said conviction was had, having jurisdiction to try a like offense.

Asking Stop-Over Tickets.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—Edward Trevvett and Henry D. Pixley of the Commercial Travelers Mutual Accident Association of America appeared before the Railroads Committee of the Assembly this afternoon and argued in favor of Mr. Glen's bill compelling railroads to issue tickets good for stops at intermediate stations. Hamilton Harris, attorney for the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, and L. E. Carr of the Delaware and Hudson, opposed the bill.

Appointments and Confirmations.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—Superintendent Aldridge of the State Department of Public Works to-day appointed four new Section Superintendents, as follows: Frank M. Breed of Phoenix, Section 2, Oswego Canal; Charles A. Snyder of Herkimer, Section 4, Erie Canal; Charles A. Fowler of Rome, Section 5, Erie Canal, and A. S. Farnham of Savannah, Wayne County, Section 8, Erie Canal.

The Senate, on a favorable report from the committee, confirmed the nominations as Port Wardens of New-York of Wilbur W. Capron of Wayland, John H. Gunner of New-York, and Robert M. Johnston of Brooklyn.

To Regulate Electric-Light Rates.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—The Cities Committee reported favorably to the Senate Senator Owens's bill, fixing the price of electric light in cities of 800,000 population or over at one-half of a cent per hour per incandescent light and 4 cents an hour for arc lights.

The Sunday Opening Question.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—The Assembly Committee on Excise will meet to-morrow afternoon in the Assembly Chamber to hear arguments of the opponents of the bills allowing saloons to open on Sunday and the other excise bills.

Mr. Hamilton has introduced in the House a bill for submitting to a vote of the people at the next Fall election in cities of over 50,000 population the question of allowing saloons to be kept open on Sunday between 1 P. M. and midnight.

The Stone-Cutting Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—On second reading order, the Van Keuren bill to compel the dressing inside the State of stone used in State or municipal work came up in the House to-day. After much discussion, the bill was amended so that it would not apply to paving blocks, and was then ordered to third reading.

To Improve the Locks.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—The Assembly Committee on Canals will report favorably Mr. Gerst's bills authorizing the improvement of Locks Nos. 21 and 22 on the Erie Canal.

Five Years for Burning Barns.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 27.—John Glostian of Sayreville was called before the Court of Quarter Sessions this morning and Judge Rice sentenced him to five years in State prison and $500 fine, the full penalty for setting fire to buildings.

Glostian had two trials and was finally convicted of setting fire to the buildings of William Albert, a neighbor, at Sayreville.

The Judge, in sentencing Glostian, expressed regret that he had not been indicted for arson, when the penalty could have been made more severe.

Glostian was found to have set fire to the buildings at 10:30 o'clock one night last Fall. Had Albert not been at home it is probable that his entire family would have been burned. The buildings were destroyed.

ELECTION FUND AT STAKE

John Duffy Brought Suit Against ex-Judge Jeroloman.

SAYS HE PAID HIS CONTRIBUTION

Jury Decides in Favor of the President of the Board of Aldermen —Duffy's Record Exposed in the Examination.

President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen was the defendant yesterday before Judge Pattison of the Supreme Court, in a peculiar suit brought by John Duffy, who has figured on several occasions in the Criminal Courts.

Only two witnesses, the plaintiff and defendant, were examined, and the case only lasted a short time, but the examination on both sides was unusually interesting. The jury deliberated fifteen minutes and found in favor of Mr. Jeroloman.

Duffy is a saloonkeeper at 100 Ninth Avenue, and figures in Tammany Hall politics. He sued to recover $465, which he swore he paid out in 1877 for the canvass of Mr. Jeroloman, who during that year, was running for Civil Justice in the Eighth District on a combination ticket made up by Tammany Hall and the County Democracy.

Duffy, in answer to the questions of his attorney, W. Youmans, said that he had known the defendant for about ten years. During the campaign in 1887, he said, Mr. Jeroloman met him at Twenty-second Street and Eighth Avenue, and told him that he was hard up, and had not sufficient money to carry on his canvass. The witness said he had plenty of money, and would see him through.

It was then arranged that Duffy was to pay $360 to James P. Barker, the district leader, for the Judge's contribution to Tammany Hall. This, Duffy said, he did, and that he also paid out over $100 more for postage and printing for the candidate.

William Travers Jerome conducted the cross-examination for the defendant.

"Do you know Barker?" asked Mr. Jerome.

"Yes, he is a relative of mine."

"You are rather active in politics, are you not?"

"Oh, sometimes."

"You are active when you are free, eh?"

"I don't know what you mean."

"You'll know better before I get through with you," said Mr. Jerome, menacingly, as he picked up two papers from the desk. "These are indictments, are they not? Are you not the Duffy mentioned in this one, charging you with fracturing a policeman's skull?"

"Yes," said Duffy.

"And you are the Duffy mentioned in this one, charging you with a murderous assault on Col. Robert J. Haire?"

"Yes."

"You were convicted of that crime, were you not?"

"Yes; I was convicted and fined."

"How did you pay this money you are suing for to Barker?"

"I went into the committee room and laid it on the table."

"It wasn't an envelope game, was it?"

"I don't care what you call it. I laid it on the table and said that it was Jeroloman's contribution to the campaign."

"Did you want the position of Clerk in the Eighth District Court?" asked Mr. Jerome.

"Yes."

"You, a convicted criminal, wanted the place as a clerk in a court of justice?"

"That's what I wanted."

"Was not this money that you say you gave to Barker to be used for bribing voters?"

"Oh, no; it was only to be used in a general way to help the cause. I performed other services for Jeroloman that I cannot sue for."

"Acts that you cannot sue for? Does that mean bribing voters?"

"No. I never bribed voters. I meant that when I met adverse parties I argued with them, and sometimes I might have bought them cigars."

"Now, is it not a fact that you brought this suit because Mr. Jeroloman refused to appoint you the clerk of his court?"

"No; he owes me the money."

James Barker was called, and did not respond. The plaintiff then rested his case on his own testimony.

Mr. Jerome moved that the case be dismissed, as he said the money had been unlawfully spent, and an action should not be brought to recover it. He also said that its payment to Barker, if there was any payment, was entirely unauthorized by the defendant.

Judge Patterson said that the testimony of the plaintiff was to the effect that it was authorized, and he would let the case go to the jury. Mr. Jerome said that in that case he would put the evidence of the defendant against that of the plaintiff, and let the jury be the judges of the truth.

Mr. Jeroloman denied the allegations of the plaintiff. He said that during the campaign he made all his own disbursements, and had plenty of money, never being called upon to borrow from any one. He said that Duffy came to his office in May, 1892, and asked to be appointed to the clerkship of the court. He refused to make the appointment, and then Duffy said he wanted to be paid for the disbursements he had made in the canvass.

"I told him," continued the witness, "to present any just and legal claims that he had against me, with a bill of particulars, and if they were right I would send him a check for the amount. The next thing I heard of the matter was this suit."

Mr. Youmans then began the cross-examination.

"You were a member of Tammany Hall when Mr. Kelly was at the head, were you not?" asked Mr. Youmans.

"Yes," said Mr. Jeroloman, "and I resigned when the 'Smelling Committee' was appointed."

"Was this money you say you disbursed a contribution or an assessment, or was it given for the good of Tammany Hall?"

"Oh, don't ask me," was the reply. "It was my first canvass, and I paid like anybody else."

"You were elected on a reform ticket last Fall, were you not?"

"I was elected on an issue framed by the people as against Tammany Hall," was the reply.

"Oh, then you have had a change in your views since 1887?" remarked the lawyer.

The witness made no answer.

"Did you contribute to the election last year?"

"I did not. When I accepted the nomination the Committee of Seventy said they would pay all the expenses, and I suppose they did."

After a short argument by counsel the case was given to the jury. Judge Patterson gave Mr. Jeroloman $30 costs.

The Dairymen Elect Officers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The National Dairymen's Association, at its final meeting to-day, elected officers as follows: President—H. M. Arms of Vermont; Vice Presidents—A. R. Eastman of New-York, H. J. Wing of Georgia, W. B. Hawkins of Kentucky, C. L. Gabrielson of Iowa; Secretary Treasurer—W. D. P. Ashburn of Nebraska.

MAJOR GEN. JOSEPH B. CARR BURIED

Military Services Lend Splendor and Solemnity to the Funeral—Thousands View the Cortege.

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 27.—The funeral of Major Gen. Joseph B. Carr took place from his late residence in this city at 2 o'clock and from St. Peter's Church at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, with imposing ceremonies. The military organizations that acted as an escort from the home of the dead General to the church and to Oakwood Cemetery, included the Sixth, Twelfth, and Twenty-first Separate Companies of this city and the Seventh Separate Company of Cohoes.

There were also in attendance the members of the Third Division Staff Association, officers of the United States Army stationed at the Watervliet Arsenal; Grand Army veterans, the Second Regiment Association, employes of J. B. Carr & Co., the Mayor of Troy and other city officials, members of the Legislature, and prominent civilians.

Hundreds viewed the remains from 10 o'clock this morning until 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, and an immense throng witnessed the funeral procession. A prayer service was conducted at the residence at 2 o'clock P. M. by the Rev. John Walsh, pastor of St. Peter's Church.

The line of march was from the house to the church, which proved far too small to hold the vast number desiring to attend the exercises. The remains were carried to the church on a caisson, and the casket was wrapped in a historic flag.

After the conclusion of the church service the procession proceeded to the cemetery, where the Grand Army ritual was conducted, under the direction of Post Griswold, G. A. R.

The exercises at the grave were closed with the salute fired by the military and the sounding of "taps."

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—The death of Gen. Carr creates the third vacancy in the New-York State Gettysburg Commission within a year, Gen. Slocum having died last March and Adjt. Gen. Porter in December last. Gen. Alexander S. Webb succeeded Gen. Slocum in the board.

Of the brigade commanders of the Third Corps who were present at Gettysburg, only Gens. De Trobriand, J. H. Hobart Ward, and William J. Sewell of Camden, with Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, the commander, survive.

The Veteran Was Used to Doing It.

From The Boston Herald.

A veteran whose left arm was lacking from the elbow down sat in the Maine Central station, in Lewiston, on his way home from the encampment Thursday morning. He held a plug of tobacco and a pipe between his knees and was whittling off the plug with his right hand. A bystander offered to do the job of filling the pipe for him, but the old man said he had been doing the same thing since '63 without any trouble, and needed no assistance.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending March 2 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

THURSDAY.—At 9 AM for St. Thomas and St. Croix via St. Thomas, per steamship Earnford, from Philadelphia; at 9 AM for Santiago, Venezuela, and Colombia, per steamship Panama, (letters must be directed "per Panama";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Advance, (letters must be directed "per Advance";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific Ports, per steamship Colombia, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Colombia";) at 1 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Imperial Prince; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Niagara; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship J. Wilson, from New-Orleans; at 5 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Merida.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Salerno, from Baltimore, (letters must be directed "per Salerno";) at 4 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Champagne";) at 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 9 AM for Cape Haytien, per steamship Portia, (letters for Jamaica, Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Portia";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, per steamship Athos, (letters for Colon, via Carthagena, and Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Athos";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Andes; at 10:30 AM for Tampico, Progreso, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Island, (letters must be directed "per Island";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Cape Haiti, St. Domingo, and Turk's Island, per steamship New-York; at *3 PM for Santos, Martha, and Carthagena, per steamship Manuel, from New-Orleans; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Feb. *25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 27 at 6:30 PM, or on arrival at New-York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 31 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after March 3 and up to March *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

WHITE STAR LINE.
*Adriatic, Mar.6, 1 P.M. | *Adriatic, April 3, noon.
*Teutonic, Mch.13,9 AM. | *Teutonic, Apr.10,8:30 AM
Britannic, Mch. 20,2 PM. | Britannic, Apr. 17, noon.
*Majestic, Mh.27,8:30AM | *Majestic, Apr. 24,7 AM.
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St.
Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin on these steamers from $30, according to steamer. Steerage from New-York, $10. Prepaid tickets, $15. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St. H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

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NINE PARTIES TO EUROPE
All Traveling Expenses Included,
will leave New-York during the season by leading Steamship Lines. First departure April 24 by S. S. "Majestic" for tour of 100 days. Illustrated Programmes Free. Independent tickets everywhere.
THOS. COOK & SON,
Official Ticket Agents for all Trunk Lines, 261 and 1,225 Broadway, New-York.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurent.....Sat., Mch. 2, 7 A.M.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupé.....Sat., Mch. 9, 2 P. M.
LA NORMANDIE, Poirot..Sat., Mch. 16, 9 A. M.
New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days. First-class, $160; second-class, $116.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
IROQUOIS.....Friday, March 1
CHEROKEE.....Tuesday, March 5
ALGONQUIN.....Friday, March 8
Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. and P. Line via Jacks., Grt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE.—Three times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to
J. D. HASHAGEN, E.A. | W. H. RHETT, Gen. Agt.
S.F.&W.R'y, 261 B'way. | Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agt. J. L. ADAMS, G. E. A.
O.S.S.Co., N.Pier 35 N.R. | F.C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way.
G. M. SORREL, Manager.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, via JAMES RIVER, Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

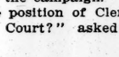
Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.
Werra.....March 9...Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Fulda.....March 23..Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II..March 30.....Genoa
Werra.....April 13.....Genoa
Kaiser W. II..May 4.....Genoa
Werra.....May 18.....Genoa
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Ems, Tu., Mch. 5, 11 A.M. | Ems, Sat., Apr. 6, 7 A.M.
Havel, Tu., Mch. 12, 9 A.M. | Havel, Tu., Apr. 9, 9 A.M.
Trave, Tu., Mch. 19, 7 A.M. | Trave, Tu., Apr. 16, 9 A.M.
Lahn, Tu., Mch. 26, 4 P.M. | Lahn, Tu., Apr. 23, 4 P.M.
Saale, Tu., Apr. 2, 9 A.M. | Fulda, Sat., Apr. 27, 11 AM

SPRING SAILING, 1895.
to Southampton, (London,) BREMEN.
Saale, Tues., April 30 | Kaiser W. II., Sat., June 8
Ems, Sat., May 4 | Trave, Tues., June 11
Havel, Tues., May 7 | Lahn, Tues., June 18
Trave, Tues., May 14 | Aller, Tues., June 25
Lahn, Tues., May 21 | Ems, Sat., June 29
Saale, Tues., May 28 | Havel, Tues., July 2
Ems, Sat., June 1 | Saale, Sat., July 6
Havel, Tues., June 4 | Spree, Tues., July 9

NOTICE.
Beginning with S. S. Lahn, March 26, these steamers from New-York will land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London. No transfer by tender.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.



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New-York-Southampton-(London, Paris)-Hamburg.
Holding the record for fastest time on this route.
Spring Sailings, Express Steamers.
Normannia, Mh. 28, 11 AM | A. Victoria, My. 16, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, Ap. 11, 11 AM | Columbia, May 23, 11 AM
Columbia, Apr. 25, 11 AM | F. Bismarck, My. 30, 11 AM
Normannia, May 9, 11 AM | Normannia, Je. 6, 11 AM
Besides DIRECT HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin-screw Mail S. S. and other S. S.
Prussia, Mch. 2, 10 A.M. | Pelia, Mch. 16, 10 A.M.
Russia, Mch. 9, 3 P. M. | Phoenicia, Mch. 23, 3½ PM
1st Cabin, $45. Intermediate, $27. Steerage, $16.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON (London—Paris.)
New-York..Mar. 6, 11 AM | New-York..Ap. 10, 11 AM
Berlin....Mar. 13, 11 AM | Paris....April 17, 11 AM